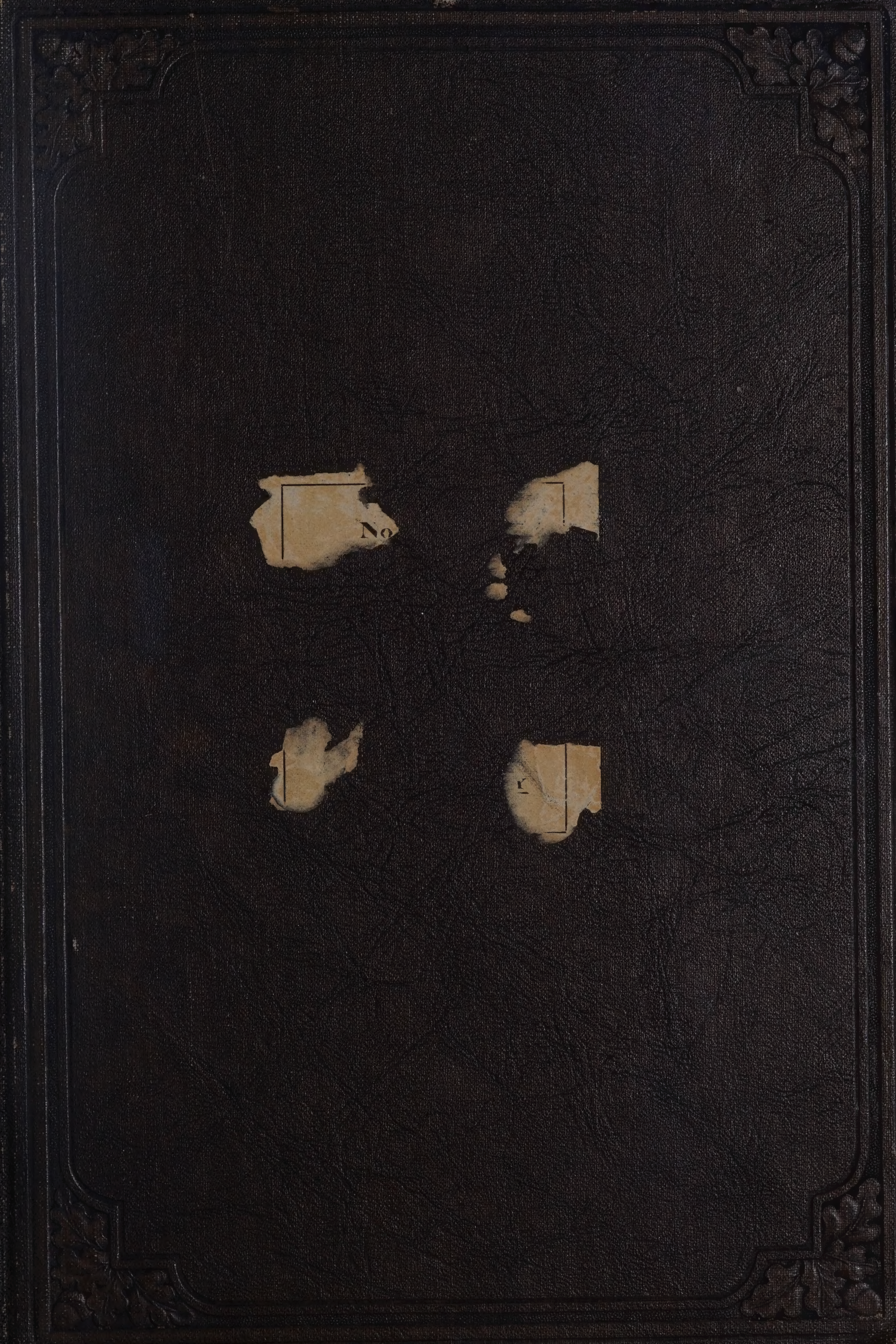

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JOHN G. GREGORY

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VOLUME IV

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CHICAGO—MILWAUKEE
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1931

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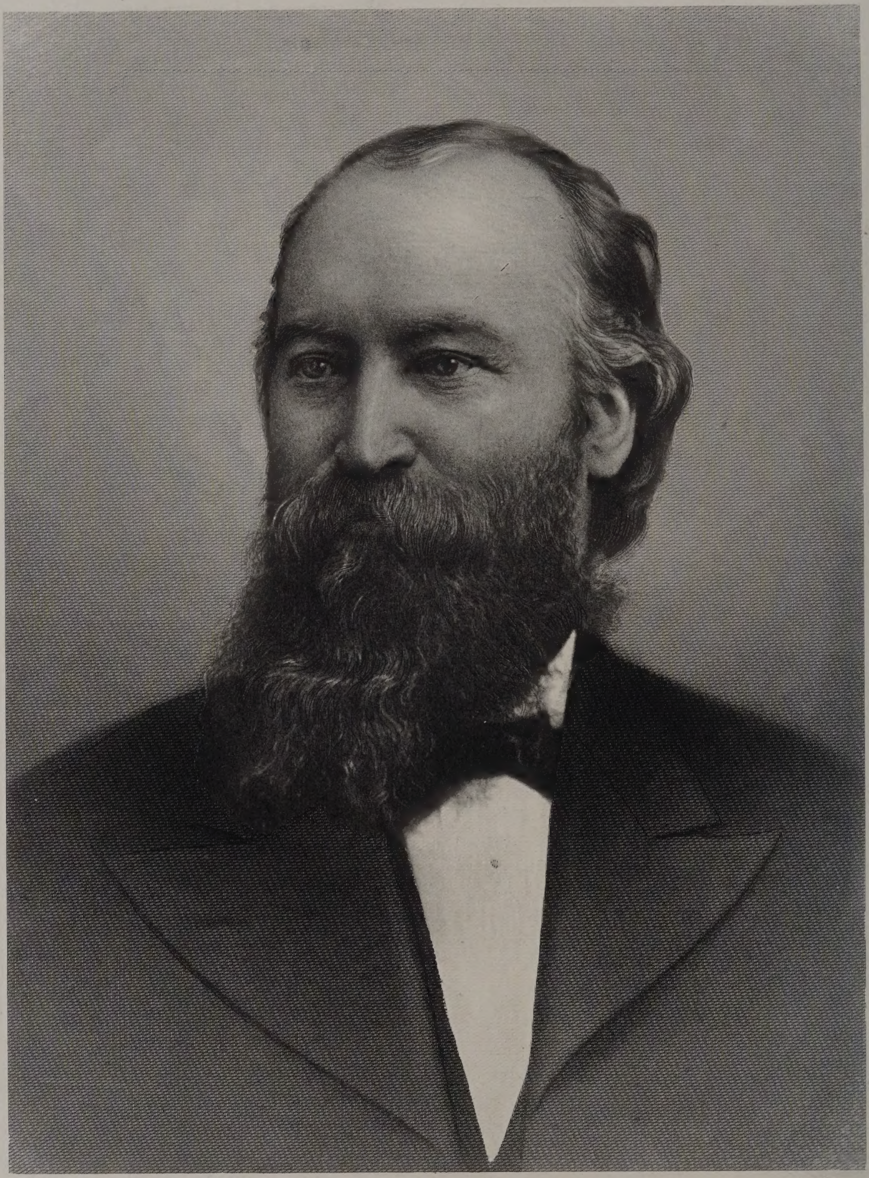


Christian Preusser

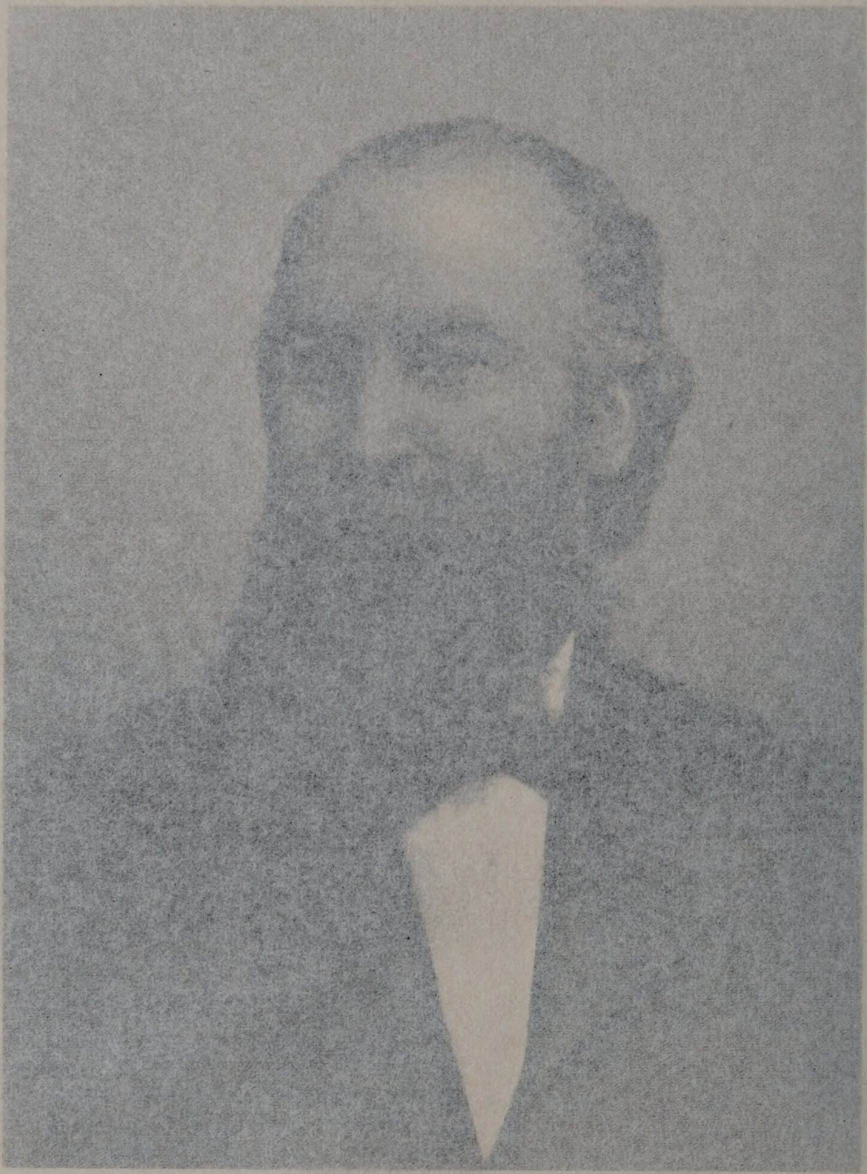
BIOGRAPHICAL

CHRISTIAN PREUSSER

Though nearly a third of a century has passed since Christian Preusser departed this life, he is remembered by many of Milwaukee's older residents as a veteran jewelry merchant of the city who also figured prominently in civic and cultural affairs. In November, 1844, he opened the Preusser Jewelry Store on East Water street, and a gratifying measure of success attended his undertakings with the passing years.

Christian Preusser was a native of Idstein, Nassau, Germany, born July 1, 1826, and when a youth of sixteen years was apprenticed to a watchmaker there. While thus employed he earned his first dollar by repairing a Parisian clock owned by a wealthy woman of the town after the jewelers had failed to adjust it. In 1844 he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in company with the family of Philip Best and after reaching New York continued on to Detroit, where he left the steamer. The charge for the privilege of getting trunks ashore on the pier where the boat landed was one dollar per trunk. Mr. Preusser had two trunks, and after making the required payment he found his funds completely exhausted. In Detroit he joined his brother Gustav, who came with him to Milwaukee in October, 1844. A penniless youth, he made his first American dollar by repairing a few watches in the garret which he occupied at the Trayser Inn on Market street. On the 20th of November, 1844, he opened the Preusser Jewelry Store on East Water street, on the site later occupied by the Kirby Hotel barber shop. In 1847 he purchased two lots at the intersection of Mason and Market streets and erected thereon two frame buildings, after which he moved his stock of jewelry to the corner store. Eight years later, in 1855, the two wooden structures were supplanted by substantial brick buildings. Christian Preusser admitted his brother Gustav to a partnership in the business in 1858 and about three decades later, in 1887, organized the C. Preusser Jewelry Company, with the members of the Preusser family as stockholders.

He not only gained prominence and prosperity as a jewelry merchant but in other fields of business activity as well. He was made president of the Cream City Railway Company in 1874 and was one of the originators of the Milwaukee Mechanics Fire Insurance Company, of which he served as president for a period of forty years. It was in this corporation that Mr. Preusser became one of the best known among Milwaukee's citizens and it was by his indefatigable energy that the insurance company was placed on a firm foundation and had a steady and gradual growth. To Mr. Preusser the city is indebted for the natural history collection known as the Public Museum, and he was its oldest patron during his life. He became a member of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, which was founded in 1857 and out of which the museum developed. He was chosen the head of the society following the death of its first president, Dr. Luening, in 1861, and continued to direct its affairs until 1883, when the natural



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In 1852 Mr. Preusser was married to Miss Louise Hermann and to them were born four children, as follows: Emma, who died in infancy; Christian, whose death occurred in 1886; Herman, who was active in the jewelry business until his death in 1901; and Louise, who became the wife of Dr. Joseph Schneider and is also deceased. An extended review of the career of the noted Dr. Schneider, who passed away in June, 1927, may be found in another part of this work.

EDWIN RICE GODFREY

The name of the late Edwin Rice Godfrey figures prominently on the pages of Milwaukee's business history as the founder of the extensive wholesale groceries, fruit and produce enterprise conducted under the name of E. R. Godfrey & Sons, which stands today among the million-dollar institutions of Wisconsin. He was born in Bangor, Maine, April 30, 1842, and had attained the age of eighteen years when in 1860 he came to Milwaukee. The story of his life is interestingly told in an attractive pamphlet published under the name of the "House of Godfrey." "The Mayflower brought to America a few score men and women, men of strength, courage and foresight, women of faith, filled with a devout trust in Providence and with the will to accomplish. From this meager seed, scattered widely over the soil of a virgin continent, has sprung a nation. Blood of every nation has mingled with that of the original settlers and the nation itself is a vast composite of many races. But still scattered thinly through a hundred millions of people are the direct descendants of the Pilgrims, Mayflower descendants, in whose veins flows the pure blood of the fathers. And as of old these people are courageous and God-fearing, men of strength and foresight, women of faith and devotion.

"Of such stock as this came Edwin R. Godfrey. The Godfreys were among the pioneers in New England and one of them became governor of the state of Massachusetts. When Massachusetts was divided to create the state of Maine, the Godfreys belonged to the new state, and the family passed through generations at Bangor. The grandfather of Edwin Godfrey owned a shipyard at Hampden, where many a keel was laid and many a schooner slid off the ways into the broad Penobscot. During the War of 1812 the British sailed up the river, spreading death and destruction, and burned the shipyard.

"In 1860, when eighteen years old, young Edwin Godfrey left his native soil to seek his fortune in what was then the west. Several weeks of travel by boat and rail brought him to Milwaukee, where lived some of his relatives. . . . For a few years after coming to Milwaukee, Edwin worked for his uncles until ten years after his arrival, when he became a member of the firm of Ira M. Davis & Company. Later he became a partner in the firm of Wharton & Godfrey. Two years later Mr. Godfrey was ready to put into action an idea which had burned unquenchably in his brain. He took over the Wharton interest and established the firm of E. R. Godfrey & Sons. This was the humble beginning of the House of Godfrey—the growth of an idea inspired in the heart of a man of rugged honesty of purpose and a determination which refused to recognize defeat. The name of Edwin Godfrey became known and respected far beyond the confines of his business. Philip Armour, founder of Armour & Company, recognizing his ability and worth, tried to induce him to go to Chicago and affiliate with the packing company. Such a connection had little appeal to Edwin Godfrey. The determined idea was still his, the ambition to maintain his own business and build it greater to perpetuate the name of Godfrey. To this end he brought his sons into the firm as they became of age, and today they are carrying on the ideals their father cherished.

"In his own town Edwin Godfrey was loved and respected. He lived in Wauwatosa and was at one time its mayor. He was a stanch pillar and one of the most active members of the Congregational Church. He never grumbled and men who grew up beside him as the House of Godfrey grew, remember that 'he never forgot to smile.'

"With the development of the business it became necessary to assign each of the sons to different departments of the organization, making them individually responsible for the success or failure of their departments. Edwin, Jr., took charge of the grocery department, Charles and William were placed at the head of the fruit and commission end of the business. James D., fresh from the university, was sent to Calumet, Michigan, where he established a branch house. This was the first branch to be established by the company, three others since having been founded in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, Hancock, Michigan, and Manitowoc, Wisconsin. In 1915, Edwin Godfrey, Jr., gave way under the strain of business and James D. Godfrey was brought back from Calumet to the parent house to take charge of the grocery department. Six years later the founder died. He died as he had lived, a proud, kind-hearted, God-fearing American. Following his death the Godfrey brothers met and elected James D. to succeed his father as president of the company. The change of executives has seen no change in the fundamental policies of the House of Godfrey. The sons have taken up the reins and carried on as their father would have had them do. There is no more democratic institution in existence. There has never been but one 'Mr. Godfrey.' To everyone in the House of Godfrey, from the sales manager down to the driver on the streets, the sons have always been known as Junior, Charles, Will or W. A., and J. D. It is significant that not only in the organization itself but among the people with whom they do business these designations apply."

In early manhood Edwin R. Godfrey was united in marriage to Miss Susan Abigail Rogers and they became the parents of the following named: Edwin R., Jr., William Allen, James D., Frank H., now deceased; Charles H.; Fred, who died when young; Daisy, deceased; and Helen, wife of Dr. H. G. Morton, of Milwaukee. Separate biographies of W. A., J. D., and Charles H. appear on other pages of this work. When Edwin R. Godfrey, Sr., was called to the home beyond, his family mourned a loving and devoted husband and father, and Milwaukee lost one of her leading merchants and honored citizens.

CHARLES J. RICHARDS

The late Charles J. Richards was a prominent figure in industrial circles of Milwaukee as president of the Richards Machinery Company and the Badger-Packard Machinery Company, of both of which concerns his widow is now the executive head. He was born in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, July 29, 1876, his parents being James and Emily Richards, the former a native of Wales and the latter of London, England. He acquired his early education in the schools of Manitowoc and later broadened his training through a correspondence course which he continued until several years after his marriage. When he had qualified as an expert machinist he began working with his brother in Birmingham, Alabama, there remaining until 1905, when he came to Milwaukee and here obtained employment in the plant of the Milwaukee Motor Company. Eventually he became proprietor of a small shop of his own on the north side of the city, where he and his wife worked together, the latter acting as bookkeeper. Then in 1906 he purchased the business now known as the Richards Machinery Company and turned his attention to the manufacture of drills and the making over of second-hand machinery. Mr. Richards became president of the company and his wife continued as bookkeeper. In 1923 he also took over the business of the Badger-Packard Machinery Company, which was in financial difficulties, and after acquiring about eighty per cent of the stock he became president of the company, which prospered steadily under his capable control. Since his death, which occurred December 19, 1928, Mrs. Richards has been president of both companies, with her daughter as vice president of the Richards Machinery Company and her brother-in-law as vice president of the Badger-Packard Machinery Company. Mrs. Richards is a woman of splendid executive ability and sound judgment who has successfully carried forward the business interests of her deceased husband in the manufacture of the Milwaukee drill press and many other pieces of machinery which Mr. Richards designed.

On the 15th of September, 1903, in Delavan, Wisconsin, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to May Shepard, who had been engaged in teaching school. The couple resided in Alabama for two years after their marriage and then took up their permanent abode in Milwaukee. They became the parents of a daughter, Myrtle, who was graduated from Northwestern University School of Commerce in 1926 and is now at home with her mother. She is a proficient teacher of piano.

Mr. Richards became widely and favorably known throughout Milwaukee during the period of his residence here, which covered nearly a quarter of a century, and in his passing the municipality sustained the loss of one of its representative and successful manufacturers and highly esteemed citizens, while his family mourned a devoted husband and father. Mrs. Richards, who resides at 480 Thirty-fourth street, has also won many warm friends in Milwaukee's business and social circles.

JOHN FRASER, JR.

John Fraser, Jr., is a self-educated, self-made man, who has demonstrated what may be accomplished when effort and ambition combine, and in manufacturing circles he is widely known as president and treasurer of the Milwaukee Valve Company, a large organization with international trade connections. Born in West Jefferson, Ohio, October 25, 1889, he is a son of John and Mary (Daggett) Fraser, the former a native of Iowa and the latter of Ohio. Both the paternal and maternal grandparents came to this country from Scotland. For a time John Fraser, Sr., engaged in farming, afterward devoting his attention to the flour milling industry, of which he acquired a highly specialized knowledge that made him a recognized authority on matters pertaining to the design and construction of flour mills. In 1899 he brought his family to Milwaukee and became engineer for the Allis Company, later filling the same position with its successor, the Allis-Chalmers Company. Subsequently he organized the Fraser Company and throughout the period of its existence has been the active head of the business.

When the family removed to this city John Fraser, Jr., was a lad of ten years and his early instruction was received in the Jefferson Street grammar school. He was next a pupil in the East Division high school and his advanced studies were pursued in the University of Wisconsin, which conferred upon him the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1912. While in Madison he became a brother in Sigma Nu, a scholastic fraternity. The first money which he earned was during his grammar school days, when he carried the old Evening Wisconsin and other newspapers. He worked his way through high school and during his summer vacations at college he earned sufficient money to meet his expenses for the coming year by doing practical engineering work. While attending the University of Wisconsin he played on its baseball and basket-ball teams and was an active member of the Haresfoot Club.

After his graduation Mr. Fraser became associated with his father as consulting engineer for the Fraser Company—a position which he filled acceptably for eight years, rendering valuable service to the firm. In 1920 he took over the business of the Milwaukee Valve Company, which had been founded in 1901 by F. W. Mason and T. J. Neacy. The present officers are: John Fraser, Jr., president and treasurer; and Valentine Fina, vice president and secretary. The commodities manufactured by the company in their large Milwaukee plant are brass valves, temperature control devices and appliances used in installing heating systems. The output of the factory is distributed throughout the United States and Canada and shipments are also made to foreign countries. During the past ten years the industry has enjoyed a rapid growth and employment is now furnished to about three hundred and fifty persons. To his engineering knowledge and skill Mr. Fraser adds the forcefulness, the mental alertness and capacity for successful management so essential to achievement in this era of strong competition, and gratifying results have attended his well directed labors. The products manufactured by his company are of superior quality and under his wise guidance the continued growth and expansion of the business is assured.

In 1930 Mr. Fraser was united in marriage to Miss Frances Briggs, a daughter of William O. Briggs, of Milwaukee. Along fraternal lines Mr. Fraser has connection with the Masonic order and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while his social nature finds expression through his identification with the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Wisconsin Club, the University Club, the Gyro Club and the Izaak Walton League. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, also of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers, and the prestige which he has won in his chosen field of activity is indicated in the fact that he has been honored with the presidency of the Valve Manufacturers Association of the United States—an office which he has occupied for the past three years. Throughout life he has been a tireless and conscientious worker and what he has accomplished represents the fit utilization of his innate powers and talents.

ALFRED EUGENE UIHLEIN

Alfred Eugene Uihlein, who has been actively identified with important business interests of Milwaukee throughout a period covering six decades, is now in a measure retired. He was born in Wertheim-on-the-Main, Baden, Germany, April 17, 1852, his parents being Joseph Benedict and Katherine (Krug) Uihlein, the former at one time proprietor of Hotel Krone at Wertheim.

Alfred E. Uihlein acquired his education in the gymnasium or high school of his native city. He was a youth of about fifteen years when in 1867 he accompanied his brother August to the United States, the latter having previously emigrated to this country and having gone back to Germany for a visit to his parents. After spending a short time in St. Louis, Missouri, Alfred E. Uihlein went to Carrollton, Illinois, to work in a store. Later he made his way to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he began

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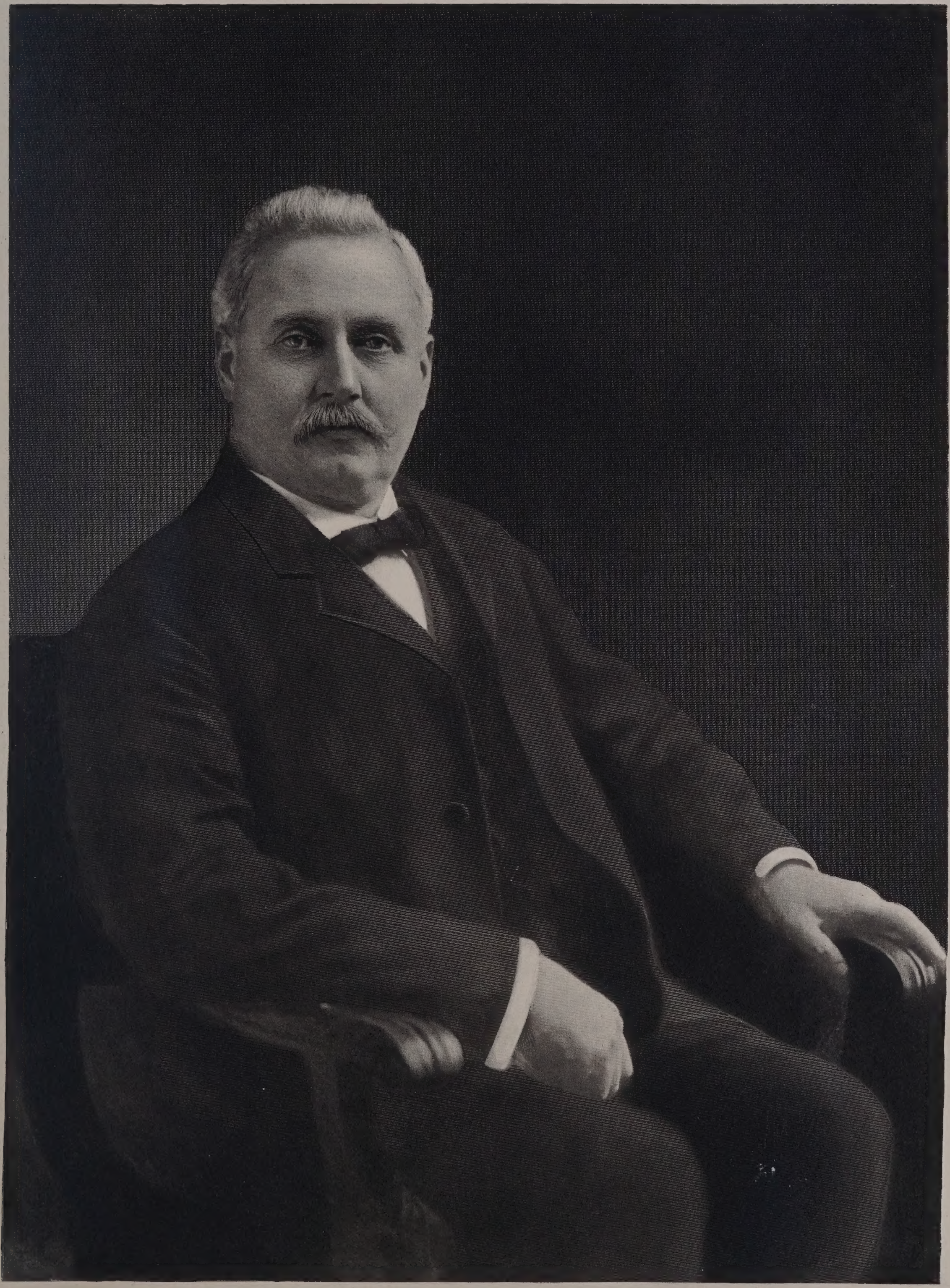


Alfred

learning the brewing trade under the direction of his brother Henry. In 1871 he arrived in Milwaukee and joined his brothers, August and Henry, who were then associated with the Joseph Schlitz Brewery. After the death of Joseph Schlitz in 1875, Mr. Uihlein was made superintendent of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, which position he filled until 1917, when he was elected to the presidency of the company, succeeding his brother Henry. He is now president of the Schlitz Realty Company. He has thus been closely identified with one of Milwaukee's largest industries, and in all of his affairs has proved a systematic and dependable business man and an able executive. Through his individual efforts in his official connection with various concerns he has contributed materially to the development and prosperity of this city.

In 1875 Mr. Uihlein was united in marriage to Miss Anna Pilger, a daughter of William and Catherine Pilger and a representative of one of the old and honored families of Milwaukee. They became the parents of five children, of whom Walter died in 1896, when twenty years of age. Mathilde is the wife of A. C. Elser, who in 1931 resigned as vice president of the First Wisconsin National Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Elser are the parents of four children: Gertrude, the wife of John Schroeder, of the John Schroeder Lumber Company; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Otto Falk, Jr.; Alfred E., a graduate of Princeton and Harvard and an employe of the Continental National Bank of Chicago; and Marianne. William B. Uihlein is vice president of the Schlitz Realty Company and a director of the First Wisconsin National Bank. He married Melitta Kuhlmey of Chicago and their children are: Alfred E., Jr., a graduate of Princeton University; Frederick W., a freshman at Yale; and Melitta, who attended Miss Wright's School at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, is a graduate of the class of 1931. Herman Uihlein died in 1885, when but two years of age. Herbert E. Uihlein, who married Elylia Main, is connected with the Schlitz Realty Company.

Mr. Uihlein has for many years been helpfully interested in the public affairs of his community, though in his political alignment he maintains an independent attitude. He served as a member of the board of school commissioners from 1890 to 1893 and every movement or measure calculated to promote the best interests of the city has received his whole-hearted support. He is a member of the Wisconsin Club, the Calumet Club, the Milwaukee Musical Society, the West Side Turnverein, the Association of Commerce and the Merchants and Manufacturers Association. Mr. Uihlein is very fond of pure bred live stock and at one time he and his two brothers, August and Henry, maintained the Uihlein Stock Farm at Truesdell, Wisconsin, where they bred and raised trotting horses, of which they had seven hundred head, including many bred from fancy racing stock, among the number being "Harvester," "Alcazar" and others. A kindly and generous man by nature, Mr. Uihlein has always commanded the genuine esteem of those with whom he has been brought in contact, and throughout the city is greatly respected. An earlier biographer said: "It seems almost superfluous in this connection to speak of the business ability and capacity of Alfred E. Uihlein, whose commercial history is a part of the story of Milwaukee's growth and development. A master of his trade, he came into power and prominence among the leading brewers of the country, possessing comprehensive knowledge of every practical phase of the business, combined with splendid executive ability. Forceful and resourceful, ready at any time to meet any emergency and quick to recognize and improve opportunities, he has advanced step by step to a position of leadership in business circles here, nor has he ever been neglected or unappreciative of the social amenities of life, so that today the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances."

VALENTINE FINA

At an early age Valentine Fina manifested a decided preference for mechanical pursuits, which have constituted his life work, and his is a record of steady advancement that has brought him to the fore in business circles of Wisconsin as one of the owners and executives of the Milwaukee Valve Company, a large and important productive industry. He was born near Villach, Austria, in the border town of Tarviso, which has been fought over for centuries and is now in possession of the Italian government, on the 4th of February, 1882. He is a son of Phillip and Marie (Richtig) Fina, the former a native of Italy and the latter of Austria. In early manhood the father was placed in charge of a large estate belonging to an Italian nobleman, continuing as manager of the property until he reached the age of thirty-nine years. After his marriage he was associated with his father-in-law in the conduct of a country hotel, situated in a summer resort on the border of Austria and Italy, thus continuing throughout the remainder of his active business career. Although he had only a meager education he became fairly well-to-do and lived retired for some years prior to his death. He spent his last years in a village near Tarviso and was a prominent figure in his community.

Reared in his native town, Valentine Fina attended its public schools and when a lad of fourteen laid aside his text books to become an apprentice in a machine shop, mastering the trade by the time he was seventeen. He then took advantage of a scholarship offered to poor and deserving young men and attended a college at Gratz, where he completed a four years' course in three years. He chose a course in manufacturing and had practical shop work as well as close study in theory. Following his graduation he engaged in boiler making, bridge work, tool work and machine building for a time, after which he was manager of a paper mill for nine months, and in that connection devised plans for labor saving.

Learning that he was to be drafted into the Austrian Army, Mr. Fina sailed for the United States about September 15, 1903, and upon arriving in this country at once proceeded to Milwaukee, joining his brother and two sisters, who had previously located here. He wondered whether it would be advisable to try engineering work or to seek employment in a shop and decided that the latter course would be the wiser, as he would then have an opportunity to learn the English language, of which he had no knowledge, through association. He hired an instructor in English but discontinued the lessons at the end of two weeks, as he found that his teacher knew less than he did regarding teaching the English language. Being a skilled mechanic, Mr. Fina readily found work as a machinist with the Filer & Stowell Manufacturing Company, entering their plant in October, 1903, and continuing with them until May, 1910. During his association with that concern he was sent to Mississippi in 1904, at a time when there was an epidemic of yellow fever, to complete a job already under way, and satisfactorily accomplished the task, although handicapped by his unfamiliarity with English.

Mr. Fina resigned his position as gang boss with the Filer & Stowell Manufacturing Company to enter business on his own account and on May 25, 1910, in association with Joseph Pichler, embarked in the manufacture of special tools, labor-saving devices and machinery. Their combined capital amounted to but five hundred and fifty dollars and they continued as partners until November 12, 1918, when Mr. Fina took over the business, which was incorporated under the name of the Fina & Pichler Company, capitalized at thirty thousand dollars. This enterprise he sold to Mr. Cumiskey in June, 1919, in order to concentrate his attention upon the management of the Clum Manufacturing Company, in which he had acquired the controlling interest, becoming its president and general manager and the executive head of an organization capitalized at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. From the 12th of February, 1918, until 1926, he successfully guided the destiny of the company, which had been formed for the manufacture of electrical controlling devices for automobiles, trucks and tractors and was then occupying seventy-six thousand square feet of floor space in a four-story building at the corner of National and First avenues. During Mr. Fina's administration the industry expanded until the trade relations of the company extended throughout the United States and Canada and the number of employes was increased from one hundred and fifty to approximately seven hundred. After selling the business in 1926, he traveled for about one year and in April, 1927, purchased a half interest in the Milwaukee Valve Company, of which he is now the vice president and secretary, while the offices of president and treasurer are filled by John Fraser, Jr. As manufacturers of brass valves, temperature control devices and appliances necessary for the installation of heating systems they are widely known, selling their products throughout the United States and Canada, while they also make shipments to European countries. Their modern plant at 139 Burrell street is supplied with the best equipment obtainable for work of this character and employment is furnished to about three hundred and fifty persons. During the three and a half years of his connection with the Milwaukee Valve Company, Mr. Fina has contributed materially toward its success by reason of his broad experience in the manufacturing field, his mechanical skill and ingenuity and his business sagacity and ability.

On the 19th of May, 1906, Mr. Fina was married to Miss Marie Pfeiffer, a daughter of George Pfeiffer, who was born near Vienna, Austria, and in 1892 established his home in Milwaukee, where he engaged in business as a tool maker. They were the parents of two children: Phillip Helmuth, who was born May 19, 1907, and is a graduate of Ripon College; and Marie, who was born May 2, 1910, and died November 11, 1918, after an illness of several years. The wife and mother passed away March 17, 1925, and on October 9, 1926, Mr. Fina married Miss Elsa Heiser, of Milwaukee, a well known concert singer. Her mother, one of the best known of the city's pioneer women, lived at Ogden and Jackson streets and conducted a unique restaurant, noted for its warm-hearted hospitality, and there in the early days the city fathers were frequently entertained by "Mother" Heiser.

In Bay View, Mr. Fina erected a small modern home, which he sold in 1918, afterward erected a substantial home at the corner of Kenwood and Second avenues in Wauwatosa, and his present residence is at 2705 E. Newberry boulevard in Milwaukee. He enjoys reading and has a large library comprising the best literary works and many volumes of instruction along technical lines. He belongs to the City Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Blue Mound Country Club—connections which afford an outlet for his social nature—and his public spirit is expressed through his membership in the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. During the World war he turned over his entire business to the production of tools used in making ammunition and before America entered the conflict he assisted the allies in that way. He supplied tools for the Toledo Bridge & Crane Company, the Diamond Manufacturing Company of Detroit, the American Can Company of New York, Sturges and Burns of Chicago, the Edwards Valve Company of Chicago, and the Federal Pressed Steel of Milwaukee. When he arrived in Milwaukee he had but nine dollars and through his own exertions he has passed far beyond the ranks of the many, taking his place among the successful few. Mr. Fina deserves much credit for what he has accomplished, for he has always dealt honorably with his fellowmen, thus winning their confidence, respect and esteem.

EUGENE L. HUSTING

High on the list of Milwaukee's successful business men appeared the name of the late Eugene L. Husting, a founder of the well known E. L. Husting Company, which has been in successful operation for over fifty years, being numbered among this city's prosperous and substantial concerns. Mr. Husting was born in Luxemberg, Germany, on the 24th of August, 1848, and was a son of Theodore and Susanna Husting, natives of the fatherland. The parents brought their family to the United States in 1854 and located on a farm near New Castle, Wisconsin. Later Theodore Husting operated a brewery in that town, where both parents died. John P. Husting, who was a jeweler and an uncle of Eugene L. Husting, married Mary Juneau, a daughter of Solomon Juneau, the well known

EUGENE L. HUSTING

pioneer. He was postmaster at Mayville, Wisconsin, under appointment of President Cleveland, and also served there as city treasurer.

Eugene L. Husting was but six years of age when he was brought to this country, and his education was obtained in the district schools. After leaving New Castle, he attended night school in Milwaukee and Chicago in order to secure a thorough knowledge of the English language. While still a youth he started in business and earned his livelihood in various ways. For a time he drove a wagon over different sections of the country, selling candy and confectionery, and subsequently became associated with his father-in-law, Philip Altpeter, proprietor of the Northwestern Brewery, also of the lager and white beer bottling establishment at the corner of Third and Sherman streets. In 1877 Mr. Husting established a factory for the manufacture of soda water. Nine years after the inception of the business he conceived the idea of adding to his products Weiss beer, which was a wonderful selling product. On July 1, 1900, the business was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin as the E. L. Husting Company. The enterprise flourished, due in large measure to Mr. Husting's inherent traits of industry, thrift and scrupulous honesty. Reared in the stern school of experience, he became thoroughly imbued with the principle of integrity and he brought to bear in his undertakings all those qualities which make so much for success.

In 1872 Mr. Husting was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Altpeter, whose father, Philip Altpeter, was a native of Prussia and from 1839 to 1842 was a soldier in the King's Guard at Berlin, under Frederick William of Prussia. Bertha Altpeter was born in Milwaukee, August 24, 1855, and died April 9, 1913, being followed to the unseen land by her husband three years later. To their union were born eight children, three of whom are deceased. Eugenia, born in Milwaukee in 1873, is the wife of E. J. Henning, who is referred to in a later paragraph; Oscar T., is mentioned in a separate sketch on other pages of this work; Eugene L., Jr., who was born in 1882 and married Miss Esther Carlson, of Milwaukee, in 1929, is a member of Damascus Lodge, No. 290, F. & A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; and the Fraternal Order of Eagles; Lillie, born in Milwaukee in 1884, is unmarried; Berthold, born in 1887, married Miss Helen Langman in 1928.

E. J. Henning was born at Iron Ridge, Dodge county, Wisconsin, December 28, 1868. He graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894, and from the law school of George Washington University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897. He practiced law in Milwaukee from 1897 to 1913 and gained a high place in the legal circles of this city. He was assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin from 1901 to 1910, and United States attorney during 1910-11. In 1913 he moved to San Diego, California. He headed the world conference on emigration and immigration at Rome in May, 1927, and in May, 1925, was a member of the American delegation at the conference with Mexico, at El Paso, Texas, to draft a border treaty. He was appointed United States district judge by President Coolidge on

May 25, 1925, and in 1930 was appointed attorney for the moving picture exhibitors located in New York.

Eugene L. Husting was a member of the Old Settlers' Club and of the Milwaukee Sharpshooters Club. He took a live interest in everything which had a bearing on the prosperity and advancement of Milwaukee and was regarded as one of its best citizens, in the true meaning of the term.

LEON STENZ

Leon Stenz is well known as secretary of the Marquette Mutual Building & Loan Association of Milwaukee, of which his uncle, Louis Stenz, was one of the founders in 1912. He was born in Milwaukee, December 15, 1890, his parents being Walter and Emily (Wellnitz) Stenz, who were married in this city. The paternal grandfather, John Stenz, was a youth of nineteen years when he emigrated to the United States from Germany about 1847, settling in Calumet county, Wisconsin. He had reached the venerable age of eighty-one years when called to his final rest in 1909. His wife, Mary Eva (Stumpf) Stenz, came to Wisconsin from Germany when ten years of age, with her parents, arriving here in 1840. She married John Stenz when nineteen years of age and died in 1922, aged ninety-two years. She worked seven years for the Boyd family, government agents, dealing with Indians, the Boyds living on the east shore of Lake Winnebago. Walter Stenz, a native of Calumet county, worked on his father's farm until about thirty years of age and then came to Milwaukee and entered the United States postal service, with which he was connected for a period of thirty-seven years. He retired about 1925 and is now living on his estate, formerly the Nunnemacher homestead on the Kilbourn road.

Leon Stenz was born and reared on the south side of Milwaukee and pursued his early education in the St. Lawrence parochial school, while subsequently he attended Marquette Academy for three years. After putting aside his text books he worked for several years in various local insurance offices and next spent about two years in the vicinity of Yellowstone National Park. Following his return to Milwaukee he was connected with the Northwestern Fire Insurance Company for a year, after which he was employed by the West Side Bank of this city in the capacity of bookkeeper and general utility man for a period of twelve years. It was in 1922 that he became office manager for his uncle, Louis Stenz, then secretary of the Marquette Mutual Building & Loan Association and also a realtor and general insurance man. About this time he became a director in the Marquette Mutual Building & Loan Association and in January, 1927, was elected secretary to succeed his uncle, who had resigned.

Louis Stenz, uncle of Leon Stenz, was born three miles south of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, and came to Milwaukee in May, 1886. He first worked as a teamster for the Larkin & Newcomb Company, was next a horticulturist in Wauwatosa for two years and then spent a similar period as orderly and nurse at St. Mary's Hospital. Subsequently he was employed by the E. P. Allis Company as a teamster for two years and after leaving that employ was a nurse in the Milwaukee Emergency Hospital for two years. He studied medicine at the evening sessions of the old East Side high school and was about ready for his college entrance examinations when he was stricken with typhoid. Following his recovery he opened a grocery establishment, and though a period of business depression caused his failure, he satisfied every creditor. He next entered the real estate and insurance field and in February, 1904, identified himself with the Milwaukee Harvester Company, which later became the International Harvester Company. At the end of four months he was made head of the department for the training of field experts for foreign countries, and when ill health obliged him to abandon this work he resumed his real estate operations, founding the Stenz Realty Company. In 1912 he was one of the organizers of the Marquette Mutual Building & Loan Association, which was incorporated on the 23d of December of that year and has an authorized capital of five million dollars. Its seventeenth annual report, dated December 31, 1929, shows assets of one million, one hundred and ninety-two thousand, twenty-three dollars and forty-three cents, and receipts and earnings amounting to seven hundred and fifty-three thousand, one hundred and forty-three dollars and forty-two cents. The present officers are as follows: John A. Stemper, president; Charles Kieferle, vice president; Leon Stenz, secretary; Frank Reiske, treasurer; Erwin P. Nemmers, counsel; and John A. Stemper, Frank Pfaller, Jr., Jacob P. Rink, George Beitzinger, Adolph Hoffman, Louis Stenz, Frank Reiske, Charles Kieferle, Alex Schoenfelder, Philipp Kissel, Erwin P. Nemmers, Frank Pfaller, Sr., J. W. H. Schumacher, Frank Scheele and Leon Stenz, directors. The Marquette Mutual Building & Loan Association is under the supervision of the state banking department and is a member of the Wisconsin League of Building and Loan Associations, the United States League of Building and Loan Associations and the Milwaukee County League of Building and Loan Associations. In December, 1926, Louis Stenz retired as secretary of the Marquette Mutual in order to give all of his business time to his own interests and in January, 1927, was succeeded in said office by his nephew, Leon Stenz. On the 14th of January, 1903, he married Miss Caroline Amann and they have a daughter, Mildred, who is employed in her father's office at West Allis.

Leon Stenz was married in 1914 to Miss Julia Mueller, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of a daughter, Ruth, born in this city on the 26th of February, 1919. The members of the Stenz family are Roman Catholics in religious faith, and he whose name introduces this review enjoys an enviable reputation in business and social circles of his native city.

HENRY UIHLEIN

Any list of the men who to the greatest extent contributed to the upbuilding and improvement of Milwaukee in past years must include the name of Henry Uihlein, who in various ways showed a loyal pride in his adopted city which prompted him to give liberally of his means towards the public welfare and to cultural development. Mr. Uihlein was born at Wertheim-on-the-Main, Baden, Germany, May 13, 1844, and his death occurred in Milwaukee, April 22, 1922. He was a son of Joseph Benedict and Katharine (Krug) Uihlein, the father conducting an inn, the Gasthof sur Krone, at Wertheim.

Henry Uihlein remained at home until eighteen years of age, receiving a good, practical education, and also acquired a knowledge of brewing and malting in Bavaria. In 1861 he came to the United States, going direct to St. Louis, where he remained a short time. From there he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he spent five years with the Kunz Brewing Company. In 1871 Mr. Uihlein came to Milwaukee in response to an offer to take charge of the practical end of the business of his uncle, Joseph Schlitz, of the Schlitz Brewing Company. In 1875 his uncle was shipwrecked and drowned at sea while on his way to revisit Germany, and Mr. Uihlein and his brothers August, Edward, Alfred, Charles J. and William became the owners of the Schlitz Brewery. Henry Uihlein was made president of the company, which position he filled for forty-two years, or until 1917. From a comparatively small concern, the brothers built the business up to the largest in this country. They were enterprising and progressive in their methods and in the early '80s began advertising nationally. To this end they built sign boards, bearing the inscription, "Schlitz Beer, the beer that made Milwaukee famous," on every mile of the right of way of the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago. The six Uihlein brothers worked together and each of them accumulated a large fortune. They wisely invested heavily in real estate, and at one time had two thousand two hundred property holdings in the United States and Canada, being the largest city real estate owners in the world. They built the Schlitz hotel, the Alhambra theater, which was at that time the largest motion picture house in the world; the Majestic building, and the famous Palm Garden, to which were brought outstanding singers and musicians from all over the world.

Henry Uihlein acquired one of the largest fortunes in Milwaukee, and used his money to good purpose. He was very public-spirited and in countless ways gave his financial and moral support to things which had to do with the wellbeing and improvement of the city. He was a great lover of the theater and his genial and kindly manner made him very popular in the social circles to which he belonged. Though exceedingly wealthy, he was entirely unassuming in manner and was unostentatious in his giving. His particular hobby was the joint ownership with his brothers of a fine farm at Truesdale, Wisconsin, on which they bred and raised some of the finest full-blooded race horses ever produced in this country.

While living in Leavenworth, Kansas, Mr. Uihlein was united in marriage to Miss Helene Kreutzer, who died January 31, 1921. To them were born the following children: August, of New York city; George A.; Herman A., who is represented in a personal sketch on other pages of this work; Mrs. Morse Rohnert, of Detroit, Michigan; Mrs. Charles E. Albright; and Mrs. Waldemar S. J. Kopmeier. Mr. Uihlein was a man of keen business judgment and broad views, was an optimist in temperament and his death was regarded as a distinct loss to the city he loved so well.

LESLIE A. BAILEY

Leslie A. Bailey, president of the Bailey Motor Car Company, authorized Ford dealer, has carried on business at his present location at 2525 State street since 1916. He early recognized that industry is the basis of all business progress, and his thoroughness and close application have been the vital elements in the attainment of the prosperity which is now his. He established his home in this city in February, 1906, when nineteen years of age. He was born in Westfield, Massachusetts, November 20, 1886, and is a son of Andrew L. and Nellie F. (Avery) Bailey, also natives of that state, the father being engaged in the cigar business in Westfield.

Leslie A. Bailey attended the public schools there, completing a high school course, and later he devoted his leisure hours to the study of mechanical engineering. After leaving high school he entered the employ of the Pope-Westfield Company, engaged in the manufacture of bicycles, and subsequently he worked for the Pope-Hartford Company, manufacturers of the Pope-Hartford automobiles, well known motor cars prior to the World war. On severing his connection with that company he became an employe of the Federal Electric Company at Lynn, Massachusetts, this being a subsidiary of the General Electric Company, and thus he continued until February, 1906, when he came to Milwaukee and entered the service of the A. O. Smith Company, doing steel drawing. He was with that firm until 1910, when he became superintendent of the Streater Motor Car Company, but withdrew in 1913 to accept the vice presidency of the Anger Engineering Company, which was organized in that year and of which he became both vice president and manager. The company acted originally as agents for the A. E. C. motor car but in 1916 became authorized Ford dealers and in 1922 the name was changed to the Bailey Motor Car Company. They still handle Ford cars and Ford parts and since 1917 have conducted a constantly increasing business at 2525 State street, with Mr. Bailey as president, treasurer and manager of the company, with Walter Laev as first vice president and secretary and C. Beilfuss as second vice president. The combined sales and shop force numbers about fifty-two people. During the World war period the government placed Mr. Bailey in charge of the aerial bomb department of the A. O. Smith Company, where he remained until the cessation of hostilities.

In 1911 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Bailey and Miss Della Schmidt, of this city, a daughter of Emil Schmidt, a carpenter contractor of Milwaukee, and they have two children: Audrey D., who was born

May 16, 1912, and is a student at the University of Wisconsin; and Corrinne M., born November 11, 1925.

Mr. Bailey is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and the Tripoli Country Club, which is indicative of his connection with Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and loyally follows the teachings of the craft. As a business man he has high standing and is one of the oldest automobile men of Milwaukee, his activities in this field having been almost continuous since he started with the Pope-Hartford Company in the east. He knows the business thoroughly and his progressive spirit has been a salient feature in the enterprise of which he is now the head.

BERNARD H. WESTFAHL

Bernard H. Westfahl has been connected with the United States district court at Milwaukee for many years and as clerk of the court is one of its most efficient officers. He was born in Milwaukee, on the 6th of November, 1883, and was reared in this city. He attended the public schools, graduating from the West Side high school in 1902, after which he entered Marquette University, where he pursued the study of law for two years, attending the night courses. He became associated with the Westfahl Company, manufacturers of files, and served as treasurer of that corporation until 1922. On January 1, 1909, he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States district court, which office he held in conjunction with the treasurership of the file company, and on September 1, 1927, was appointed to his present office, the duties of which he is discharging in a capable and satisfactory manner.

On January 16, 1909, in Milwaukee, Mr. Westfahl was united in marriage to Miss Ella May Dreyer, who was born in Columbus, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Joseph and Anna (Nest) Dreyer, of an old and well known Columbus family. Mr. and Mrs. Westfahl are the parents of two children, Bernard H., Jr., born March 14, 1916, and Bernelle, on May 19, 1912. Mr. Westfahl is a republican in his political views and has shown a genuine interest in matters affecting the welfare of his city and county. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and his religious connection is with the Evangelical Freidens Church. A man of earnest purpose and honorable action, he merits the high place which he holds in the esteem of his fellowmen.

FREDERICK JULIAN SCHERMERHORN

In the field of general electric contracting, the A. C. Electric Company is one of the leaders in Milwaukee, and its president, Frederick J. Schermerhorn, a man of long and varied experience in electrical matters, is regarded as an up-to-date and expert electrical engineer. Born in Cedar

Falls, Iowa, on the 27th of July, 1884, he is a son of Charles Hammond and Alice (Sholl) Schermerhorn and is decended in the paternal line from a Holland-Dutch family that had settled in New York in a very early day, whole on the maternal side he comes of English-German ancestry. About 1885 the family moved from Cedar Falls, Iowa, and for the next few years lived in various cities of Michigan. In 1899 they came to Milwaukee from Marquette, Michigan, and here the father followed his trade, that of a moulder. Of the sons and daughters in the family, those besides Frederick J. who still live in Milwaukee are Harry, William, Clarence and Bion; Lorraine is the wife of F. Downs, of Duluth, Minnesota; Edwin, Herbert, James and Myrtle are deceased.

Mr. Schermerhorn attended the public schools of Marquette, Michigan, and Duluth, Minnesota, and, though he did not enter high school, he acquired an excellent education, improving his mind by extensive reading, including the McGraw-Hill technical works, Collier's "Electrical Science," and other works, always striving to perfect himself in exact electrical knowledge with the idea of eventually getting into business for himself. He also took a course in mathematics through the extension division of the University of Wisconsin in 1924. When fifteen years of age Mr. Schermerhorn went to work in the packing department of the Wisconsin Telephone Company of Milwaukee, remaining with that concern for six months. He was for three years engaged in motor and car repairing in the shops of the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, followed by three years with the National Brake and Electric Company, during which he was employed in winding motors. He also wound motors for the next year and a half for the Mechanical Appliance Company, now the Louis Allis Company, and for two and a half years was with the Norberg Manufacturing Company as electrical repair man. On leaving that position he went to work for the American Bucyrus Steam Shovel Works as electrical repair man, which he followed for about three years, and then went on the road, doing electrical construction work, winding up dredgers and repairing steam shovels, after which he worked for several contractors, including the Keelyn Electric Company, the Blomkum Company and the Milne Electrical Company.

In 1911, fortified with thorough theoretical knowledge and practical experience, Mr. Schermerhorn engaged in the electrical business, in partnership with his brother, H. H., and J. A. Miller, forming the Co-öperative Electric Company. A year later the name was changed to the A. C. Electric Company. This proved a very successful venture and, on the deaths of his partners, he continued in management of the A. C. Electric Company, as its president, with Russell Myers as vice president, and George J. Franke as secretary. The company does a general electrical contracting business, including electric wiring, commercial fixtures, new and used motors and street lighting, and the larger jobs which it has successfully handled include the Milwaukee sewage disposal plant, Guaranty building, Matthews (Woolworth) building, Second Wisconsin National Bank building, Mack International Motor Truck building, A. O. Smith Corporation, Smith Engineering Works, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Allen A.

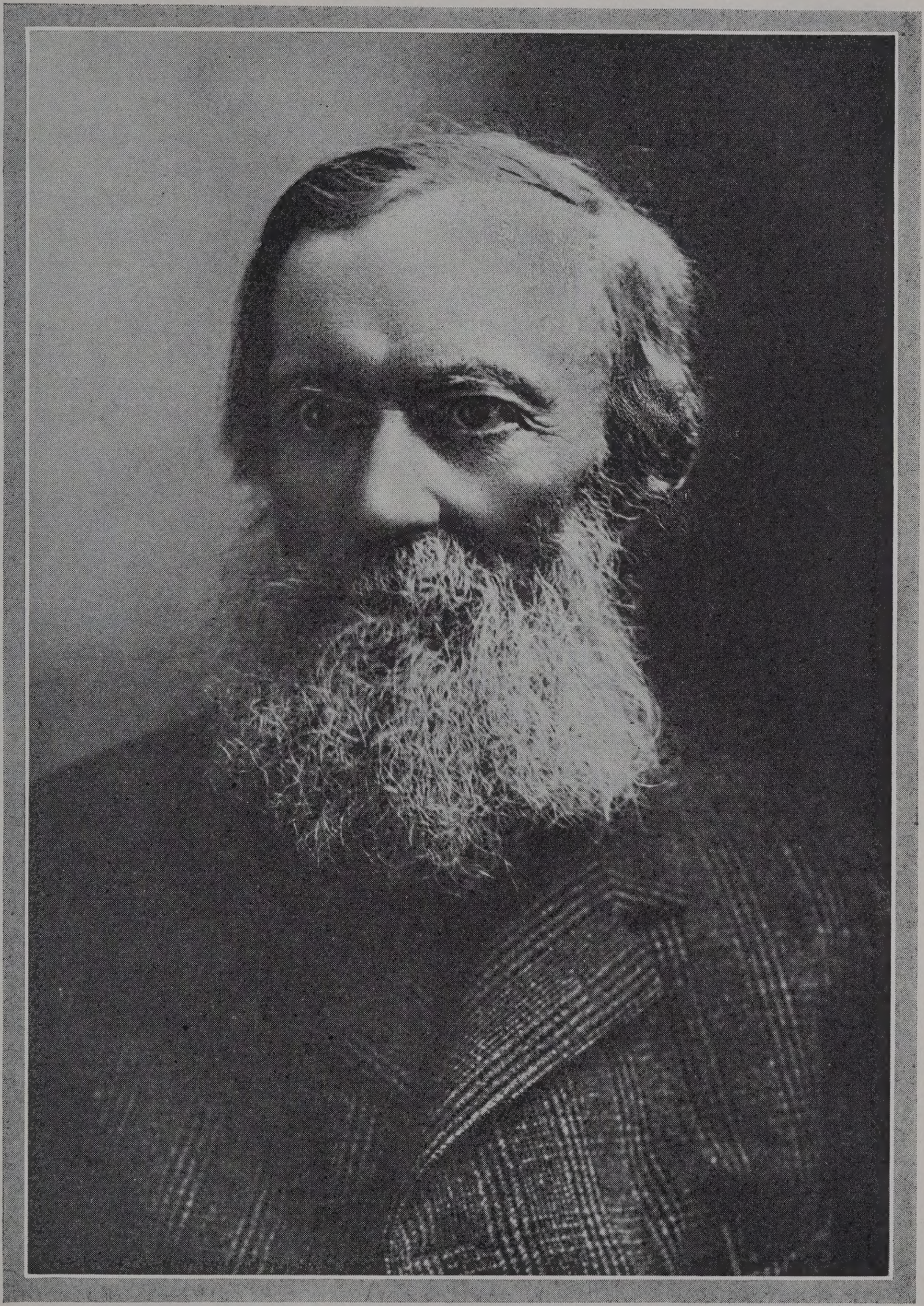
Hosiery Company of Kenosha, Wisconsin, two ice making plants of the Meyer Ice Company, Wadhams Oil Company plant, Wisconsin News building, Chevrolet Motor Company at Janesville, Kenosha senior high school, Sherwood high school, Eighteenth Avenue school, Manitowoc senior high school, Marquette University high school, Concordia College, Temple Emanuel, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, St. Elizabeth's school, Kenosha Hospital, Lutheran Children's Home, Milwaukee County General Hospital, Milwaukee County Emergency Hospital, Sheridan apartments, Eagles clubhouse, Elks clubhouse, Tripoli Temple mosque, University Club building, Tegtmeyer hotel and office building, Unger-Disch theater (Cudahy) and the Alhambra theater.

On November 8, 1904, Mr. Schermerhorn was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Harrison, a daughter of John and Josephine (Thomas) Harrison, of Milwaukee, of which city Mrs. Harrison is a native. Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn are the parents of two children, William Frederick, who attended the public schools of Milwaukee and is now associated with his father in business, and Joan Rita, who is a student in St. Sebastian's school, Milwaukee. Mr. Schermerhorn is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of the Maccabees and the Knights of Columbus. He belongs to the Electragist Association, an international organization of electrical engineers, and is greatly interested in the Boy Scouts of America, to many of whom he has given examinations in electricity. His religious membership is with St. Sebastian's Roman Catholic Church. His business is his hobby and he is a constant student of electrical science, endeavoring to keep up with the latest advances in the field. In fact he takes an interest in everything which in any way will enable him to render better service to his patrons. He commands public confidence, for he has shown himself reliable and trustworthy in every relation of life, and is well liked by all who know him.

JOHN CLINTON AUSTIN

Though more than a decade has passed since John Clinton Austin was called to the home beyond, he is remembered by many of Milwaukee's older citizens for his unimpeachable integrity of character and his upright, honorable dealings in business affairs. The period of his residence here covered three-fourths of a century and he attained a gratifying measure of prosperity as an agriculturist.

John C. Austin was born in Rochester, Vermont, November 4, 1832, the oldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Bride) Austin. He was a lad of about twelve years when he came to Wisconsin with his parents, who arrived in this state October 12, 1844, and established their home on a farm of one hundred and sixty acres at the southwest corner of Chase and Oklahoma avenues, Milwaukee. The tract was heavily wooded with the exception of about eight acres and was called "Austin's Woods," by which name it is still known. John C. Austin devoted his attention to farming pursuits throughout his active life and accumulated a substantial compe-



JOHN CLINTON AUSTIN

tence. Austin street in Milwaukee, which passed through his property, was named in his honor. His judgment concerning business matters was particularly keen and he enjoyed an enviable reputation for honesty and uprightness in all his dealings. His word was as good as his bond. His was a friendly, kindly disposition and his neighbors frequently consulted him in difficulties of various sorts, being sure of wise advice and valuable assistance. A great lover of nature, its beauties made strong appeal to him and he was particularly fond of picking wild flowers.

On the 22d of November, 1866, Mr. Austin married Perone Whipple Howard, daughter of James Corydon and Sophronia (Porter) Howard. They had two children: Leila Perone Austin, the widow of Edward Austin, who though of the same name was not a relative and whose career is reviewed in another part of this work; and Stella Austin. John C. Austin died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward Austin, on the 25th of February, 1919, in his eighty-seventh year, and was buried in Forest Home Cemetery of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM DUNCAN VANDYKE, JR.

William D. VanDyke, Jr., treasurer of the Mineral Mining Company, and one of Milwaukee's enterprising and progressive business men, has been successful in his affairs and is very highly regarded. He was born in Milwaukee on the 13th of December, 1893, and is a son of William D. and Gertrude Hunter (Goodrich) VanDyke, both of whom are living. The father is president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. William D. VanDyke, Jr., received his early education in the public schools and Milwaukee Academy. In 1913 he graduated from the Hill School, at Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and in 1917 from Princeton University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On May 15, 1917, he enlisted for service in the World war and entered the first officers training camp at Fort Sheridan. On September 1, 1917, he sailed for France as a first lieutenant of field artillery. He attended the French artillery school at Fontainebleau, France, and fought at Verdun as an adjutant of the Three Hundred and Fiftieth French Artillery Brigade for one month. He then returned to the American artillery school at Gondrecourt, France, as an instructor. In March, 1918, he went into the front lines as a first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Third Field Artillery, Twenty-sixth Division, and saw active service in the Toul sector, at Chateau Thierry and in the Meuse-Argonne sector. He had a splendid record and returned to the United States as a captain of field artillery in April, 1919.

Mr. VanDyke is now a director and treasurer of the Mineral Mining Company, which takes up the major portion of his time, and is also a director of the Marine-National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, a director of the VanDyke Knitting Company of Milwaukee and a director and the secretary of the Milwaukee-Wisconsin Chain Store Properties.

On June 6, 1923, at Concord, Massachusetts, Mr. VanDyke was united in marriage to Miss Helen Bagley Buttrick, a daughter of Stedman and Olive (Bagley) Buttrick, the former an investment banker in Boston, Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. VanDyke are the parents of two children, Helen Bemis, born September 23, 1924, and Olive Bagley, born April 23, 1926. Mrs. VanDyke is a trustee of the Layton Art Gallery and is prominent in the society and art circles of this city. Mr. VanDyke is a director and the treasurer of the University Club of Milwaukee, a member of the Milwaukee Country Club and the Princeton Club of New York, and a director of the Fox Point Club of Milwaukee. His favorite forms of recreation are golf and hunting.

OTTO NICOLAUS LUDWIG

One of the leading real estate and mortgage loan concerns of Milwaukee is that of Otto N. Ludwig, who during the past ten years has built up a large and substantial business. He was born in Milwaukee, on the 12th of July, 1874, and is a son of Nicolaus and Eva (Hoelz) Ludwig, both of whom were of German birth, born respectively October 25, 1825, and September 2, 1829. The father came to Milwaukee in 1848, to which city the girl who was to become his wife had come four years earlier. He held office as alderman, member of the school board and superintendent of bridges, from 1865 to 1878, was a man of ability and influence and was a prominent and popular citizen.

Otto N. Ludwig received his early education in the public schools of the first ward, from which he graduated in 1889, and attended the East Side high school. He is the youngest of eleven children, all of whom were born at 765 North Water street. In 1893 the family moved to the thirteenth ward, and in 1925 to the present residence at 541 Newton avenue, Shorewood. From 1892 to 1913 Mr. Ludwig was with the Second Ward Savings Bank and from 1901 to 1913 was manager of the North Side branch of that institution. In 1913 he resigned in order to enter the mortgage loan business, and in 1920 established his present offices at 309 Century building, where he is rendering to his patrons the highest type of real estate and mortgage loan service. He is president of the Elco Investment Company, the oldest junior mortgage financing company in the state of Wisconsin.

In his political alignment, Mr. Ludwig is a stanch republican on national issues, but is independent in local elections, voting for the men who in his opinion can best fill the positions which they seek. Fraternally he is a Mason. He was president of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board in 1924 and in 1925-6 was president of the Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers. For the past five years he has served as chairman of the taxation committee of the first named organization. His religious connection is with the Evangelical Trinity congregation.

On October 25, 1900, Mr. Ludwig was united in marriage to Miss Laura Gallasch, who was born November 13, 1877, in Milwaukee, and is a daughter of Rudolph and Johanna (Schaller) Gallasch. Her father was born in Austria in 1847, came to Milwaukee in 1848, and died in 1891, while the mother, who was born in Chicago in 1856, came to Milwaukee in 1865, and died in 1916. Mr. and Mrs. Ludwig are the parents of a daughter, Myra, who is the wife of A. Irving Scherer, president and general manager of the Scherer Leather Company, at 4601 State street, their residence being at Wauwatosa. Mr. Ludwig is one of Milwaukee's most loyal citizens, giving his whole-hearted support to every cause which promises to promote the general welfare of the community.

CAPTAIN HAWLEY M. BOYCE

Captain Hawley M. Boyce, who is now retired and living in Milwaukee after fifty-five years of service on the Great Lakes, is one of the best known boat masters who have sailed out of this port and has back of him a splendid record of capable service. He was born in the town of Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, April 25, 1852, and is a son of Nathaniel and Martha (Wilkinson) Boyce. His father, of Holland descent, was born in Dutchess county, New York, while the mother, of old Revolutionary stock, was a native of Jefferson county, New York. In their later years Captain Boyce brought them to Milwaukee, where they lived in retirement until death called them.

Hawley M. Boyce received his early education in the public schools of Jefferson county, New York, and when he was ten years old the family moved to Canada, where he completed his schooling. At fifteen years of age he went to work in lumber camps and as a river driver. In 1867 and part of 1868, when not employed by the government in building the breakwater at Fairhaven, New York, he engaged in farming at Henderson and at Fairhaven, that state. During the decade between 1869 and 1879 he worked as a sailor on a good percentage of the sailing vessels on the Great Lakes. In the latter year he entered the employ of R. P. Fitzgerald & Company of Milwaukee, serving as mate and second mate until 1884, when he was promoted to a captaincy and given the schooner Itasca to sail. In 1885 he was transferred to a larger vessel, the schooner John B. Merrill, of which he continued in command until it was wrecked in 1893, when, during a severe storm, it grounded on an uncharted reef in Lake Huron. The crew were rescued by fishermen, though the ship and its cargo were lost. The Captain's wife had accompanied him on this trip and was the only woman on board. During the last five years that Captain Boyce was in command of the John B. Merrill, the schooner was owned by the Connelly Brothers of Buffalo, who purchased her in 1889. In 1894 Captain Boyce was master of one of the barges of the McDougall Whaleback Line and in the following year returned to the service of the Fitzgerald Company as master of the steamer Omaha, of which he continued in command for three years. On the expiration of that period, in 1898, he was made chief mate and pilot on the steel canal steamer Katahdin of Bay City and in October of the same year took command of the steamer P. J. Ralph of Marine City, thus serving until the end of 1899. In the year 1900 he entered the employ of the Neff Transportation Company of Milwaukee, which had a charter to carry salt for the Morton Salt Company of Chicago. When this charter expired in the fall of 1902, the Morton Salt Company bought the boats of the Neff Transportation Company, and Captain Boyce went with the steamer Marion to the Morton Company, in the service of which he remained until 1924, when he was retired on pension. His home is at 2901 Superior street, Bayview, Milwaukee.

In 1890, at Toledo, Ohio, Captain Boyce was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Brooks, a daughter of Richard and Harriet (Wheeler) Brooks, both of whom were natives of Canada. To Captain and Mrs. Boyce were born the following children: Lloyd and Floyd, twins, both of whom live in Milwaukee, where the former is engaged in the real estate business and the latter in the foundry business; Samuel, who is engaged in the foundry business at Monroe, Michigan; Ruth, at home; and Esther M., the wife of M. J. McCuen, a salesman in Milwaukee for the General Electric Company.

Captain Boyce is a member of the Masonic order, the Old Settlers' Club and the Shipmasters' Association. Mrs. Boyce passed away in 1911 and is buried in Forest Home cemetery. Captain Boyce enjoys a wide acquaintance, particularly in shipping circles, and all who know him hold him in high regard for his many years of service as a seaman and master. He was never found wanting in the line of duty and commanded the respect of his crews, who recognized his ability and fairness.

GEORGE WEINHAGEN

George Weinhagen is a prominent factor in industrial circles of Milwaukee as general manager and chairman of the board of directors of the A. George Schulz Company, extensive manufacturers of paper boxes, of which concern he was one of the organizers and with which he has been continuously identified since its inception more than a half century ago. He was born in the town of Raeber-Lueneburger Heide, province of Hanover, Germany, January 6, 1859, his parents being George and Emilie Weinhagen, who were also natives of that country. The mother died in early womanhood and the father came to America in 1867, dying in Milwaukee in 1908. Both his father and his grandfather took part in the German revolution of 1848.

George Weinhagen pursued his education in the schools of Hanover, Germany, to the age of fifteen years, when in 1874 he crossed the Atlantic, coming to the United States alone in order to avail himself of the opportunities here offered. He made his way direct to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and here obtained a position with Dr. C. H. Orton on Clinton street and a year later went as shipping clerk with the Milwaukee Redistilling & Rerefining Company, being thus employed until June 1, 1878. In the fall of the previous year, associated with A. George Schulz, he had organized the A. George Schulz Company, the two partners beginning operations as box manufacturers in the kitchen of Mr. Schulz' home, on

Market street. Employed as a shipping clerk during the daytime, Mr. Weinhagen worked nights and Sundays in the making of paper boxes until the latter business had increased to such an extent that it became necessary for him to devote his entire time thereto with the beginning of June, 1878. Soon thereafter he and Mr. Schulz secured quarters on East Water street, but after a brief period these proved inadequate and they removed to a shop on West Water street. The business continued to grow by leaps and bounds and in 1887 they erected a five-story building on Fourth Street but soon outgrew that and in 1907 the owners moved into a new six-story building which they had erected at 433 Clybourn street. Later they purchased a five-story and basement factory at 269 Oregon street to meet the demands of their ever increasing patronage. The A. George Schulz Company now operates the two large factories and employs six hundred people in the manufacture of set-up boxes, folding cartons, corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers. The output is sold all over the United States. It is worthy of note that the first boxes made by Messrs. Weinhagen and Schulz in the kitchen of the latter's home were sent on order to the Jewett & Sherman Company of Milwaukee, which has been a steady customer of the A. George Schulz Company throughout the intervening period of fifty-three years. Though he has passed the Psalmist's allotted span of three score years and ten, Mr. Weinhagen is still identified with the business in the dual official capacity of general manager and chairman of the board of directors and visits his office daily. He says that work is his recreation. His business record is one of which he may well be proud, for he developed an enterprise of extensive and profitable proportions from small beginnings and the success which he now enjoys is attributable entirely to his own efforts. He is a highly esteemed member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and formerly of the Old Deutscher Club and enjoys an extensive and favorable acquaintance throughout the city in which he has so long made his home. A. George Schulz, his original partner, died in 1896.

On the 7th of January, 1882, in Shelby, Iowa, Mr. Weinhagen was united in marriage to Miss Julia Eggerss, who was born in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany, a daughter of Carl and Minna Eggerss. Mr. and Mrs. Weinhagen became the parents of three children: Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Albert C. Bardes, of New York, and the mother of two children, Albert C., Jr., and Juliana; George, Jr.; and Julia, the mother of two children, Julia Alice and Richard, and the wife of Richard Hallstrom, vice president of the A. George Schulz Company. Mrs. Weinhagen died November 25, 1928, aged sixty-four years.

George Weinhagen, Jr., born July 19, 1885, pursued his education in the Milwaukee Normal School and the Milwaukee Academy and also spent three years as a student in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, now Cambridge. On returning to Milwaukee he became associated with his father in paper box manufacturing, working in various capacities and thoroughly familiarizing himself with the business in principle and detail. He is now the president of the A. George Schulz Company, his efforts constituting an important factor in the continued expansion and success of the enterprise. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club, the University Club, the City Club of Milwaukee and the Blue Mound Country Club, and he is also a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, belonging also to Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. George Weinhagen, Jr., was married in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1908, to Miss Frances Woodbury and they have four children: Frances, Elizabeth, Winifred and George Woodbury Weinhagen.

DANIEL KENNEDY

The name of Daniel Kennedy is found on the pages of Milwaukee's history as a soldier who laid down his life on the altar of his country, for it was during his service in the Civil war that he contracted a disease from the effects of which he never recovered and which eventually resulted in his death April 1, 1873, when he was a young man of thirty-six years. He was born at Burlington, Vermont, August 1, 1837, his parents being Philip and Mary (Costello) Kennedy, natives of Ireland, who crossed the Atlantic to America and settled in the Green Mountain state. Philip Kennedy was superintendent of the quarry from which the stone was taken for the construction of the first railroad in Vermont. To him and his wife were born several children, of whom we mention the following: Major William, deceased, who is mentioned at length in another part of this publication; Daniel, of this review; Philip, Jr., one of the passengers who lost their lives on the ill-fated Lady Elgin when the steamer went down September 8, 1860; Mrs. Mary Bergen of Madison, and Kate, deceased.

Daniel Kennedy was about eleven years of age when his parents established their home in Milwaukee, and in this city he spent the remainder of his life. During the hostilities between the north and the south he was drafted and served to the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. While in the army he contracted sickness which so undermined his health that he remained frail in body and died in Milwaukee when only thirty-six years old.

Mr. Kennedy married Catherine Poole, a native of Ireland, who was brought to this country by her parents when a child, the family home being established in Cedarburg, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy were faithful communicants of old St. Gall's Catholic Church, in which they were married in 1861. Following the untimely death of Mr. Kennedy, the care of the family devolved upon his widow, who bravely faced her loss and succeeded in maintaining the home with the assistance of her children. William E., born in November, 1861, died February 5, 1920. One of the daughters, Mary Ellen Kennedy, born in Milwaukee, April 2, 1864, was the constant companion and helper of her mother and since the latter's death, March 16, 1903, has devoted her time and efforts to Catholic welfare work. She has membership in many charitable organiza-

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tions and is ever ready to give of her time and means to aid the unfortunate. Miss Kennedy is a member of the National Catholic Council Social School for Girls in Washington, D. C. In Milwaukee she is a member of the board of directors of St. Catherine's Home for Working Girls, a member of the Catholic Home for Aged and St. Charles Boys' Home. She is a member of the Marquette Woman's League, the Guardian Angels Orphanage Guide, the Fenwick Woman's Auxiliary, the Good Shepherds, the Catholic Instruction League and the National Catholic Council of Women. In 1921 she was chosen national treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, being one of two Milwaukee women at that period who ever held national office in this organization, and was serving in that capacity at the time of the erection of the monument to the nuns of the battlefields of the Civil war at Washington, D. C., in 1923. She was formerly president of the Milwaukee division of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which she also served as state secretary and later as state president. During the period of the World war she took a very active part in the Liberty Loan drives and in Red Cross work, and she received special honorable mention from the National Red Cross in recognition of her effective service. She is one of the most active and helpful communicants of St. Gesu Church and has ever been a zealous, untiring and enthusiastic worker in the cause of social and moral uplift. Her personal acts of kindness have endeared her to many, and in her native city she is greatly loved.

EMIL GILJOHANN

Emil Giljohann, secretary of the Time Insurance Company, is one of Milwaukee's old, experienced and capable business men, having been identified with the insurance business for the past thirty-five years. He was born here, at the corner of Fourth and State streets, on the 7th of November, 1851, and is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Hageman) Giljohann, both of whom were born in Germany, and after their marriage in 1848, and just at the beginning of the revolution in Germany, came to the United States. The ocean voyage, which was made in an old sailing vessel, required four weeks. They came immediately to Milwaukee and here the father, who had learned the pattern-making trade in Germany, found employment along that line, and followed it during the remaining active years of his life, being employed in many of the larger foundries of this city. Both he and his wife are deceased and are buried in Forest Home cemetery. They became the parents of twelve children.

Emil Giljohann attended the parochial schools of this city and the German-English Academy. At the age of sixteen years he started to learn the cigarmaking trade, serving an apprenticeship of six months, after which he was employed in several of the larger cigar factories. About 1890 he engaged in cigar manufacturing on his own account, establishing a shop at West Water near Second street, where he remained for five years. In 1895 Mr. Giljohann was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Wisconsin, which position he held until January 1, 1899, when he assumed the office of commissioner of insurance, to which he had been elected in the previous fall. He held that office for four years and on May 1, 1903, he became associated with the Time Insurance Company and was made president of that organization. He held that position until 1908, when he was elected secretary, which position he is still filling in a very capable and satisfactory manner.

Mr. Giljohann was united in marriage to Miss Augusta Miller, who was born in Germany and at the age of five years was brought to this country by her parents, who settled in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Giljohann have four children: Albert H., who is the owner of the Lakeside Hotel at Pewaukee, this state, married Miss Olga Wagner, of San Antonio, Texas; Herman O., purchasing agent for the H. C. Miller Company, of Milwaukee, married Miss Alvina McGuire, and they have a son, Robert; Arthur E., assistant secretary of the Time Insurance Company, married Miss Grace Sabel, of Chicago; and Ervin L., superintendent of the H. C. Miller Company, married Miss Alma Saubert, of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and they have two children, Ruth and Ervin, Jr. Mr. Giljohann is a member of the Old Settlers' Club and is regarded as one of Milwaukee's honored and worthy old citizens, a man who exemplified a high type of citizenship and has contributed to the upbuilding and prosperity of his community. During his active years golf, hunting and fishing were his favorite forms of recreation.

CLARENCE F. KIPP

Clarence F. Kipp, a native son of Milwaukee, is one of the city's well known business men and is now serving as one of the executors of the Kipp estate. He was born August 15, 1896, his parents being Frank J. and Adele J. (Kersting) Kipp. Frank J. Kipp was born in Milwaukee, December 7, 1857, a son of Jacob and Agatha (Geyser) Kipp, both of whom were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, where the grandfather of Clarence F. Kipp was a tailor. It was in 1844 that Jacob Kipp crossed the Atlantic to the United States and located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where for two years he worked at his trade. The year 1850 witnessed his arrival in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and here he was associated as a tailor with the firm of Friend Brothers throughout the remainder of his active life. He spent the last fifteen years of his life in honorable retirement, passing away September 29, 1897. For about three years he had survived his wife, who died November 12, 1894. Their family numbered seven children, namely: Charles, deceased; Mary, who became Mrs. F. A. Schmidt and both are now deceased; Louise, who was Mrs. Bernard P. Zinn and both are now dead; Benjamin A., deceased; Frank J., who died December 18, 1925; William J., of Milwaukee; and George W., of Chicago.

FRANK J. KIPP

Frank J. Kipp, the father of Clarence F. Kipp, attended the public schools of Milwaukee to the age of thirteen years and afterward spent three years as a clerk in the employ of the firm of Smith & Dalzell. During the succeeding four years he was connected with the South Side Savings Bank and was advanced from the position of messenger to that of teller. Next he became teller in the German Exchange Bank, which position he had held for a year when the institution became the Merchants Exchange Bank by consolidation in 1879. Mr. Kipp was made assistant cashier in 1888 and three years later, in 1891, was promoted to the cashiership of the Merchants Exchange Bank, which in 1894 was merged with the First National Bank. He continued in the capacity of cashier with the First National Bank until his retirement on the 1st of January, 1907, contributing in substantial measure to the steady growth and success of the institution. Mr. Kipp was a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club and Milwaukee Country Club, and fraternally was affiliated with Ivanhoe Lodge, F. & A. M. In religious faith he was a Protestant and in politics maintained an independent attitude. His death occurred December 18, 1925, at the age of sixty-eight years, and was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he had won an extensive circle of warm friends in Milwaukee during his lifelong residence here. On the 28th of January, 1891, he married Adele J. Kersting, a daughter of Julius and Cecelia (Greulich) Kersting and a representative of one of Milwaukee's pioneer families of German descent. She was born in Milwaukee, August 21, 1865, and passed away February 8, 1920, in her fifty-fifth year. Frank and Adele Kipp became the parents of four children, three sons and a daughter, of whom two are living: Clarence F., of this review; and Mildred C., the wife of Herbert F. Pritzlaff, of Milwaukee.

Clarence F. Kipp began his educational training in the grammar schools of Milwaukee and continued his studies in the West Division high school, while subsequently he pursued a course at the Northwestern Military Academy and next matriculated at the University of Wisconsin. His initial business experience was gained in the service of the Wadhams Oil Company, with which he had been connected for several years when in 1918 he enlisted in the naval aviation service, for the United States had become involved in the World war. He was first stationed at the Great Lakes aviation camp and was later transferred to the station at Pensacola, Florida. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and on his return to Milwaukee resumed his position with the Wadhams Oil Company. He continued with that concern until 1924, when he became associated with his father in private business affairs, and since the death of his father he has served as one of the executors of the estate, which comprises many interests. Mr. Kipp is also a director of the Hecla Mining Company of Wallace, Idaho.

On the 3d of March, 1924, at Hibbing, Minnesota, Mr. Kipp was united in marriage to Miss Elsie Domsch, who was born at Superior, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Paul and Amanda Domsch, well known in that section of the state. He is of German birth, while his wife is of Swedish birth. Mr. Kipp is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Casa Del Mar Club of Los Angeles and the Oconomowoc Country Club of Milwaukee.

In his political views he is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment as to men and measures. He is an able and successful business man and is a popular member of the social circles to which he belongs.

JOHN J. CARY

The record of John J. Cary, assistant resident manager at Milwaukee of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, presents a splendid example of what may be accomplished by an industrious young man, backed by right principles. He was born in Milwaukee on the 8th of May, 1883, and is a son of Richard J. and Catherine (Code) Cary, both of whom are deceased. His father also was a native of Milwaukee, of Irish descent, and a member of one of the pioneer families of this locality. The grandfather, John Cary, who was born and reared in Ireland, emigrated to the United States and came direct to Milwaukee, where he spent his remaining years, his home being on the East Side. He was for many years a member of the city fire department, serving with Engine Company No. 6. Richard J. Cary was reared and educated in Milwaukee and during his later years conducted a restaurant and saloon on the East Side. He died in Milwaukee in 1902, at the age of forty-six years. Politically he was a stanch democrat and was a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. He took an active interest in local public affairs and at one time was a candidate for alderman from the first ward, for which office he was defeated by only eleven votes. His wife was born in Milwaukee in November, 1861, and was a daughter of John Code, an early settler here and of Irish-French descent on both paternal and maternal sides. Mrs. Cary died May 10, 1928, at the age of sixty-seven years. To Richard J. Cary and his wife were born seven children, of whom four are living, namely: John J.; Mrs. Sarah M. McCormick, of Chicago, Illinois; Alice; and Catherine M. A sister, Mrs. Anna Olson, of Milwaukee, died July 21, 1930.

John J. Cary attended the public and parochial schools of Milwaukee and the Spencerian Business College, graduating from the last named in 1903. He was first regularly employed as a clerk in Mahler & Aldenburg's wholesale dry goods store, and later in the same capacity was with Landauer & Company, wholesale dry goods merchants. On July 2, 1902, Mr. Cary became connected with the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, his first position being that of office boy, at a salary of forty dollars a month. From that humble start, he made steady advancement through the various office positions until in 1924 he was appointed assistant manager of the business in this city, and is still filling that position in a very capable and efficient manner.

On September 23, 1908, in Milwaukee, Mr. Cary was united in marriage to Miss Lillian Gertrude Fitzgerald, who was born in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Robert E. and Catherine (Sullivan) Fitzgerald, the former for many years a locomotive engineer on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, meeting an accidental death in the line of service. Mr. and Mrs. Cary are the parents of two children, Genevieve Patricia, born March 17, 1912, and William Francis, born September 2, 1914.

During the World war Mr. Cary served as a member of the county council of defense, took an active part in the Liberty Bond and Red Cross drives and was chairman of the first ward registration board. He has always been a democrat in politics, though inclined to maintain an independent attitude, particularly in local elections. He was a member of the Milwaukee county board of supervisors from April, 1920, to April, 1924, serving on the finance committee, and during the two last years of that period he was chairman of the board. He is a member of St. Robert's Roman Catholic Church at Shorewood, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. He has always worked hard and from the time of his father's death he was the chief support of the other children of the family, as well as his widowed mother. Thus the battle of life began for him at an early age, but he possessed the substantial qualities which have enabled him to persevere and he has well earned the success which is now his.

EMIL SEIDEL

Emil Seidel, a public-spirited citizen, who as mayor gave to Milwaukee a practical and progressive administration and whose influence has always been on the side of progress, reform and improvement, was born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1864, a son of Otto and Henrietta (Knoll) Seidel, who were natives of Pomerania, Germany. The father came to the United States in 1859, when but a lad, and located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he followed the carpenter trade, in which he had had practical training in his native country. After a few years there passed he returned to Germany and was married, after which he again crossed the Atlantic and once more took up his abode in the Keystone state where his son Emil was born. A little later, however, he determined to try his fortune in Wisconsin and settled at Prairie du Chien in 1865, there following the building trade until his removal to Madison. In 1869 he came to Milwaukee and continued to make his home in this city until his death.

In the old Union School of the Sixth ward Emil Seidel pursued his studies but his opportunities for acquiring an education were limited. As the eldest of eleven children, he found it necessary to become a wage earner when a youth of but thirteen. He began learning the trade of wood carving and after he had completed his apprenticeship continued to work along that line, being thus engaged until his twenty-second year, when he went abroad to perfect himself in the work of carving and designing. For six years he lived in Berlin, Germany, working at his trade by day and at night attending the Kunst-Gewerbe Schule (Art Craft School).

The year 1892 witnessed Mr. Seidel's return to Milwaukee, where he continued to follow his trade until he went to Chicago to assist in the German exhibit of the Manufacturer's building of the World's Columbian Exposition. When that task was completed he again came to this city and here organized the Interior Decorating Company, which continued in operation until the widespread financial panic shut off all work of that character and the company withdrew from the field of business, storing the fixtures and tools. It was then that Mr. Seidel became associated with the Fuller-Warren Stove Works, as carver, designer and pattern-maker remaining with that company for seven years. Then he again started in business on his own account, organizing the Milwaukee Pattern Works, which he conducted until 1910, when he was elected mayor on the social-democratic ticket. He was an early worker for the socialist movement. In 1892 he cast one of the two ballots that constituted the socialist vote in his precinct. He says that it would then have been a rash prophecy to predict that he would one day be swept into the mayor's offices on the socialist ticket. The first social-democratic branch organized in Milwaukee enrolled him as a charter member and he has long been a prominent figure in connection with the political history of this municipality. In 1904 he was elected alderman of the twentieth ward and endorsement of his service came in his re-election in 1906. In 1908 he was a candidate for mayor, on which occasion he was defeated by only a few votes by Mayor Rose. In 1910 Mayor Rose refused to be a candidate and at the election of that year Vincent Schoenecker was defeated by Mr. Seidel. After his induction into the office people who were accustomed to the easy-going ways of previous incumbents were astonished to find the mayor with his sleeves rolled up, toiling early and late at his desk, but as time went on, they discovered that this spirit of earnest and conscientious effort was to be the real spirit of the new administration. It was at the pattern-maker's bench, where care and absolute accuracy are required, that Mr. Seidel developed this habit of doing everything with all his might and with the determination that the task should be the expression of his best efforts. In 1912 he was a candidate on the socialist ticket for vice president of the United States under Eugene Debs, after which he did organization work for the national party, and it was while engaged in this work, during his absence from Milwaukee, that in 1916 he was elected alderman at large, in which capacity he served until 1920, devoting all of his time to the duties of the position.

In 1920, Mr. Seidel became secretary of the state organization and continued thus to serve until 1923, when a nervous break-down forced him from active participation in this line of work and he retired to his brother's farm in northern Wisconsin. Returning to Milwaukee in 1926 he was appointed a member of the board of civil service commissioners, a position which he now fills. He is also writing for the Milwaukee Leader and doing other literary and organization work for the socialist party. During the last few years he has been urged again and again to become a candidate for various offices but has declined.

Mr. Seidel was married in Milwaukee in 1894 to Miss Lucy Geissel. Two children were born to them, Lucius Julien, deceased and Viola Emeline, who married Eugene Verheim, of Milwaukee, and has a son, Donald.

Long before he was of age, Mr. Seidel was active in organizing his fellow workers. In 1884 he became a charter member and the first secretary of the Milwaukee Wood Carvers Association. Later he represented that organization in the district assembly of the Knights of Labor. With the growth of the Federation of Labor his organization also affiliated.

Mr. Seidel's life-dream is to see his class organized into a force capable of playing the leading role in the reconstruction of human society upon a cooperative basis.

JAMES E. ROBERTSON

James E. Robertson, who is the owner of a prosperous hardware and plumbing business in Wauwatosa, has been a resident of Milwaukee county practically all of his life and is recognized as a progressive and dependable man. He was born in Milwaukee in 1868 and is a son of Gaun and Susan (Karn) Robertson, the latter born in McConnellsburg, Pennsylvania. The father was of Scotch descent.

James E. Robertson acquired a public school education, graduating in 1885. He spent the year 1889 in Kansas City, Missouri, and since then has resided either in Milwaukee or Wauwatosa, having been engaged in the plumbing and heating business in Milwaukee from 1889 to 1922, since which year he has conducted the same line of business in Wauwatosa and also has a hardware store. His is an up-to-date establishment in which he carries a large and well selected stock of shelf and heavy hardware, with the usual auxiliary lines, and also maintains a completely equipped plumbing shop. Through his sound business policy, his prompt and efficient service and his courtesy and accommodation, he has long enjoyed a good business and is one of the leading merchants of his city.

Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Ruth Dewey, who was born and reared in Milwaukee and is of English descent. To them have been born four children: Lawrence Burdette, who married Miss Carrie Ellis and is now deceased; Raymond Karn, who married Miss Lydia Fourness; Donald Keith, who married Miss Lucile Volz; and Merle Lucile, who is the wife of A. C. Johnson. All of the living children reside in Wauwatosa. In his political views Mr. Robertson is a stanch republican, and fraternally he is a Mason. He is a man of splendid personal qualities, has been a consistent supporter of those things which contribute to the progress and welfare of his community and commands the uniform respect of his fellow citizens.

GEORGE ALOYSIUS BURNS

During the past sixteen years George A. Burns, an attorney of Milwaukee has built up a large and lucrative practice in the courts of this county. Born in this city on the 21st of June, 1890, he is a son of Patrick Henry and Mary Frances (Doherty) Burns. His father, who was born in County Carlow, Ireland, November 1, 1851, was brought to the United States by his parents at a very early age, and the mother, who also was of Irish ancestry, was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 24, 1857.

George A. Burns completed his graded school education at St. John's cathedral school, after which he attended Marquette Academy, in which he completed his high school course. He next entered the college department of Marquette University and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, June 21, 1908. During the two ensuing years he taught English and mathematics, and in 1911 entered the College of Law of Marquette University, from which he was graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At that time he also, through post-graduate work done in the school of philosophy, received the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater. He was the valedictorian of his class, upon finishing the course in liberal arts, and was awarded the prize for highest honors throughout the law course upon graduation from law school. Admitted to the bar, in September, 1914, he entered upon the practice of his profession, being associated with the law firm of McCabe & Dahlman. Later he opened an office of his own, becoming associated with Edward Spencer, of the Milwaukee bar. After a few years he became associated with Hon. James L. O'Connor, formerly attorney-general of the state of Wisconsin, under the firm name of O'Connor & Burns. In 1920 the firm of which he is now a member was organized, under the name of Swietlik & Burns, his partner being F. X. Swietlik, and they have offices in the First Wisconsin National Bank building. Mr. Burns has been a constant student of his profession and is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, so that he has a well earned reputation for learning, skill and dependability and is meeting with uniform success in practice.

On April 5, 1926, in the chapel of Marquette University, Mr. Burns was united in marriage to Miss Catherine E. Mathie, who was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, July 4, 1900, and is a daughter of John F. and Mary (Lehan) Mathie. Her father, who is of German descent, was born at Wausau, Wisconsin, and the mother, who comes of Irish ancestry, was born at Green Bay, this state. Mrs. Burns is a member of the Beta Alpha Sigma sorority. Mr. and Mrs. Burns are the parents of three children, Mary Frances, Patricia Anne and George A., Jr.

Mr. Burns has been active in public and civic affairs. During the years 1917 and 1918 he occupied the position of assistant United States attorney, under Hon. H. A. Sawyer, and in 1924-5 was special assistant district attorney for Milwaukee county, having charge of the prosecution of major criminal offenses. During the World war he was in charge of the Victory Bond movement in educational institutions throughout this state. He has long been a member of the Knights of Columbus, fourth degree, and during the World war he took a prominent part in raising funds for the social welfare work of that order in the camps and cantonments of this country and abroad. Mr. Burns is also a member of the Elks Club, and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church, belonging to St. Robert's Parish, Shorewood. Professionally he is affiliated with the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has been loyal and true in every relation of life and no citizen of Milwaukee is more highly esteemed than he.

WILLIAM A. JACKSON

William A. Jackson, vice president of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, is also known as an able and competent lawyer, who for many years was successfully engaged in practice. He was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, November 19, 1867, and is a son of Alfred A. and Anna (Dyer) Jackson. His father was born in Oneida county, New York, and was descended from an old family of Scotch-Irish stock that had settled in the state of Connecticut in early colonial days. Some of its members later participated in the war of the Revolution and other of this country's wars. Alfred A. Jackson was reared in Oneida, attended the public schools and an academy, and in 1847 came to Wisconsin. He entered upon the practice of law in Janesville, following that profession up to the time of his death, at the age of eighty-four years. He gained distinction as a lawyer and was president of the Wisconsin State Bar Association. In politics he was a stanch republican, and his religious membership was with the Congregational Church. His wife also was a native of Oneida county, New York, and was of English extraction, and her death occurred on November 28, 1867, nine days after the birth of her son William A. She had three children, the others being Bertha, deceased, and Frank Dyer, who lives in Milton, Wisconsin.

William A. Jackson attended the public and high schools of Janesville, Wisconsin, and then entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1891. He then became associated with his father, under the firm name of Jackson & Jackson, and continued that relation until 1905. During ten years of that time, from 1895 to 1905, he was district attorney of Rock county, Wisconsin, and on leaving that position came to Milwaukee and entered the law office of Cary, Upham & Black. He remained with that firm until 1909, when he was made vice president of the Fidelity Trust Company of Milwaukee, which position he filled until severing his connection with that institution. Mr. Jackson then moved to Chicago, where he became associated with Ray Nye, a capitalist who was mainly interested in public utilities, and remained there until 1916, promoting industrial organizations. On his return to Milwaukee he became connected with the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, of which he was made vice president, and he is also a director of the Wisconsin Gas and Electric Company, the Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company, the Wisconsin Electric Power Company and other corporations.

Mr. Jackson was married in 1897 to Miss Mary Stevens, of Janesville, Wisconsin, a daughter of Fenton F. and Mary (McKey) Stevens, of an old and well known family of Janesville. Mrs. Jackson died in that city in 1903, and on May 28, 1918, in Chicago, Mr. Jackson married Franc Bunker Hallett, whose father, Hiram Bunker, was an early settler of Chicago. In his political views Mr. Jackson is a republican and his religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He belongs to Janesville Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M.; Janesville Chapter, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; and Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R. He has membership in the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, and the University Club of Chicago. He is also affiliated with the County, State and American Bar Associations and is very highly esteemed by his fellow lawyers.

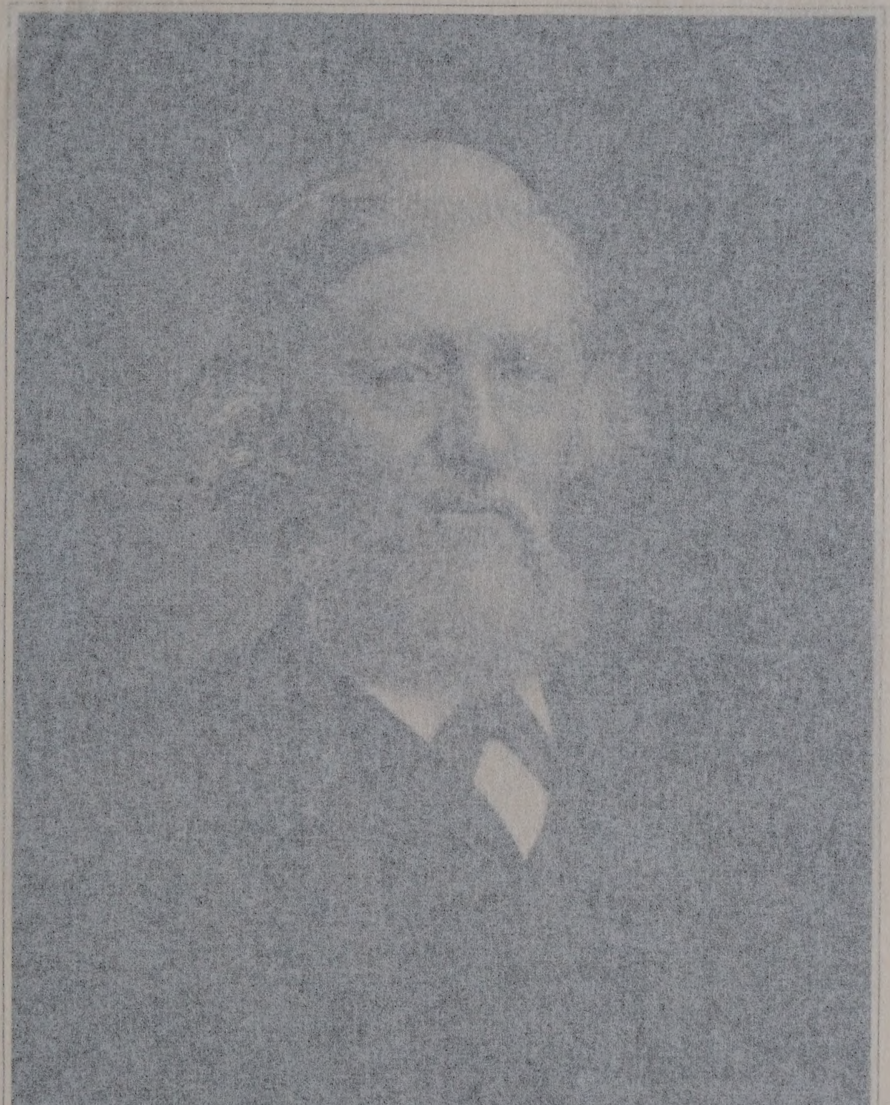
CHARLES JEREMIAH SMITH

The largest plant in the world devoted to the manufacture of pressed steel products, the A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee, had its inception in 1843 when Charles J. Smith opened a small machine shop on West Water street. He was born in London, England, April 4, 1821, and had attained the venerable age of eighty-three years when he passed away in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in October, 1904. He was but little past his majority when he procured passage on the boat chartered by the noted Robert Owen and his society, which sailed from London to the United States in 1843. The little machine shop which Charles J. Smith opened in Milwaukee is listed in the first city directory, issued in 1847, and also in the directory of the following year. He then sold the business and took up his abode in the rural community of North Prairie but several years later returned to Milwaukee and here organized the firm of C. J. Smith & Sons.

The following story of the development of the mammoth Smith industries is taken from an earlier publication:

"In the last quarter of the nineteenth century the C. J. Smith & Sons Company was a leading manufacturing concern of the city, engaged in the manufacture of baby carriage hardware and bicycle parts. The latter line was added to their business a year or two before the company began the building of their Park Street plant in 1894. The sale of the bicycle parts increased steadily and rapidly and resulted in the erection of a new plant on Clinton street in 1896. At the head of the enterprise was C. J. Smith, then a venerable business man of the city, and with him were associated his two sons, Charles S. and George H. In 1895, however, the latter withdrew in order to organize the George H. Smith Steel Casting Company and his interest was turned over to another brother, Arthur O., who had previously devoted his attention to construction contracting, being known among the large builders of Kansas City and Chicago.

"Following the introduction of bicycle parts manufacturing, that branch of the business grew to such extent and with such rapidity that it was not long before the C. J. Smith & Sons Company was recognized as the largest manufacturer of bicycle parts in the world. They still continued the other branch of their business, but it was small in com-



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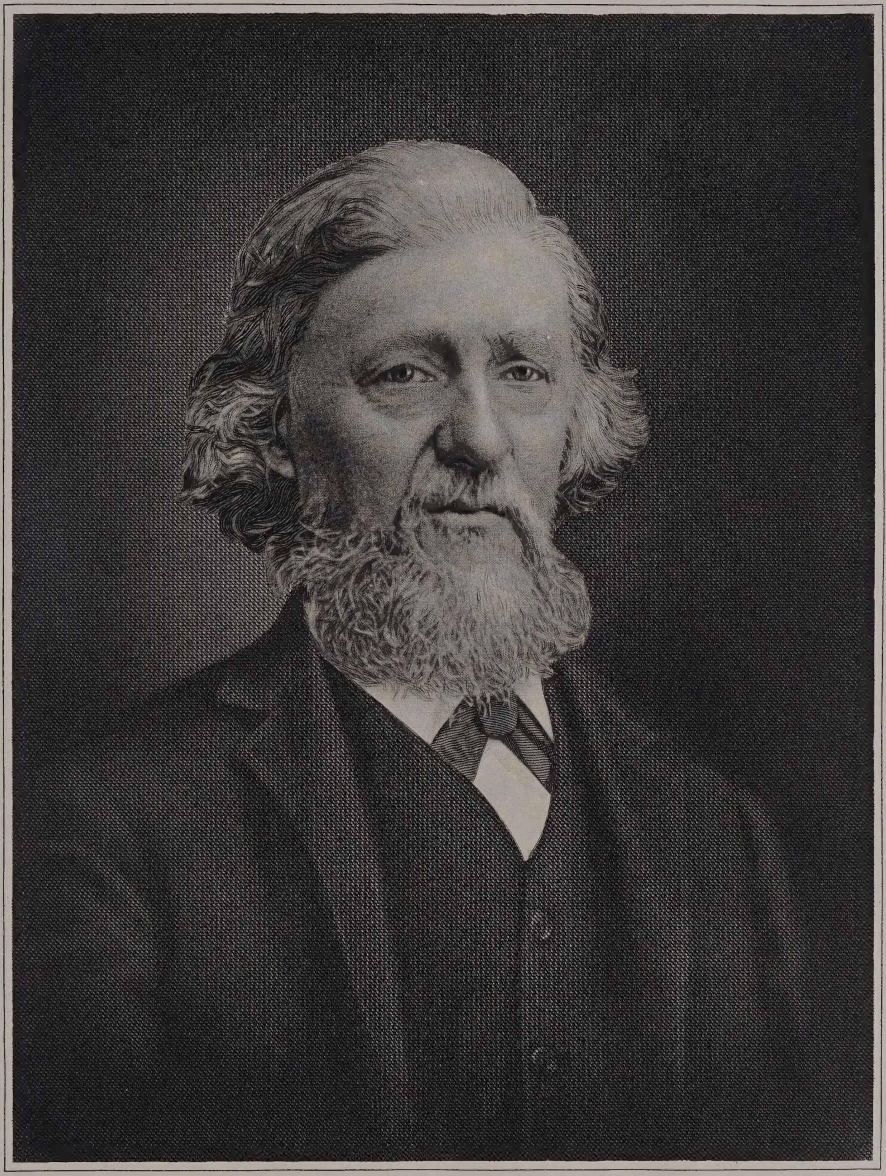


C. J. Smith

parison. In the organization of the American Bicycle Company, in 1899, the plant and business of the C. J. Smith & Sons Company was taken over, at which time C. J. and C. S. Smith left the organization, but A. O. Smith continued as general manager of the Smith Stampings Factory of the American Bicycle Company.

"Arthur O. Smith, son of Charles J. and Mercy (Johnson) Smith, was born at North Prairie, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, February 23, 1859, and died June 5, 1913, when fifty-four years of age. He began his business career as a construction contractor, operating principally in Chicago and in Kansas City and erecting some of the large office and municipal structures in both of these cities. In the year 1896 he returned to Milwaukee to become associated with his father, Charles J., and his brothers, Charles S. and George H., in the C. J. Smith & Sons Company. This was the parent company out of which developed the A. O. Smith Company, organized by Arthur O. Smith in 1904. It was several years previous to this time that Mr. Smith, then general manager of the Federal Manufacturing Company, the immediate predecessor of the C. J. Smith & Sons Company, began the manufacture of automobile parts. The achievements of Mr. Smith during this early period of the automobile industry are associated with the inception and start in this industry of several of the pioneer companies that now enjoy international repute. Among these is the Studebaker Automobile Company, which made its entry into the automobile industry with an electric, using a tubular frame in the chassis which was made under the direction of Mr. Smith. Then followed the Peerless Motor Car Company of Cleveland, using a pressed steel frame and a pressed steel rear axle housing. These and other successes attracted the attention of Henry Ford of Detroit and resulted in the placing here of a contract for ten thousand frames and axle housings for the first of the small Fords now recognized as the universal car of the world. The big outstanding achievement of Mr. Smith at this time was the production of the first pressed steel frames made in this country. The early automobiles produced in America were mounted on tubular frames, as were the first Studebaker electrics, or on frames made of commercial channel or angle iron. It was realized, however, that frames of the construction then used were not suitable for automobiles, and it remained for Mr. Smith to design a press made here by the Allis-Chalmers Company and which was used in the production of these first pressed steel frames. The many advantages of the pressed steel frame were immediately recognized, and today this construction is almost universally used not only in American passenger cars and trucks but also in those of European make.

"The phenomenal growth and development of the A. O. Smith Corporation, successors to the A. O. Smith Company, began with the erection of the first units of the present plant located at Twenty-seventh street and Keefe avenue. The plant has grown until today it is the largest in the world devoted to the production of automobile pressed steel frames, in addition to which the company also makes pressed steel rear axle housings and other heavy pressed steel parts. The floor space of the different buildings is in excess of one million square feet on a tract of approximately sixty acres. All of the buildings are of steel, brick, glass and tile construction and are strictly fireproof, while the advantages in the way of proper light, ventilation and temperature are supplemented by the beautiful setting in a park among spacious lawns and shrubbery. The corporation has eighteen hundred employes and more than ninety-five per cent of its business is done outside of Wisconsin. It occupies a position of leadership among the largest and most important productive industries of Milwaukee, specializing in pressed steel frames for automobile passenger cars and trucks in addition to the manufacture of heavy pressed steel parts. Arthur O. Smith remained the presiding genius of this concern until death ended his labors and Milwaukee lost one of its leading manufacturers and foremost citizens. In his family were three children: Lloyd Raymond, now president of the A. O. Smith Corporation; Gertrude, who is the wife of Lester A. Slocum; and Alma, who is Mrs. Charles W. Wright. L. R. Smith, who has been the president and general manager of the A. O. Smith Corporation since his father's death, began his apprenticeship under his father in 1905 and under the latter's able direction became thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business, so that he was well qualified to take up the duties and responsibilities of executive control. The continued growth and expansion of the industry under his guidance stands in incontrovertible evidence of his splendid business ability, keen discernment and undaunted energy."

It was soon after his arrival in Milwaukee that Charles J. Smith, the immediate subject of this review, married Mercy Johnson, who in 1843 sailed for the United States on the same boat on which he took passage, she being a member of the society headed by Robert Owen. She was then seventeen years old and was accompanied on the voyage by her parents and her brothers and sisters: Arthur, Alfred, Mariah and Martha, all locating in Wisconsin. In the year 1893, after a half century of residence in the new world, Charles J. Smith returned to England on a visit. To him and his wife were born the following children: Mrs. Sarah S. Davies; Mrs. Mary D. Bristol; Alonzo F.; Florence; Martha; Annie, Mrs. Chas. Pfiefer; Arthur O.; Charles S. and George H. The children are all deceased except Florence and Martha, who, together with their niece, Miss Ann Smith, reside in the old family home at 2401 E. Shorewood boulevard in Shorewood.

FRANK MARTIN HARBACH

Frank Martin Harbach, secretary and business manager of the Milwaukee school board, who brings to his duties a sense of high purpose and unfaltering industry in the performance of his tasks, was born March 2, 1868, in Bangor, Maine, his parents being Reinhard and Anna (Muench) Harbach, both natives of Germany. The father became a shoe merchant of Bangor, Maine, where in 1850 he first conducted a small shop, but later engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes on a large scale. He died in 1872, while his wife survived him for twenty years, passing away in 1892.

Frank M. Harbach attended the public schools of Bangor until graduated from high school and in 1885, when a youth of seventeen years, came to Milwaukee. He had previously served as a reporter on the Bangor Daily Commercial and he engaged in the same line of business after his arrival in Wisconsin. Following a brief stay in Chicago he went to Oshkosh with a brother-in-law, with whom he was associated in the founding of the Oshkosh Daily Sun, which they published for a short time. They then disposed of their property Mr. Harbach becoming connected with the Daily Crescent at Appleton, Wisconsin. In 1890 he came to Milwaukee and entered into association with the Milwaukee Journal. While thus employed he successfully studied law, becoming a member of the old Milwaukee law class, having among his classmates Judge John G. Gregory, George Balhorn, Caesar Marks and others who have come into prominence as members of the legal fraternity. This class later constituted the foundation of the law department of Marquette University. Mr. Harbach did not take up the study of law with the intention of practicing but to aid him in his newspaper work. His knowledge of law has at all times been of great value to him. During the time that Mr. Harbach was connected with the Journal the paper had no presses of its own, its publications being printed on the presses of the Milwaukee Seebote, a German daily. When Henry Campbell became city editor of the Evening Wisconsin, Mr. Harbach was offered and accepted the position Mr. Campbell vacated on the Evening Wisconsin. Mr. Harbach continued in the employ of the Evening Wisconsin from 1894 until 1904, during which time he was engaged in every phase of newspaper work. During the years of his connection with journalistic interests he specialized in judicial, legal and legislative assignments, as well as other special work and served as special correspondent at national conventions of the republican and democratic parties.

Mr. Harbach's association with the school board dates from 1899, in which year he was elected director from the nineteenth ward. In 1904, when Henry G. Legler resigned as secretary of the school board, Mr. Harbach was elected to the position. When the school law was changed in 1907, placing additional responsibility upon and giving added authority to the secretary of the board, he became business manager as well. Such is his present position, in which he fully meets every requirement, giving to the city a service of great value. Under his regime the Milwaukee school system has progressed far beyond that of many other cities of the country in its efficiency and in its methods of building and keeping its schools in repair; the designing, making of plans and building construction being carried on under his direct supervision and control. He planned and developed the organization of the repair division to the extent that there is no branch of building or furniture construction or repair that the department is not capable of doing, a force of from one hundred to three hundred men being employed for this purpose. In 1904 there were fifty-four school buildings, including the three high schools. Today there are one hundred and eight buildings, including ten senior high schools, nine junior high schools, of which three are pre-vocational schools, one school devoted to instruction in women's work, one school for deaf children and one school for crippled children, with six new buildings and four additions to buildings under construction. In the progress that has been made in providing educational equipment for Milwaukee, Mr. Harbach has borne an important part. In 1904 there were approximately thirty-seven thousand children in the public schools of the city, while today there are more than eighty thousand. In 1929, Mr. Harbach's office staff presented him with a valuable gold wrist watch on the completion of his twenty-five years of service as secretary of the board and as a testimonial of the high regard of all those who work with him.

In 1889, Mr. Harbach was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Goess, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, who passed away in 1922, leaving two children. The son, Ralph A. Harbach, who is numbered among the alumni of the University of Wisconsin and who took post-graduate work at Yale University, is now connected with the sanitary division of the Milwaukee health department. The daughter, Nada E. Harbach, became the wife of Robert Keding, of Milwaukee, and they have one child, Robert F. In 1923, Mr. Harbach was married in this city to Miss Alvina S. Lahl, one of the cooking instructors in the Girls Trade School of Milwaukee. The family home is at 615 Fifty-second street.

Mr. Harbach is a past master of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M., is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of the City Club and the Milwaukee Press Club and is popular in all of these organizations. No higher testimonial of his faithful service in connection with the school board can be given than the fact that he has served thereon for thirty-one years and for more than a quarter of a century has been its secretary. His labors have indeed been far-reaching and valuable and the worth of his work is attested by all who know him.

BERTRAM B. WILLIAMS

Bertram B. Williams is a veteran in the lime business and in his present position as vice president and manager of the Western Lime and Cement Company he is a leading factor in the development of one of the leading concerns in its line in this section of the state. Mr. Williams was born in Mitchell, Indiana, August 20, 1875, and is a son of William R. and Sarah (Erwin) Williams, both of whom were natives of Lawrence county, Indiana. The maternal grandfather, Asa Erwin, engaged in lime manufacturing in 1860 under the name of the Asa Erwin Lime Company, carrying the business on until 1895, when he sold to the Mitchell Lime Company. Asa Erwin married Miss Rose Mason. To William and Sarah Williams were born four children, Bertram B., Milton R., John and William H.

Bertram B. Williams attended the public schools of his native town, graduating from high school, and later from the Indiana Normal College. In 1895 he engaged in the lime business as secretary and treasurer of the Mitchell Lime Company, which position he held until 1907. He then went to the Marblehead Lime Company, of Chicago, as general superintendent, later was made secretary and treasurer and finally became president, which position he held until 1923. He then became actively identified with the Indiana Portland Cement Company, of Indianapolis, of which he had been vice president since 1917. In 1925 that company sold to the International Cement Corporation, after which Mr. Williams became one of the organizers of the Great Lakes Portland Cement Company, of Buffalo, New York, of which he was vice president. On July 10, 1926, he came to Milwaukee as vice president and general manager of the Western Lime and Cement Company, which office he still holds. He knows the cement business in all its phases and in his present relations is achieving success in building up the business of the company.

On October 11, 1900, Mr. Williams was united in marriage to Miss Edith Eversole, of Mitchell, Indiana, a daughter of Edward P. and Sarah J. (McCoy) Eversole, who were early settlers of Mitchell, where Mr. Eversole was long engaged in the retail grocery business, but later retired. He was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served with the Fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He died in 1895 and his wife in 1924. Mrs. Williams graduated from the Mitchell high school and the Southern Indiana Normal College, graduating from the latter institution in the class of 1895, of which her future husband was a member. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church and the Women's Aid Society of that church. Mr. Williams is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and the Columbia Club of Indianapolis. He too is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to the support of which he contributes liberally, as he does to many worthy benevolent causes.

CHARLES A. ROBINSON

The name of Charles A. Robinson is widely known by reason of his activities in connection with long distance hauling, for he entered that field in Milwaukee as a pioneer, and also because of his long and close association with the railroad business. He was born in Maple City, Michigan, May 6, 1875, and belongs to a family that has been represented in the United States since 1641 and in Milwaukee since 1857. His father, William Parsons Robinson, was born December 3, 1836, in Thomaston, Maine, where the American progenitor of the Parsons family had established his home on emigrating from England in 1641. In early life William P. Robinson became a salt water sailor. While engaged in that line of work he visited practically every port in the world and on one of his trips from New York to New Orleans proceeded up the Mississippi river as far as St. Louis, where he learned of the Great Lakes. Leaving his ship at that port, he set out on foot for Milwaukee, arriving here in 1857, and from that time until his death in 1901 made his home in this city. He was a captain on the Great Lakes and the owner of boats, including the Dreadnaught, the Dolly Warden and the S. Thal, a two-masted schooner. He had just sold the last named when on its first trip it went down off of Evanston with all hands. William P. Robinson later conducted a cooper shop for E. R. Stillman, and he was a member of the Milwaukee volunteer fire department. In 1861 he had married Mary Clifford, who was a native of Limerick, Ireland, and was reared in an English convent in London. Following the death of her first husband, she came to Milwaukee in 1859, here joining her brother, Michael Clifford. Two years later she became the wife of William P. Robinson, whom she long survived, passing away in 1924, when she was laid to rest beside him in Calvary cemetery. Their family numbered three sons and three daughters, namely: Elizabeth, born in Milwaukee; Mary, the wife of James Reidy, of Milwaukee; Charles A., of this review; William G., James and Adah of Maple City, Michigan. William G. and James for many years were captains on the Great Lakes, sailing all of the lakes and also the St. Lawrence river.

Charles A. Robinson was a pupil in St. Gall's school and later enrolled as a student in Marquette College, from which he was graduated June 29, 1891. He then entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, working in the office for two years, at the end of which time he was transferred to the test department. In 1893 he severed his connection with the road and joined his father, with whom he sailed on the Great Lakes until 1895, when he returned to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, resuming work in the test department. There he remained until September 5, 1899, when he was made a locomotive fireman, and on the 10th of January, 1904, was promoted to the position of locomotive engineer. For many years he has been numbered among the faithful, dependable and capable employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and is now connected with its passenger service. Mr. Robinson made his first independent business venture in 1916, when he became president of the Hydro-Hoist Company, now a subsidiary of The Heil Company. A year later he pioneered the first long distance truck-hauling, establishing the Motor Dispatch, and was elected president of the organization. In transportation affairs he has long been deeply interested and years of practical experience and close study have given him a clear understanding of matters pertaining thereto.

On the 23d of September, 1897, Mr. Robinson was married in Milwaukee to Miss Grace Manning, a daughter of Charles and Catherine (Egan) Manning. Mrs. Catherine (Egan) Manning was born in New York city but reared in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, having been brought to this city in 1850. Later she went to Vernon, this state, and on her return to Milwaukee when sixteen years of age took up the profession of school teaching. She taught in the rural district for a time and then came back to the city to take up the duties of housekeeper at the Chicago & North Western Railroad depot, being thus employed until her marriage to Charles Manning in 1874. Charles Manning was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, where his father, Malachy Manning, erected the first frame dwelling. Later he removed to Milwaukee, becoming associated with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, with which he continued until his retirement. His demise occurred in 1928, when he was seventy-six years of age, while his wife passed away in 1913 at the age of sixty-five years, and both were laid to rest in St. Martin's cemetery. They were the parents of two daughters, namely: Grace, the wife of Charles A. Robinson; and Sadie, who is Mrs. John Cavey.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robinson were born four children but all are now deceased. Mr. Robinson belongs to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and he has always derived much enjoyment from boating. He is a lover of dogs and flowers and the attractiveness of his home at 108 Thirty-fifth street is enhanced by a well kept garden. He has fulfilled every duty and obligation in life to the best of his ability and stands deservedly high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

FRANK F. WOLFGRAM

Among Milwaukee's leading attorneys is numbered Frank F. Wolfgram, who has been engaged in the practice of law for a number of years and has won a large and important clientele. He was born in Wilton, Wisconsin, on the 25th of November, 1887, and is a son of Herman C. and Louise (Zimmerman) Wolfgram. The father was born at Hustisford, Wisconsin, and is descended from a pioneer family of this state, of German origin, that was established in this country by August Wolfgram, who came to the United States in 1854, settling in Milwaukee, where for many years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, but during the later years of his life gave his attention to farming. He died in 1926, at the age of ninety years. The mother was born in 1866, in Hustisford, this state, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Zimmerman, both of whom were natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States and settled in Hustisford in 1857. Fred Zimmerman was engaged in the insurance business in that place for many years, but is now retired, at the age of ninety years. Herman C. Wolfgram was reared and educated at Tomah, Wisconsin, and for many years was connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, but is now retired and lives in Viroqua, Wisconsin. To him and his wife were born eight children.

Frank F. Wolfgram, the second in order of birth, attended the public schools and at the age of fifteen years began to learn the art of telegraphy. His first regular work in that line was at a salary of ten dollars a month, but in the course of time he was promoted to the position of station agent, at a salary of seventy-five dollars a month, and later was made a train dispatcher at Baraboo, Wisconsin. From the money which he earned in railroad work he was enabled to attend the law school of Marquette University. He then entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he met with success from the start and to which he has devoted his attention to the present time, with the exception of the period of his war service. He enlisted and was assigned to the Eighty-fifth Division, but after a brief time was discharged because of physical disability. He was then appointed by the United States attorney-general to perform special service with the assistant United States attorney-general for Wisconsin, in which capacity he continued until June, 1919. He then returned to Milwaukee and has since engaged in the practice of law.

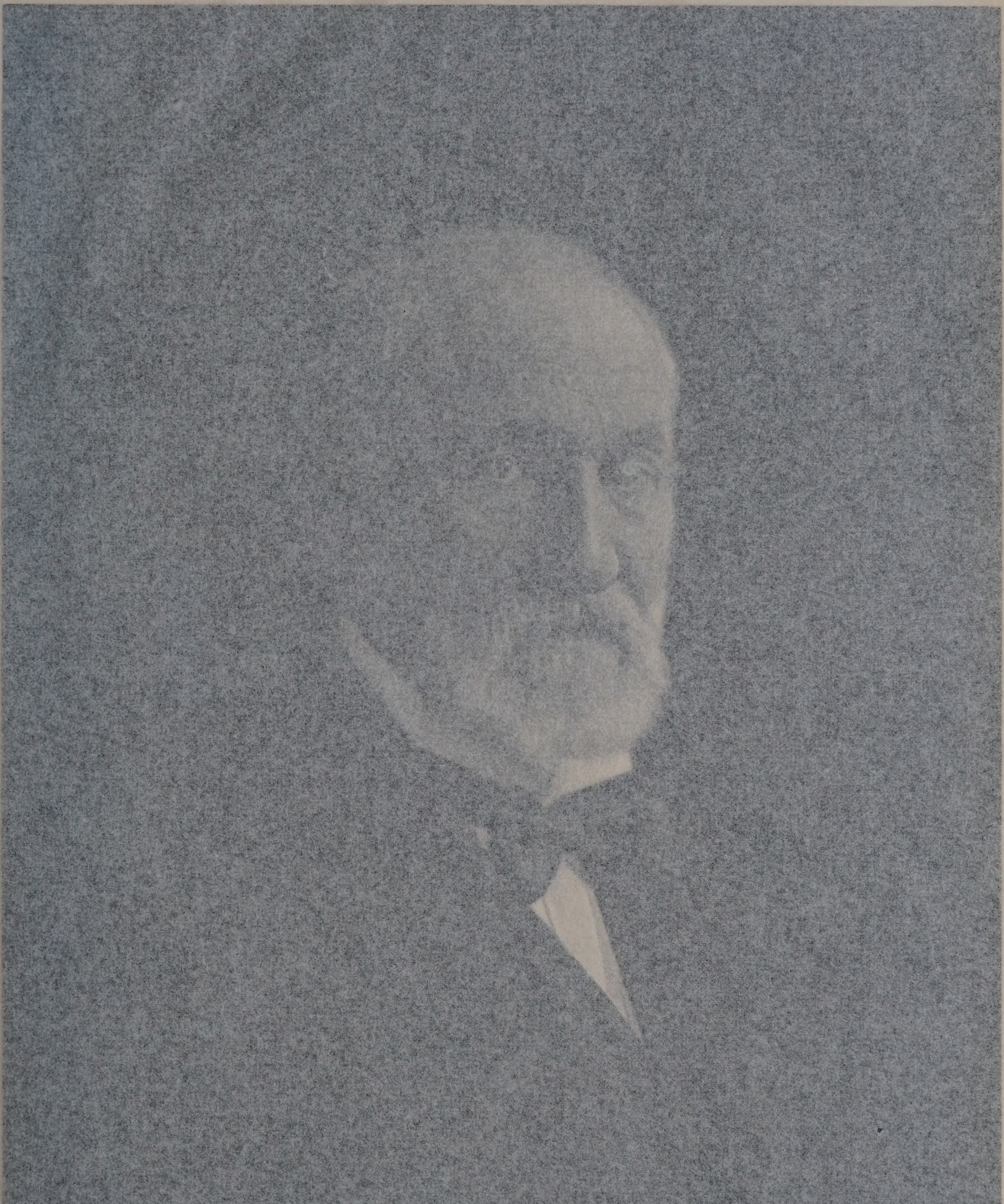
On August 21, 1921, in Milwaukee, Mr. Wolfgram was united in marriage to Miss Edith Bunteschu, who was born in this city and is a daughter of William and Matilda (Bauer) Bunteschu. The father of Mrs. Bunteschu was a prominent newspaper publisher in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgram are the parents of a son, William J., born December 1, 1922.

Mr. Wolfgram is a republican in his political alignment and his religious connection is with the Park Lake Lutheran Church. He belongs to Shorewood Lodge, No. 339, F. & A. M., of which he was the first worshipful master and is now a trustee; Northshore Chapter, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also is connected with the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Disabled American Veterans. He maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association.

JUDGE LAWRENCE WOODRUFF HALSEY

Judge Lawrence Woodruff Halsey, an active representative of the legal profession in Wisconsin for nearly two-thirds of a century, may without invidious distinction be termed the leading member of the Milwaukee bar. He is a charter member of the Milwaukee, the Wisconsin and the American Bar Associations and dean of the Milwaukee Judges Association, having served on the bench as judge of the second judicial circuit through four successive terms of six years each. He has celebrated his ninetieth birthday, having been born January 8, 1841, in the old ancestral home at Southampton, Long Island, New York, which was there founded by Thomas Halsey in 1640.

His parents were Captain Abraham and Eliza Augusta (Woodruff) Halsey, and while spending his youth under the parental roof he mastered the elementary branches of learning through study in private schools. He early manifested a love of books and could read before he was five years of age. In October, 1846, he accompanied an uncle, James T. Pierson, and Aunt Mary his wife to his home in Crystal Lake, Illinois, the journey being made by steamboat from New York to Albany, by canal to Buffalo and then by steamboat to Chicago. In this then pioneer district of the west the future jurist attended the common schools and continued his studies in the Crystal Lake Academy, while later he prepared for college and in 1860 became a student in Batavia Institute at Batavia, Illinois. He was also a teacher for a short time before completing his course at Batavia. His youthful experiences were those of the farm-bred boy, but his labors in the fields were not allowed to interfere with the acquirement of his education and despite many interruptions he prepared for college. While of a studious nature he also enjoyed boy-



Lawrence W. Halsey

ice with the assistant United States attorney-general for Wisconsin, in which capacity he continued until June, 1919. He then returned to Milwaukee and has since engaged in the practice of law.

On August 21, 1921, in Milwaukee, Mr. Wolfgram was united in marriage to Miss Edith Bunteschu, who was born in this city and is a daughter of William and Matilda (Bauer) Bunteschu. The father of Mrs. Bunteschu was a prominent newspaper publisher in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgram are the parents of a son, William J., born December 1, 1922.

Mr. Wolfgram is a republican in his political alignment and his religious connection is with the Park Lake Lutheran Church. He belongs to Shorewood Lodge, No. 339, F. & A. M., of which he was the first worshipful master and is now a trustee; Northshore Chapter, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also is connected with the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Disabled American Veterans. He maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association.

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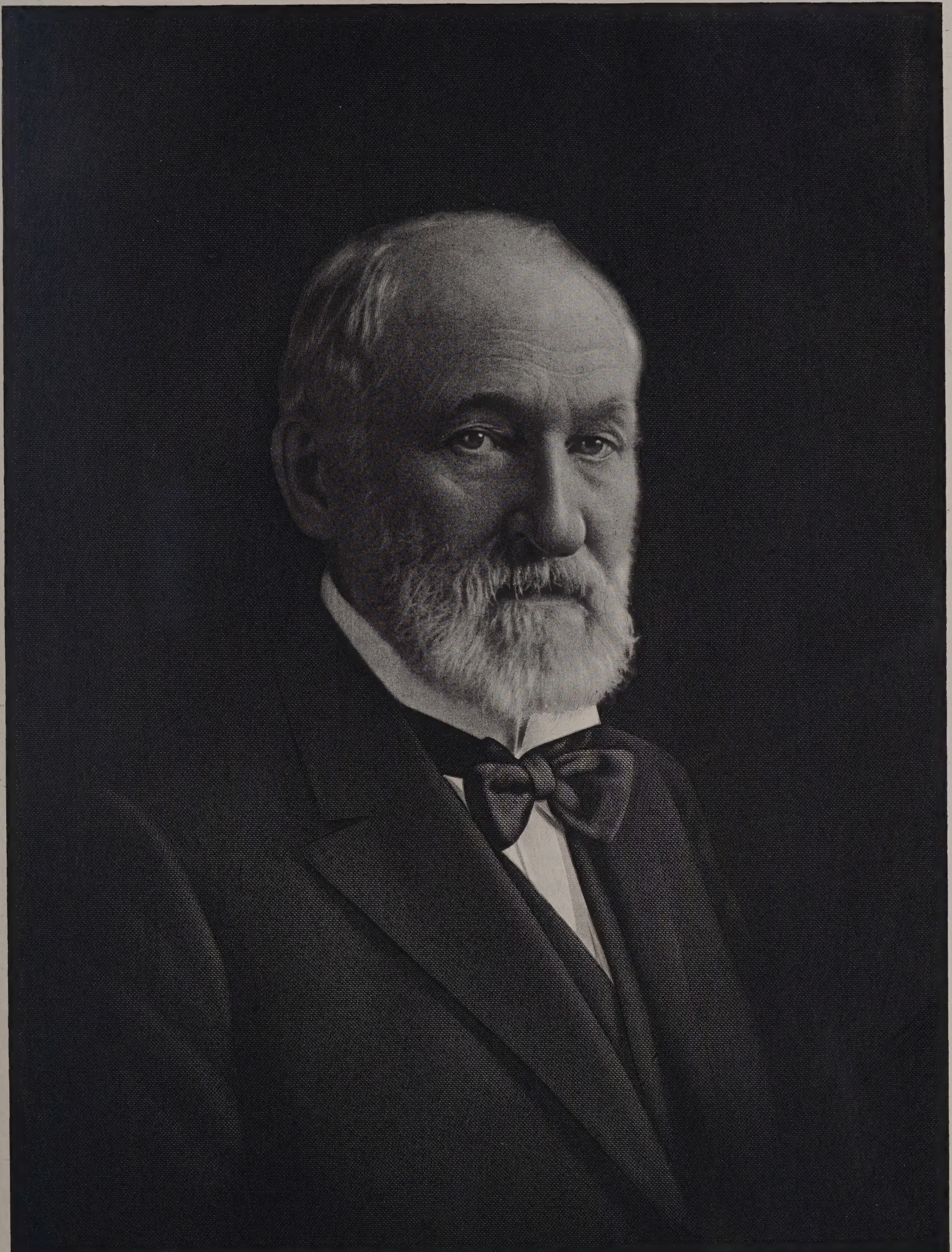


Lawrence W. Halsey

ish activities and is said to have been a general favorite in school and out. He possessed an excellent voice and was popular in the singing schools, so common in that day. Industry, too found its place in his makeup and was manifest in the ability which he displayed with tools when assisting in local survey work. It was money that he earned in that way that enabled him to become a pupil in the high school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, in the fall of 1860, and thus continue his preparation for university work. While thus pursuing his studies he attended some of the lectures at the university but it was not until October, 1861, that he matriculated there, taking up the study of letters and of science. In 1863 he became a law student at Ann Arbor and at the same time continued some of his literary work in the university. He remained through the summer vacation, applying himself earnestly to his study, and later in the year 1863 he became a law clerk and student in the office and under the direction of ex-Senator Alpheus Felch. He next entered the law office of John N. Gott and in May, 1864, resumed his reading under the direction of Judge Olney Hawkins, with whom he remained until December, 1864. While thus engaged he prepared a thesis on taxation and another on banking, both of which received honorable mention and gained him permission to leave the university until commencement time. Accordingly he spent the winter in Chicago, occupying a clerical position in the law office of P. L. Sherman, until March, when he returned to the university for graduation, the Bachelor of Laws degree being conferred upon him at that time. While in Chicago he founded and organized the Moot Court of Debate. During his student days in the University of Michigan he took an active part in many college events and interests, became an officer in the University Battalion and was commander of the High School Company in 1860-61 most of this company enlisting for service in the Union Army during the Civil war, in which two of his brothers served with distinction, one being severely wounded, while the other laid down his life on the altar of his country. Judge Halsey's father, however, insisted that his son should remain in school and complete his studies and though he acquiesced to parental authority he greatly regretted his ability to go to the front. He was made chairman of the School Literary Society and in January, 1861, joined the Adelphi Society, with which he was connected till his college days were ended. He also became organizer and first president of the Jeffersonian Society and his ability in public debates was widely recognized. He was honored by being chosen to preside at the general exercises and inauguration held in the new law building in 1864. Following his graduation from the law department of the University of Michigan in 1865, Judge Halsey was admitted to practice at the Michigan bar on the 30th of March, of that year, before Judge Lawrence of the circuit court of Washtenaw county.

After a visit at Crystal Lake, Illinois, in the home of his uncle, by whom he had been reared, Judge Halsey started out to seek a favorable location and took up his abode in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where on the 12th of June, 1865, he entered into partnership with Colonel H. B. Jackson, under the firm style of Jackson & Halsey. Two months following his arrival in Oshkosh, Judge Halsey made a speech before an audience of his townspeople stressing the need of an institution for higher learning in the town. Nothing of the kind had been established in the valley, and the children who desired educational advantages beyond the grammar grades were obliged to go away from home. So logical were his arguments that money was raised and guaranteed with which to establish a normal school, and one of his classmates and friends, George Albee of Michigan, was placed at the head. Judge Halsey became chairman of the board of education and established the first high school, placing the schools on the basis of the Michigan plan. Arthur Everet, an Ann Arbor classmate, was made the first principal. The home of Judge Halsey was always the center of interest for all the teachers; instructive entertainments were held and refreshments were served on all such occasions. He assisted in the erection of the South Side high school and came to the rescue of the contractor who was building it after a severe wind had blown down the walls. He was influential in appropriating sufficient cash to enable the contractor to reconstruct the walls and not be loser on the contract, which was taken at a close figure. "He always has been able to see both sides of the question and if he felt injustice was being done, took the part of the person who seemed to be getting the worst of the deal," said one who knew him well. He was one of eighteen men who guaranteed the necessary funds for the establishment of the Hospital for the Insane of northern Wisconsin. He started the library by requesting all citizens to donate such books as they felt they could spare from their private collections, and these were put in charge of a woman who attended to their distribution. Mr. Harris, a prominent lumberman, donated the present library site, and Judge Halsey served as chairman of the library board. He became a member of the first baseball club, as did his friend, Moses Hooper, and he also joined the Oshkosh Yacht Club. As indicated above, he is very fond of music and during his residence in Oshkosh he sang in the choir of Trinity Church. Judge Halsey is a democrat in his political convictions, and on such occasions when the editor of the Oshkosh Democrat was out of town he took charge of the editorial work at the latter's request. His is a constructive nature and his time and means have ever been freely given in behalf of any movement or measure looking toward community development. The law firm of Jackson & Halsey gained a large clientele of an important character and, in fact, conducted many cases of state-wide importance. The junior member took part in much of the early litigation among the people during the twelve years of his residence in Oshkosh. He assisted in the organization of the American Bar Association in 1878 and in the same year became a charter member of the Wisconsin Bar Association. The first disastrous fire in Oshkosh, about 1868, destroyed the law library of Jackson & Halsey. Judge Halsey, managed to make his way to the safe and get out most of the valuable documents belonging to the firm's clients together with fifteen thousand dollars in tax certificates. These he put in a large waste-paper basket and carried to the sidewalk, where, finding himself hemmed in by the blaze, he handed the basket to a person outside the building whose name escaped him but whose face remained clearly impressed upon his mind. The latter proved an honest man, returning the basket and contents two weeks later.

Judge Halsey attended the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876 and then decided to move to Milwaukee. He and his partner divided their assets, with an allowance made for "good will," and Judge Halsey settled in the city in which he was destined to rise to eminence at the bench and bar. On the 12th of January, 1877, he became a partner in the firm of Johnson, Rietbrock & Halsey, which thus existed until 1888, when Hon. D. H. Johnson was elevated to the circuit bench and the firm then became Rietbrock & Halsey, a partnership that existed until Mr. Halsey became Judge Johnson's successor on the bench. Not only did the law firm win prominence in the trial of cases before the court and as counselors in important business matters but also entered actively into business affairs of the state by acquiring large tracts of land in Marathon, Wood and Price counties, where they conducted an important colonization project, leading to the settlement of the district by a substantial class of ambitious and energetic farmers. They built and operated lumber and flour mills and also constructed a railroad, followed by the establishment of the village of Athens in Halsey township. The efforts of Judge Halsey were in marked measures responsible for the success of the undertaking. He likewise became in 1895, one of the founders of the Wisconsin Savings Loan & Building Association, of which he was elected the first president, and has since occupied the vice presidency up to the present time.

On the 26th of December, 1866, Judge Halsey was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louisa Loveridge, a daughter of Dr. Edwin Dexter and Susannah Bodine (Pierson) Loveridge. The only survivor of the four children of this marriage is Louisa K., who on the 6th of November, 1889, became the wife of Philo C. Darrow of Western Springs, Illinois. Pierson L., who was educated at Cornell University and was graduated from the law department of the University of Wisconsin in June, 1896, became a member of the firm of Rietbrock & Halsey. However, he located on a stock farm at Athens, Wisconsin, in 1910, and on July 18, 1914, met a tragic death at the hands of a maniac, who at once committed suicide by shooting himself. Mrs. Halsey met a tragic end in a railroad wreck on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway near Maysville, Kentucky, May 22, 1907, on which occasion Judge Halsey also sustained severe injuries, so that he was obliged to hold court in his study at home for over six months. Mrs. Halsey was a lady of liberal education and culture, prominent in the social circles of Milwaukee and active in support of many civic, patriotic and educational interests, as well as a recognized leader in church and benevolent work. She likewise possessed musical talent of a high order and with her husband was a member of a number of the leading choral clubs and societies of Oshkosh and Milwaukee. The natural musical talent of Judge Halsey was developed until he was recognized as the possessor of a fine voice and not only became a leader in the singing schools of his boyhood, but also in later years a prominent member of various musical organizations. In 1877 he and his wife joined the Arion and Cecilian Clubs and the Judge remains an honorary member of the former as well as of the Liedertafel and Milwaukee Musical Societies. He acted as chairman of the executive committee of these societies and was largely instrumental in bringing about the erection of the Auditorium, a great hall for conventions and concerts.

Judge Halsey has the distinction of being the oldest living member of the Masonic order in Wisconsin. It was during his student days in the University of Michigan that he joined the Masonic fraternity, February 28, 1862, and for a long period he was secretary of Oshkosh Lodge, while later he became a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., of Milwaukee, and of Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T. In 1874 he joined the Knights of Pythias as a charter member of Oshkosh Lodge and has been honored with the highest offices in that order, being grand chancellor from 1875 to 1878, and in 1876 was supreme representative, and since 1880 has been a leading factor in the Uniformed Rank, established in the state that year, bringing this body to great efficiency and numerical strength as brigadier general of the Wisconsin K. of P. Brigade. For some years he was judge advocate general of the national body of the military department of the Knights of Pythias and since 1882 has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Grand Lodge, of which he is the oldest living member. He belongs to the University of Michigan Alumni Association of Wisconsin and was chairman of its scholarship endowment committee. His name is likewise on the membership rolls of the Old Settlers' Club, which he joined in the early days and of which he served as vice president in 1915 and as president in 1916. He is also a valued club member of the Sunset Club.

A contemporary biographer wrote of Judge Halsey: "Politically he has always been a stalwart democrat, who without aspiration for office, has been a recognized leader in party ranks. While not an office seeker, he has ever been keenly interested in civic matters and has supported all those interests which are a matter of civic virtue and of civic pride. In many ways he has contributed to the educational development of the state. The only political offices that he has filled have been in the direct path of his profession. In April, 1888, he was appointed counsel for the city of Milwaukee and as first assistant city attorney continued to serve until July 28, 1900, when Governor Scofield named him judge of the second judicial circuit, comprising the city and county of Milwaukee, to succeed his former law partner, Judge Johnson. The Milwaukee County bar unanimously endorsed him for the position at the spring election in 1901 and by an overwhelming majority he was called to fill out the unexpired term and again became the single choice of the bar for the position to which he was elected for the full term of six years in 1905. In April, 1911, he was once more reelected, this time receiving a majority of fifteen thousand; and again reelected in 1917, for the term ending January 1, 1923, when he declined to again become a candidate. His record as a judge was in entire harmony with his record as a man and as a lawyer, distinguished by unfaltering fidelity to duty and by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. The fairness and impartiality of his rulings were based upon the equity of the case and a comprehensive knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence with ability accurately to apply these principles.

"With military interests Judge Halsey has also been connected. For thirty years he was an influential factor in the Wisconsin National Guard and was associated with others in the organization of the Light Horse Squadron, of which he was an officer for several years. His instrumentality in the work of erecting the fine stone armory on Broadway in Milwaukee in 1885 was widely acknowledged and later he negotiated the purchase of a site of thirty acres, now in the heart of Shorewood, for an armory, and also the sale to the city of the Broadway Armory. He did much toward the erecting of the new armory and barracks of the Light Horse Squadron, was president of the Light Horse Squadron Armory Association from its incorporation and continues in such office. At this armory several companies were trained for service in the European war. In 1929 the thirty acres in Shorewood were sold for three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. A new and modern armory has been erected for the five cavalry troops on the site of ten acres in Milwaukee and Judge Halsey is president of the board. He was an important factor in the creation of new infantry companies, in one of which he was made an honorary life member. He belongs to the Wisconsin Historical Society and many other organizations, including his professional connections with the Milwaukee, Wisconsin State and American Bar Associations, being honorary president of the former. He has long been identified with the Protestant Episcopal denomination, serving as one of the vestrymen of Trinity Church in Oshkosh and later as vestryman in St. Mark's in Milwaukee. He was appointed chancellor of the diocese of Milwaukee, filling the position for many years, and for an extended period was president of the board of St. John's Home for Old People. No good work done in the name of charity or religion has sought his aid in vain. No plan or project for the city's upbuilding and improvement has been refused his cooperation and support. His life has at all times been purposeful and resultant and the influence of his labors for good is immeasurable. Milwaukee and the state acknowledge their indebtedness to him for his active and efficient cooperation in much that has meant material, intellectual, social and moral progress in the commonwealth." Amid pleasant and congenial surroundings he is now spending the evening of his life, his entire record having been a credit and honor to the state that has honored him.

NATHAN KRAUSKOPF

For practically fifty years Nathan Krauskopf has been actively identified with the drug business in Milwaukee and is now president of the Drake Bros., Company, the oldest concern in this line in this city, the store being located at North Water and East Michigan streets. He was born in New York city in December, 1868, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Morris Krauskopf. His father was a native of Germany, who on coming to this country established a tailoring business in New York city. After some years there, he came to Milwaukee, where he conducted the same line of business to the time of his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-three years. Morris Krauskopf was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served three years under General George B. McClellan. His brother was the well known Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf, who founded the National Farm School at Germantown, Pennsylvania.

Nathan Krauskopf was about six years of age when the family moved from New York to Milwaukee and in the public schools of this city he received his education. When twelve years of age he went to work for George Wright & Brother, druggists, who later carried on business under the name of the Wright Drug Company, of which Mr. Krauskopf was elected secretary in 1893. He was thus connected until February, 1922, a period of forty-one years, and then, disposing of his interests in that firm, he became a member of the Drake Bros. Company. Their store was originally located on Reed street, but is now at 603 North Water street. The present officers of this company are Nathan Krauskopf, president, Henry E. Weiand, vice president, and Miss Rose Koepke, secretary and treasurer.

In 1904, in Milwaukee, Mr. Krauskopf was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Jones, who passed away August 19, 1926. He has gained recognition as a man of marked business ability, progressive in his methods and exemplifying the highest commercial ethics, and he commands the confidence of all who deal with him.

ANTHONY J. KILLA, Sr.

One of the oldest employes of the Milwaukee Street Railway Company is Anthony J. Killa, Sr., who through more than forty years of continuous service has commanded the greatest respect on the part of his fellow employes and the confidence of the officers of the company. He has won many deserved promotions and is now filling the responsible position of assistant superintendent of the transportation department. Mr. Killa was born in West Prussia, Germany, May 29, 1869, and is a son of Martin and Anna (Demenski) Killa. The father was engaged in the shoe business in his native land until about 1871, when he sold out and, with his family, emigrated to the United States. Coming direct to Milwaukee, he established his home in what is now called the first ward. Here he engaged in a mercantile business, which he conducted successfully until his death. He and his wife are buried in Calvary cemetery of Milwaukee.

Anthony J. Killa received his early education in St. Hedwig's school at the corner of Racine and Brady streets and at the age of fourteen years started to work. He was employed at various occupations until twenty years of age and in 1889 entered the service of the Milwaukee City Railway Company, now the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, with which corporation he has been identified continuously since. His first job was as an extra horse-car driver from the old barn at West Water and Spring streets, later called Grand avenue and now Wisconsin avenue. His first boss was Peter McGeoch. He received a wage of thirteen cents an hour and his first work was as "hill boy" at the Third street hill, which means that he was stationed with a horse at the foot of the hill and helped to pull the cars up the steep grade. Later he became a conductor and transfer agent at Third and State streets, and when the street railway system was electrified he was made a regular conductor. In 1900 he was promoted to station clerk at the old Farwell station, at the corner of the North avenue and Farwell avenue barns. Soon afterward he was made inspector, now called supervisor, of the east side lines, and in 1901 he was made division foreman, now division superintendent, at the old station on Twelfth street, between Lee and Wright streets. In 1910 he was placed in charge of all interurban lines at the Public Service building, and in 1918 he was promoted to his present position as assistant superintendent of the transportation department. In addition to the duties of these positions, Mr. Killa has been very active in the Employes Mutual Benefit Association, of which he was a director, vice president, then president for the year of 1915. During his term as president, the chapter at St. Louis, Missouri, was organized and installed, while in 1915 he organized the Women's Auxiliary of Milwaukee. In 1923 he was appointed chief veteran of the Veterans Association and a director of the Employes Mutual Savings & Building Loan Association, which position he held from the time of its organization. In November, 1929, Mr. Killa's long and honorable record with the Milwaukee Street Railway Company was recognized in the presentation to him of a diamond studded emblem signifying forty years of service. He tells many interesting stories of the early days when street cars in Milwaukee were drawn by horses. At times the weather became so cold that the kerosene in the lamps of the old horse-cars was frozen, and as the cars boasted no stoves, straw was placed on the floor to keep the feet of the passengers warm. Mr. Killa had three regular passengers on Walnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, whose nickels he valued so much that every morning, about eight o'clock, he stopped his car in the middle of the block and knocked on the doors of their homes, informing them that the car was waiting. The old depot of the Milwaukee road was at South Water and Reed streets, near the bridge, where the land was low. After heavy rains, with poor drainage, the wooden sidewalks often floated onto the horse-car tracks, and it was a common experience for the drivers to leave their cars and remove the boards from the tracks before further progress was made. The recreation amusement parks in horse-car days were as follows: Milwaukee Garden, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets and State and Prairie; Miller's Garden at Thirty-sixth and State; Schlitz Park at Eighth and Walnut, now Lapham Park; Shooting Park at Third and Burleigh, now Garfield Park; Rose Hill Park, between Forest Home and Muskego avenues, used for dances and beer garden; National Park at Twenty-second and National, where were held all big picnics and outings, as well as bicycle races on a mile track; and the Soldiers Home, to which point the horse-cars extended. The Milwaukee City Railway operated horse-cars on the Walnut and National line, the Third and Greenfield line, the Eighth and Muskego line and on Twenty-seventh and Chestnut to the Milwaukee road depot at Reed and South Water streets. The West Side

Street Railway, owned by Washington Becker, operated horse-cars on the Twelfth Street line, the State Street line and the Wells Street line. The Cream City Railway had horse-car lines on the east and south sides, operating on Mason and Farwell, Racine street and Forest Home avenue and on Russell and Island avenues. Dummy lines were operated on North and Farwell to White Fish Bay and on Thirty-fifth and Wells to Wauwatosa, small sized cars being drawn by a miniature steam engine. Some of these cars had stuffed, imitation horses mounted before the engine so that the farmers' horses would not be frightened. The Milwaukee City Railway became the Milwaukee Street Railway in 1891. Five years later, in 1896, the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company absorbed all of the other street railway companies.

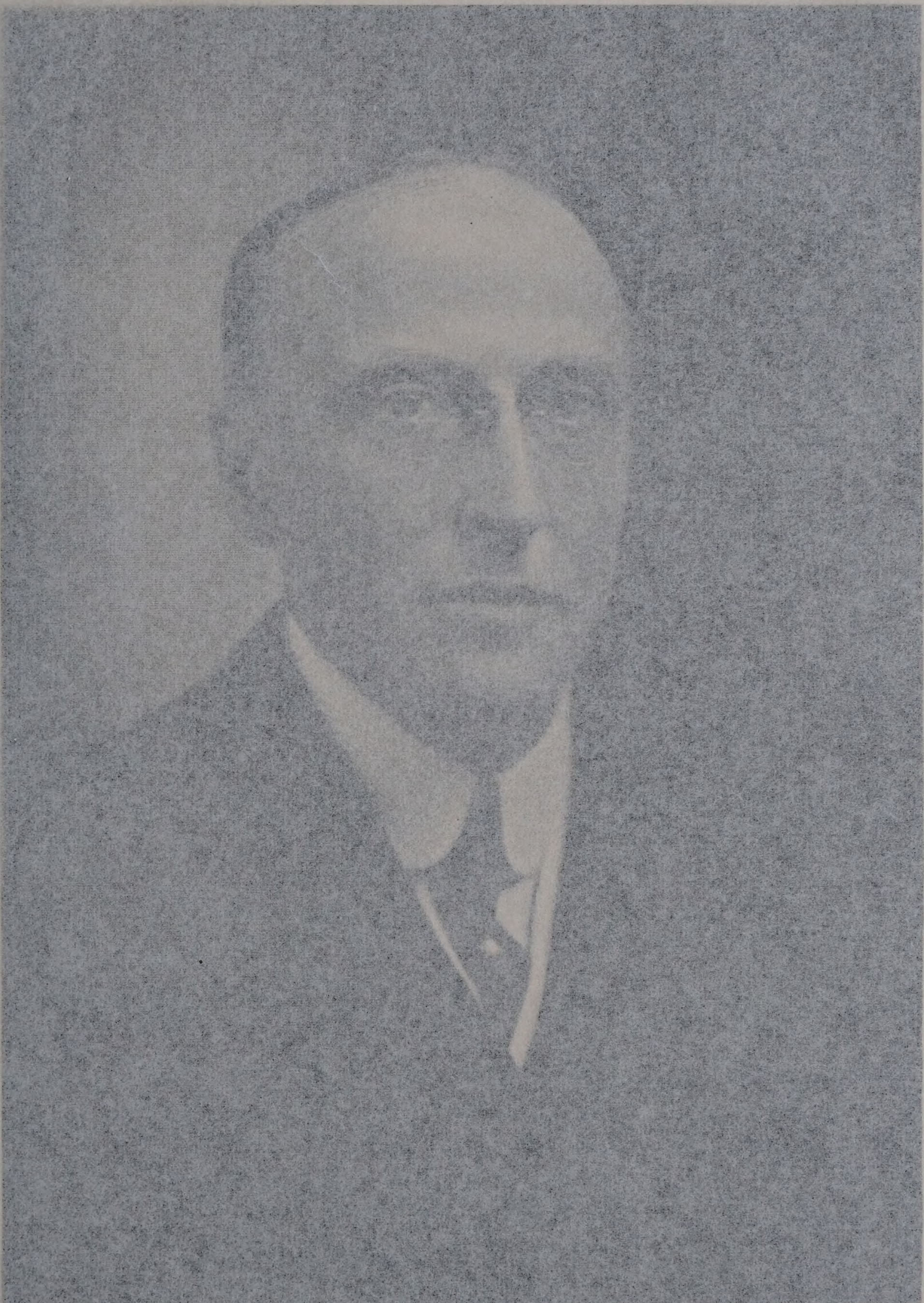
On January 14, 1895, Mr. Killa was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Brozek, a daughter of John and Augusta Brozek, of whom the former was at one time superintendent of the eighteenth ward. Mr. and Mrs. Killa became the parents of five children, one of whom, Bernadine, is deceased. Clarence, who was educated in the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee, is now in the United States Navy and is stationed at Shanghai, China. Manila, who was so named because she was born on the day that Dewey captured Manila in the Spanish-American war, attended high school and graduated from St. Mary's Hospital as a surgical nurse. She is the wife of Alvin Goodnetter, of Milwaukee, and the mother of a son, James. Sebastian, who attended the Holy Rosary school, graduated from Marquette Academy and is now a student in Marquette University. Anthony, Jr., who attended Holy Rosary school, is now a student in Marquette Academy.

Mr. Killa is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus and also belongs to Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E. He is likewise a member of the Milwaukee Golf Club and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. His chief summer recreations are golf and swimming. He is an expert swimmer and has a bathing beach at his residence, 393 Cambridge avenue, adjoining the Bechstein Swimming School. He has a splendid record of faithful and consistent service, is a loyal and public-spirited citizen and a sincere friend and neighbor, and throughout the city he is held in high regard by those who know him.

JOHN CAMPBELL

John Campbell, who is represented in the Encyclopedia of American Biography as "one of the outstanding figures in Wisconsin's financial circles," was connected with the oldest bank in the state for more than half a century, serving part of that time as its president and later as its senior vice president. "As a banker he was considered to possess that rare combination of qualities, caution, carefulness and progressiveness."

The history of the Clan Campbell, the largest of all the Highland clans, is called by the Highlanders "Clan Duine," and its chiefs have always been styled MacCalean-Mohr (not MacCallum More as Sir Walter Scott



American Historical Society [illegible]

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John Campbell

has it), i. e. "The son of Colin the Great," in memory of their distinguished ancestor, Sir Colin Campbell of Lochow, who in the thirteenth century laid the foundation of the greatness of his family.

> Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, gyronny of eight or and sable, for CAMPBELL; 2nd and 3rd, argent a lymphad, her sails furled and oars in action, all sable flag and pennants flying gules, for LORNE.
>
> Crest—A boar's head coupled or.
>
> Mottoes—Over the crest: Ne obliviscaris. Below the shield: Vix ea nostra voco.

John Campbell was born at Birkenhead, England, on the Mersey river opposite Liverpool, July 1, 1857, a son of Duncan and Margaret (Brown) Campbell, his father having been a native of Greenock, Scotland. He was educated at the University College School in London. When he was only fifteen years old, in 1872, he came to this country, settling in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, which city remained his home from then on. His first position was with Wm. Young & Company, grain merchants, with which firm he remained for one year. In December, 1873, he became connected with the Marshall & Ilsley Bank of Milwaukee, even at that time the oldest and one of the most important banks in Wisconsin. His first position was that of messenger. Continuing his employment with the bank year after year and devoting himself to his various duties with unusual intelligence, energy and integrity, he worked his way through different positions of ever increasing importance and responsibility. He became a director of the institution in 1896 and five years later, in 1901, was made assistant cashier, while subsequently he served successively as cashier, second vice president, vice president and president. He filled the position of executive head with great ability from 1910 until 1915, during which five-year period his bank constantly gained in prestige and importance. Much to his own regret and to that of his associates, as well as to that of financial circles everywhere, he found it necessary, in 1915, to resign, the duties of his position proving by that time too arduous for his health, which had begun to show signs of failing. However, he found it possible to accept at that time the position of senior vice president, in which office he continued to serve until the time of his death. It was typical of his high sense of duty that he refused to retire at that time, preferring to continue his work, even at a sacrifice to his own convenience, so that the bank, which he had served so faithfully for so long and which meant so much in his life, might continue to benefit from his experience and wise advice.

Mr. Campbell was a man of great social charm and was a member of the Milwaukee Club and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. In respect to his social contacts he found, however, his greatest pleasure in his affiliations with various Masonic bodies. He was, perhaps, one of the most widely known Masons in Wisconsin, and during the many years of his connection with Masonry he passed through all its degrees, being eventually honored with the sublime and thirty-third degree. At different times he held many high offices in various Masonic bodies. He was a past grand commander of Wisconsin Grand Commandery, Knights Templar, and at the time of his death, was its treasurer. He was especially active in the work of Wisconsin Consistory, thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and during the last years of his life was one of the leading participants in the presentation of that degree in Wisconsin Consistory. Otherwise he found his recreation chiefly in travel and reading, being especially interested in English history and in scientific and political topics. In politics he was a supporter of the republican party and its policies, while his religious affiliations were with the Presbyterian Church and more particularly with Calvary Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee, of which latter he was a constant attendant and a liberal supporter.

Mr. Campbell was married in Milwaukee, June 23, 1887, to Elinor Paine of Milwaukee, a daughter of Edward R. and Laura (Senter) Paine, and a descendant of Stephen Paine, who had come to America in 1638. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell had no children. Mrs. Campbell died in 1922.

Mr. Campbell died after a brief illness, at Bournemouth, England, June 8, 1928, during one of his frequent trips to his native country, to which he had gone that year in search of renewed health. His body was brought to this country and conveyed from New York to Milwaukee by his sister, Miss Julia Campbell, of Milwaukee, and by one of his most intimate friends and business associates, John H. Puelicher, who had succeeded him as president of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank. After his body was returned to the city where he had spent his long and useful life, and where he had legions of friends and admirers, it lay in state at the Scottish Rite Cathedral, from where the funeral took place. The services were held under the auspices of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, Free and Accepted Masons. Members of Wisconsin Grand Commandery served as active pallbearers, while past masters of Lafayette Lodge and a number of his closest friends and business associates served as honorary pallbearers. He was laid to rest in Forest Home cemetery, Milwaukee.

How greatly he was loved and how highly he was regarded by his fellow-Masons and, indeed, by all who knew him, may be seen from the following tribute to his memory, written for the "Wisconsin Consistory Messenger" by Andrew D. Agnew, thirty-third degree, Deputy for Wisconsin, Supreme Council, thirty-third degree Northern Masonic Jurisdiction: "It is with profound sorrow that I learn of the death of Illustrious Brother John Campbell, 33d Degree, who for so many years served his Masonic brethren in Wisconsin with diligence and a faithful attention to every responsibility entrusted to his care. He was a man of high ideals. His kindly and friendly nature endeared him to all. He was a good friend, a good citizen and an honorable, high-minded gentleman. We shall miss him greatly, and shall remember him especially for his modesty, a characteristic all the more noticeable in the light of his achievements. He exemplified in his daily life the teachings of Masonry. We may truly say of him that he was indeed a true Mason—no higher praise can be uttered." The funeral text was: Know ye not that a prince hath fallen in Israel—II Samuel-3:38.

John Campbell was the eldest of a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. His sister Elizabeth became the wife of Frederick

Jones, of Chicago, and passed away leaving five children, namely: Mrs. Margaret (Jones) Carqueville, of Indiana; Mrs. Hettie Copenhaver, of Chicago, who has two children, Elizabeth and John Campbell Copenhaver; John D. Jones, a resident of Chicago; Frederick C. Jones, who is married and also makes his home in Chicago; and George C. Jones, the war hero of his family and friends, who made the supreme sacrifice as a soldier of the World war. He was a Chicago volunteer and was trained at Camp Greene, North Carolina, and assigned to Company L, Fifty-eighth Infantry. The boat on which he sailed for France in May, 1918, attached to the Fourth Division, was bombed, and though he was at that time rescued after many hours in the water, he was killed by the enemy in the battle of the Argonne, October 4, 1918. His remains were sent home and interred at Mount Hope cemetery, Chicago. Margaret Campbell became the wife of Franklin R. Jackes, of St. Louis, and the mother of six children, as follows: Henrietta, who is Mrs. A. M. Cornwell of St. Louis and has six children—Franklin R. Jackes, Margaret, Helen, Dorothy, Virginia and A. M. Cornwell, Jr.; Florence, who is Mrs. E. A. Robertson of Glencoe, Illinois, and has three children—Robert, Alice and Lucille Robertson; Margaret, who is Mrs. Frank C. Ball of St. Louis and has one child, Betty Ball; Dorothy, who is the wife of Warren S. Miller of St. Louis, Missouri; Stanley F. Jackes, of St. Louis, who is married and has one child, Nancy Jackes; and Franklin R. Jackes (II), a resident of St. Louis. George Campbell, the fourth in order of birth in the family of Duncan and Margaret (Brown) Campbell, died in 1885, aged twenty-one years. Julia Campbell has lived in the Astor Hotel at Milwaukee during the past eight years. She was for many years a successful teacher in Milwaukee's public schools, giving instruction in all the grades from the first to the eighth inclusive. She taught at the old second ward school at Ninth and Prairie streets. Miss Campbell is an active member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, also takes a helpful part in the work of the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, to which she belongs, and is greatly beloved by a large circle of friends as well as by her family.

ALBERT BALCH HOUGHTON

Albert B. Houghton, member of the law firm of Houghton, Balch & Houghton, at 152 West Wisconsin avenue, has been engaged in practice for over twenty years, during which period he has not only enjoyed professional success, but has also become widely known as a man of sterling character and high ideals. He was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, August 27, 1882, and is a son of Frank W. and Mary J. (Balch) Houghton. The Houghton and Balch families were numbered among the earliest New England settlers. The progenitor of the Balch family in this country was John Balch, whose home, built in the early 1630s, is still preserved and cared for by the American Historical Society. Anne (Ring) Houghton, the paternal grandmother of Mr. Houghton, was of English descent, her family also having settled in New England in an early day and some of its members participated in the War of the Revolution. Frank W. Houghton was born December 22, 1849, in Adams Basin, New York, and was there reared. He received his elementary education in the country schools of Monroe county, New York, and later attended Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Arts in 1876. He took up the study of law in the office of Silverthorne & Hurley, at Wausau, and later was in the law office of Carpenter & Smith, at Milwaukee. He was here admitted to the bar in 1879 and entered upon the practice of his profession at Oshkosh, there remaining until 1900, when he removed to Milwaukee, where he has continued in the general practice of law to the present time. During this period he has commanded a large practice in the courts of this section of the state and has met with uniform success in protecting the interests of his clients. In politics he is a republican and in religion a Methodist. His wife was born in Weyauwega, Wisconsin, January 21, 1854, a daughter of Albert B. and Sarah (Parmalee) Balch, of whom the former settled in Waupaca county, this state, in 1851, being numbered among the first residents of that locality. To Mr. and Mrs. Houghton were born five children, three sons and two daughters, of whom two sons are deceased. Those living are Laura, Mary R., the wife of George A. Curry, a banker at Ironwood, Michigan, and Albert B. During the late war Mr. Houghton was state director of the Four-Minute men and during the entire period of the war he gave his efforts and influence to the successful prosecution of all local war activities.

Albert B. Houghton attended the public schools of Oshkosh and graduated from the State Normal School at Milwaukee in 1902. He taught school in South Milwaukee and in Brandon, Wisconsin, for three years, after which he entered the University of Chicago and was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1907, and that of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1909. He then became a member of the present firm of Houghton, Balch & Houghton, which is regarded as one of the strongest and most reliable law firms in this city, and has since conducted a general practice. He has served as city attorney of Wauwatosa for the past fifteen years. He has prospered in his individual affairs and is a director of the Mid City Bank of Wauwatosa.

On May 16, 1916, Mr. Houghton was united in marriage to Miss Janet Fox, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Dr. William E. and Narcissa (McDill) Fox. The Fox family was established in this city many years ago and the McDill family was among the first settlers at McDill, which was named for them. Her Grandfather McDill, of Stevens Point, represented that district in the United States Congress, was for a time at the head of the State Hospital at Madison, and was a very prominent citizen of his locality. Mrs. Houghton is a member of the Women's Club of Wauwatosa and the Woman's Club of Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Houghton are the parents of a son, Albert Fox, born November 16, 1920, at Wauwatosa. The family home is at 36 Watson avenue, Wauwatosa, and the summer home is at Manitowish.

Mr. Houghton is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, the

Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He belongs to Wauwatosa Lodge, No. 267, F. & A. M.; Wauwatosa Chapter, No. 92, R. A. M.; Wauwatosa Commandery, No. 51, K. T.; Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E.; the Knights of Pythias; the University Club of Milwaukee; and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. He is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Milwaukee. He is fond of fishing and hunting as a means of recreation. A capable lawyer and a man of high ideals in both professional and private life, to a marked degree he commands the confidence of his fellowmen.

ALLEN R. CALHOUN

During the past three decades Allen R. Calhoun has been connected with the insurance business in Milwaukee and is recognized as an expert in that line of business. For eighteen years he has been a member of the Calhoun Insurance Agency, of which he is the secretary and treasurer. He was born in Brooklyn, New York, February 16, 1883, his parents being William C. and Mary (McGowan) Calhoun. His father was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, and moved to Brooklyn, New York, shortly after his marriage. Subsequently he moved to New York city, where he resided until 1885 when he came to Wisconsin, locating in Sheboygan, where he was connected with the Frost Veneer Seating Company up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1917. His wife was born at St. Johns, New Brunswick, October 4, 1857, and is now making her home with her son William B. in Milwaukee.

Allen R. Calhoun was brought to Milwaukee as a small boy by his mother, and here he attended the public schools and St. John's Cathedral school. At the age of eleven years he quit school and went to work as office boy for the law firm of Miller, Noys & Miller. Two years later his brother William took his place and he returned to his studies in St. John's Cathedral school, from which he was graduated in 1897. In that year he took a position as clerk with the William Steinmeyer Grocery Company, and in the following year took a similar position with the Savage & Son Grocery Company. In 1901 he was for a while a driver for the Gem & Severance Laundry Company, and later in that year began his connection with the insurance business as an employee of R. H. Norris, with whom he remained for two years and for the same length of time was with Loyal Durand. From 1905 to 1907 he was with the Washburn-Fiast Insurance Agency, and in the latter year began writing insurance on his own account. In this he was successful to an encouraging degree and in 1912 organized the Calhoun Insurance Agency, in the prosperity of which he has since been an important factor. This Agency has long been numbered among the reliable and popular concerns in its line and has the following officers: William B. Calhoun, president; Robert E. Hackett, vice president; and Allen R. Calhoun, secretary and treasurer.

In 1911, in Milwaukee, Mr. Calhoun was united in marriage to Miss Lauretta Bennington, and they are the parents of four children, Robert

N., who graduated from the Riverside high school in 1930, Mary Jean, Allen R., Jr., and Lauretta Elizabeth. Mr. Calhoun has long been a very active member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, of which he was treasurer from 1918 to 1929, and he also conducted the campaign for raising funds for the erection of the Elks Club building, work on which was started in 1923 and completed in 1925. He likewise belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Ozaukee Country Club. He has lived a busy and useful life, crowned with a due measure of success, and is very highly regarded in the business circles of this city.

CARL KUEHNS

For a half century Carl Kuehns has been an outstanding figure in art circles of Milwaukee, doing notable work as a sculptor, and he is also well known as a business executive whose interests are important and extensive. A native of Magdeburg, Germany, he was born August 25, 1853, and attended the Royal Academy of Art in Berlin, where his instructor was Professor Von Ende, while in Dresden he studied under Professor Gottfried Semper. Afterward Mr. Kuehns was sent to St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, Russia, where he remained for two years, and later was in Moscow, Russia, and in Vienna, Austria. On leaving the latter city he went to Italy and subsequently returned to Germany, spending some time in Berlin.

In the art centers of Europe, Mr. Kuehns perfected himself in his chosen vocation, and in 1879, when a young man of twenty-six years, sailed for the United States. He resided for a year in New York city and in 1881 came to Milwaukee, where he opened a studio on Wisconsin avenue, and also became a teacher in the German-English Academy, continuing as one of its instructors for three years. With a background of fifty years of activity as a sculptor, he has won an enviable reputation in that connection, for his work is the expression of a high and enduring art and has gained for him widespread prominence. With Charles Lohr, he was one of the directors of the Milwaukee Monument Company and later was associated with O. H. Papke in forming the Milwaukee Ornamental Carving Company, remaining active in the business for thirty years. The style of the Milwaukee Ornamental Carving Company was retained until 1920, when the name was changed to the Milwaukee Ornamental Plastering Company. In 1929 Mr. Kuehns established the Ornamental Plaster Works, an institution which is affiliated with the Ernest Jahn & Sons Corporation at 317 Vine street. He has since been the executive head of the plaster works, which does the artistic work for the plastering company on municipal buildings, and wherever this work is required. The business is carefully and wisely conducted and has prospered from its inception. Milwaukee is justly proud of Mr. Kuehns' achievements as a sculptor, as exemplified in the Pabst Theater architectural ornamentation; the Auditorium entrance; the lecture room of the public library; many fine residences, churches and public buildings; the bronze statue of Germania, fifteen feet high, formerly on the Germania building; the Gembrenus statue, ten feet high, on the Pabst brewery; the statue of Aurora, which ornaments the Palm Garden; the statue of Liberty, twenty-five feet high, in the former exposition building, and recently the model for the statue of Liberty embellishing the Liberty Bank building.

In 1881 Mr. Kuehns was married in Milwaukee to Miss Thekla Sauerherring, a daughter of Dr. Adolph Sauerherring, who took up his abode among the old settlers of Mayville, Wisconsin, in 1848. The parents of Dr. Sauerherring's first wife, who bore the maiden name of Clara Hubert, were people of French descent who came to Milwaukee from New York in 1843, in company with the Guinale family, and opened a tavern on the corner of Mason and East Water streets. Clara Hubert was the eldest and the only daughter in a family of six children. Two of her brothers died in the Civil war and the other three returned to New York, where they became successful business men. Mrs. Thekla (Sauerherring) Kuehns, the wife of Carl Kuehns, died in Milwaukee in April, 1923. Mr. Kuehns now resides with his daughter, Mrs. Thusnelda Meyer, who is the widow of Max Meyer and the mother of three children: Roma, Herbert and Karl. She makes her home in Milwaukee, at 3805 Whitnall avenue. Romio, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Kuehns, was graduated from Cornell University as a naval engineer, served as a lieutenant in the New York state militia and is now deceased. Mr. Kuehns belongs to the Milwaukee Art Society, to the Milwaukee Musical Society, and is also a member of the Steuben Society and other German organizations. For forty-nine years he has lived in this city, doing much to influence its growth and progress along material, moral and cultural lines and becoming widely recognized as one of the foremost exponents of his art in this part of the country.

ARTHUR WENZ

Arthur Wenz, secretary and treasurer of The Savings & Investment Association of Milwaukee, has been actively identified with business affairs in this city for many years and his record has won for him the genuine respect and confidence of those who know him. Mr. Wenz was born in Milwaukee on the 8th of October, 1880, and is a son of Christian F. and Tina Nietzke Wenz. His father, who was of German descent, was reared and educated in Galena, Illinois. Subsequently he came to Milwaukee and established his permanent home, remaining a resident of this city until his death, in 1905, at the age of fifty-four years. During his active life he was connected with the Cook & Hyde Cut Stone Company. Politically, he was a republican and in religious belief was a Methodist. His wife was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 22, 1854, of German parentage, and in her childhood the family moved to Sheboygan county, where they were numbered among the pioneer settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Wenz became the parents of two children, Arthur and Walter A.

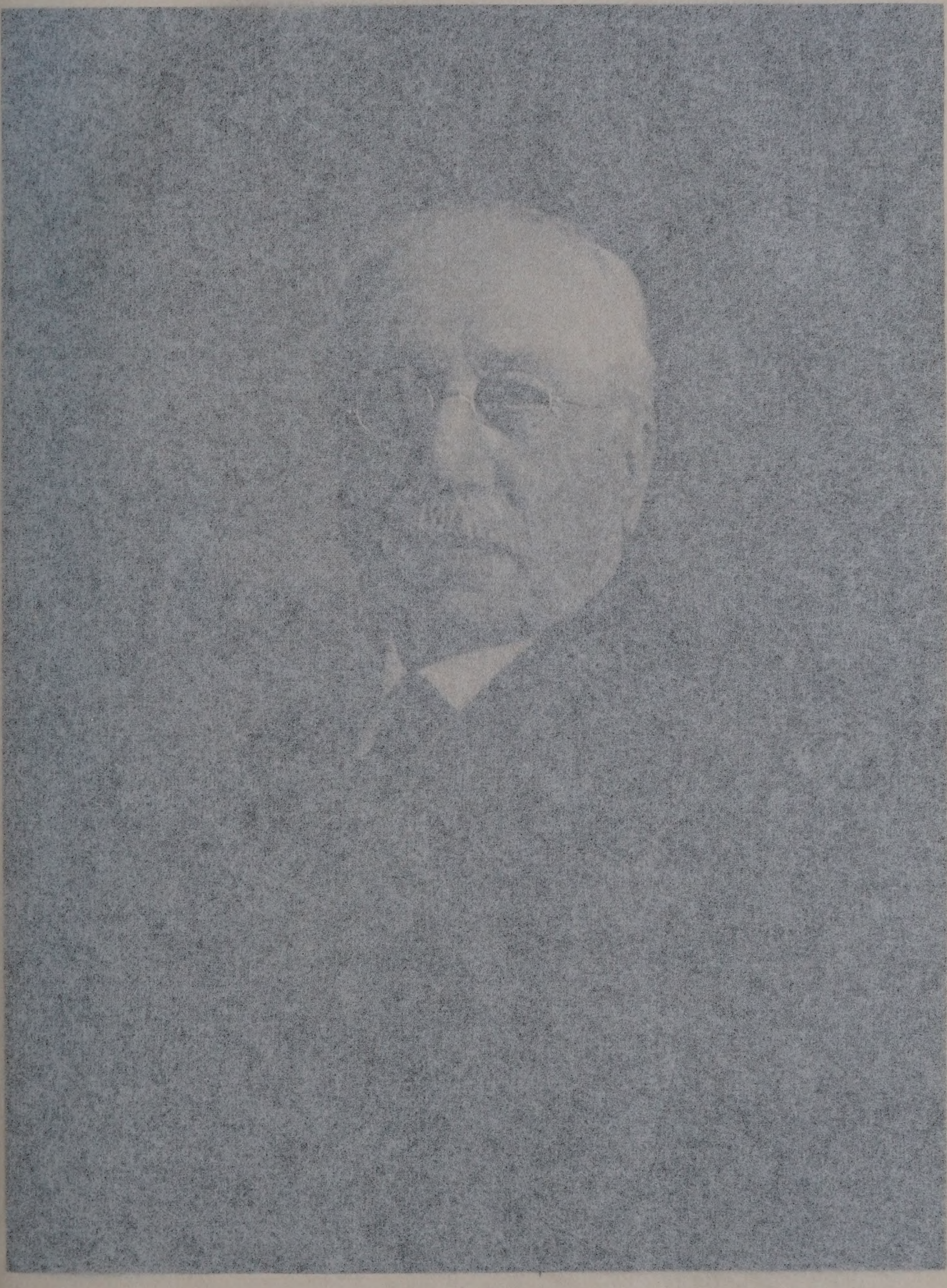
Arthur Wenz received his educational training in the public schools and the West Division high school. When sixteen years of age he started out to earn his own living, his first regular position being that of timekeeper and shipping clerk for the Milwaukee Brick Company. He started at a wage of thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents a month and his work entailed about sixteen hours attendance a day. He continued with that firm for three years, and during the last year he was employed in the office. He next became associated with Henry Herman, who was then engaged in the real estate business, and served as a rent collector for some time, gaining valuable business experience. However, his employer, who was also president of the brick company, absconded, and Mr. Wenz assisted in liquidating both business concerns. This work was completed in 1905, after which he entered the real estate and insurance business on his own account. He is still carrying that business on under the name of Arthur Wenz & Company. In addition to his realty and insurance business, Mr. Wenz, in May, 1910, became the secretary and treasurer of The Savings & Investment Association of Milwaukee, which has been in existence since October, 1883. The firm specializes in subdivision development and the building and selling of moderately priced homes, in both of which lines the company has made a splendid record. Mr. Wenz is also proprietor of the Wenz Construction Company, secretary and treasurer of the Carol Investment Company, secretary and treasurer of the Pioneer Home Builders and proprietor of Arthur Wenz & Company, Realtors and Insurance Agency.

On November 14, 1906, at the Wisconsin Club, Milwaukee, Mr. Wenz was united in marriage to Miss Madeleine C. Zinn, who was born in this city and is a daughter of Albert and Leonore (Heitbahn) Zinn, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Wenz are the parents of two children, Carol L., born December 25, 1907, and Lolita G., born October 3, 1911. The family reside in a comfortable and attractive home at Fox Point.

In his political adherency Mr. Wenz is a republican. He is a member of Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M., the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, the Izaak Walton League, the Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters, the Milwaukee Real Estate Board, the Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers and the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He is a man of initiative ability, ripe judgment and progressive ideas and methods, and the success which is crowning his efforts is well merited.

ALEXANDER KEHR

Alexander Kehr, long and successfully identified with the wholesale grocery trade of Milwaukee, became a resident of this city in 1856, when a youth of eighteen years, and here continued to reside throughout the remainder of his life. He was born in Alsace-Lorraine July 12, 1837, his parents being John and Elizabeth (Stern) Kehr, both of whom were natives of Alsace-Lorraine, born in that territory when it was under



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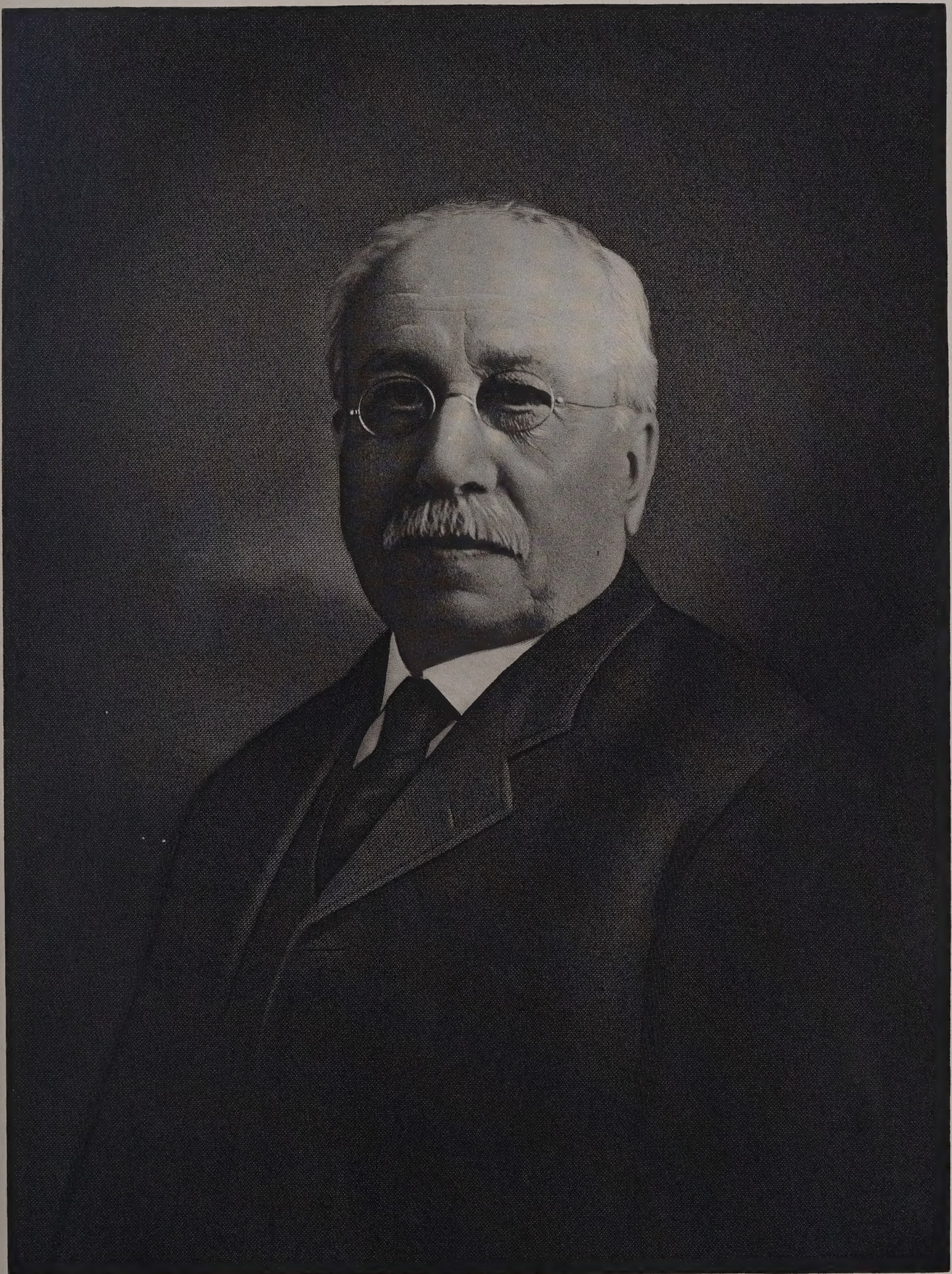


Alexander Kehr

French rule. They crossed the Atlantic to the new world with their children and became residents of Wisconsin.

Alexander Kehr was a resident of Watertown, Wisconsin, for four years prior to taking up his permanent abode in Milwaukee in 1856. Here he entered the employ of Joseph Cordes, a wholesome grocer conducting business at the corner of East Water and Detroit streets. Subsequently he was associated with the Anthony Dahlman Company and afterward with the Wellauer-Hoffman Company, these being well known wholesale grocery concerns of the city.

In early manhood Mr. Kehr was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Deidenbach, who was born in Waldorf, Germany, in 1837, and they established their home at 305 Greenbush street, on the south side of Milwaukee. They were the parents of two children: Emil, who died in early boyhood; and Rosa, the widow of Edward A. Uhrig, who is mentioned at length in another part of this publication. His wife died May 23, 1874. Mr. Kehr was a member of the Old Settlers' Club and for nearly fifty years he was one of twelve Milwaukee men who belonged to a bowling club and played regularly through all that period. In his death, which occurred December 23, 1922, at the age of eighty-five years, the city sustained the loss of one of its representative and substantial business men, honored early settlers and highly esteemed citizens.

ARTHUR OLIVER SMITH

The name of Arthur Oliver Smith deserves a distinctive place in the annals of Milwaukee as the founder of her most important and extensive industrial enterprise, for it was in 1904 that he organized the A. O. Smith Corporation, which is today the largest plant in the world devoted to the production of automobile pressed steel frames. He was fifty-four years of age when called to his final rest on the 19th of June, 1913, his birth having occurred at North Prairie, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, February 23, 1859. His parents were Charles Jeremiah and Mercy (Johnson) Smith, more extended mention of whom is made in another part of this work. The Smith coat of arms is as follows: Arms—Sable a chevron between three griffins segreant or, and a chief of the last; Crest—A talbot passant per pale or and sable.

Arthur O. Smith began his business career as a construction contractor, operating principally in Chicago and in Kansas City and erecting some of the large office and municipal structures in both of these cities. In the year 1895 he returned to Milwaukee to become associated with his father, Charles J., and his brothers, Charles S., and George H., in the C. J. Smith & Sons Company, which during the last quarter of the nineteenth century was a leading manufacturing institution of this city, engaged in the manufacture of baby carriage hardware and bicycle parts. This was the parent company out of which developed the A. O. Smith Company, organized by Arthur O. Smith in 1904. It was several years previous to 1904 that Mr. Smith, became general manager of the Federal

Manufacturing Company. The achievements of Mr. Smith during this early period of the automobile industry are associated with the inception and start in this industry of several of the pioneer companies that now enjoy international repute. Among these is the Studebaker Corporation, which made its entry into the automobile industry with an electric, using a tubular frame in the chassis which was made under the direction of Mr. Smith. Then followed the Peerless Motor Car Company of Cleveland, using a pressed steel frame and a pressed steel rear axle housing. These and other successes attracted the attention of Henry Ford of Detroit and resulted in the placing here of a contract for ten thousand frames and axle housings for the first of the small Fords now recognized as the universal car of the world. The big outstanding achievement of Mr. Smith at this time was the production of the first pressed steel frames made in this country. The early automobiles produced in America were mounted on tubular frames, as were the first Studebaker electrics, or on frames made of commercial channel or angle iron. It was realized, however, that frames of the construction then used were not suitable for automobiles, and it remained for Mr. Smith to design a press made here by the Allis-Chalmers Company and which was used in the production of these first pressed steel frames. The many advantages of the pressed steel frame were immediately recognized, and today this construction is almost universally used not only in American passenger cars and trucks but also in those of European make.

The phenomenal growth and development of the A. O. Smith Corporation, successors to the A. O. Smith Company, began with the erection of the first units of the present plant located at Twenty-seventh street and Keefe avenue. The plant has grown until today it is the largest in the world devoted to the production of automobile pressed steel frames, in addition to which the company also makes pressed steel rear axle housings and other heavy pressed steel parts. The floor space of the different buildings is in excess of one million square feet on a tract of approximately sixty acres. All of the buildings are of steel, brick, glass and tile construction and are strictly fireproof, while the advantages in the way of proper light, ventilation and temperature are supplemented by the beautiful setting in a park among spacious lawns and shrubbery. The development of the business has been continuous, its output increasing year by year. From the beginning the work has been most carefully systematized and each department has been kept at a maximum standard. When America entered the World war the company manufactured aerial bombs for the army and navy to the number of three thousand per day. The splendid equipment of the plant made this work possible and the results achieved were most satisfactory and helpful to the government. The corporation has ever encouraged healthful sports and recreation for its employes. There are well organized tennis and bowling teams and shop sports of all kinds. The philosopher Emerson once said, "An institution is but the lengthened shadow of a man." A corporation, therefore, is but the expression of concerted effort on the part of several individuals. The A. O. Smith Corporation with its mammoth plant, one of the great productive industries of the Mississippi valley, is the outgrowth of the determination, perseverance and diligence of a few men who carefully formulated plans and promptly executed them. It has furnished employment to thousands of workmen, contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to the support of Milwaukee's population and has been a most potent factor in making this city a great industrial center, with its trade relations reaching out to all parts of the world.

Arthur O. Smith remained the presiding genius of this mammoth concern until death ended his labors and Milwaukee lost one of its leading manufacturers and foremost citizens. His unusual inventive ability, keen business judgment, remarkable talent and comprehensive study of the industrial field which he had chosen as his life work all combined to make him the most extensive manufacturer of automobile accessories of his time, known throughout the world. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party and supported numerous civic and charitable projects. He was highly esteemed among his fellow members of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, Milwaukee Motor Club and the Aero Club, and with his family he attended the services of the Grand Avenue Congregational Church.

On the 17th of October, 1881, Mr. Smith was united in marriage to Miss Edith May Nichols, a daughter of Henry and Martha (Blackmun) Nichols, both of whom were natives of New York. A biography of Henry Nichols, an honored Milwaukee pioneer, follows this memoir. Mrs. Smith born at Barton, Wisconsin, in 1863, was reared and educated in this state, is a lady of charming personality, whole-souled, gracious and kindly, and of quiet and unassuming manner. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born three children Lloyd Raymond, Gertrude and Alma Edith. Mrs. Smith's nobility of character finds expression in her generous and helpful support of charitable and benevolent projects and in her earnest endeavor to do good. She has contributed liberally of her time and means to the Grand Avenue Congregational Church, to which she belongs, and she is also a member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, and a director of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital. She finds contentment and happiness in her works of charity and in the companionship of her family of children and grandchildren, with the record of whom this review is concluded.

Lloyd Raymond Smith, born in Chicago in August, 1883, pursued his early education in the Kansas City and Milwaukee public schools and continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin, from which he received an honorary degree in recognition of the scientific research work which he had done in connection with the A. O. Smith Corporation. The able successor of Arthur O. Smith as president and general manager of the corporation, he began working under his father in 1905 and under the latter's wise direction became thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business, so that he was well qualified to take up the duties and responsibilities of executive control. "The continued growth and expansion of the industry under his guidance," said a contemporary biographer, "stands in incontrovertible evidence of his splendid business ability, keen discernment and undaunted energy." Lloyd Raymond Smith is greatly admired by those in his employ, as well as by business men in general, and has an old seventh ward schoolhouse, and the parents became charter members of the Fifth Baptist Church. Henry Nichols was a worthy scion of a long and honorable ancestry, and he became widely known as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen whose aid could ever be counted upon in support of civic, charitable or philanthropic projects.

WILLIAM B. CALHOUN

William B. Calhoun, president of the Calhoun Insurance Agency, and one of Milwaukee's energetic and capable business men who have met with well merited prosperity, was born in New York city, on the 1st of April, 1881, and is a son of William C. and Mary (McGowan) Calhoun, both of whom were natives of St. Johns, New Brunswick. Shortly after their marriage they moved to Brooklyn, New York, and subsequently lived for a while in New York city. In 1885 they became residents of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, where the father became associated with the Frost Veneer Seating Company, with which he remained until his death, in 1917. He is survived by his widow, who is now living with her son William B. in Milwaukee.

William B. Calhoun was about four years of age when brought by his mother to Milwaukee and here he attended the public schools and St. John's Cathedral school. When thirteen years of age he became office boy for the law firm of Miller, Noys & Miller, with whom he remained until 1897, after which he was for six years employed as a clerk by Loyal Durand. In 1903 he was made special and state agent for the Home Insurance Company of New York, the Fire Association of Philadelphia and the Insurance Company of North America, which relations he sustained until 1920, when he entered the Calhoun Insurance Agency, which had been organized by his brother Allen R. Calhoun in 1912. He is now president of that concern, Robert E. Hackett is vice president and Allen R. Calhoun is secretary and treasurer. The business is located at 732 Farwell avenue, and the company, which handles all kinds of insurance, has gained a large clientele.

Mr. Calhoun has a son, William B., Jr., who is pursuing a university extension course. Mr. Calhoun is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Ozaukee Country Club and the Milwaukee Cooperative Club. He is an able business man, a popular member of the various organizations mentioned and a loyal and public-spirited citizen.

SIMON JUNG

For many years Simon Jung was a forceful figure in business circles of Milwaukee and throughout his career was actuated by a spirit of enterprise and animated by worthy purposes and high standards. A native of Bohemia, Austria, he was reared and educated in that country and came to the United States in 1879. For a short time he traveled for the Fischer Company of Milwaukee and then embarked in business, becoming the executive head of the Jung-Fischer wholesale liquor house. At first they were located on Chestnut street, later moving to East Water street. Year by year their trade increased until it finally covered the entire state. Energetic, reliable and capable, Mr. Jung developed a large and profitable business and continued active in its control until his death on the 4th of September, 1921, after which his sons, Fred and Edward, took charge of the enterprise.

In young manhood Mr. Jung had married Miss Adelaide Breslauer and they became the parents of four children, of whom two died at an early age. Their son Fred attended the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee and completed his studies by graduation from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin. He then became associated with his father and at his death assumed charge of the business, devoting his attention to its management until he retired. The other son, Edward Jung, pursued his education in the local schools and for a time also aided in the conduct of his father's business, later establishing the Edward G. Jung Box Company, of which he is the president and treasurer. He married Miss Irma Benesch of Milwaukee, and they have a daughter, Jane, born January 30, 1918.

Simon Jung was a consistent member of Temple El-B'ne-Jesherun and belonged to a number of local organizations. In all civic undertakings he was very active and ever manifested a spirit of helpfulness and devotion to the general good. His was an active and upright life and the respect accorded him was well deserved. His widow occupies the family home at 422 Newberry boulevard, Milwaukee, and has a wide circle of warm friends in the city where she has resided for many years.

FRANK F. SCHULTZ

Frank F. Schultz, who is at the head of one of Milwaukee's leading insurance concerns, is numbered among this city's wide-awake and enterprising business men, who has always conducted his affairs in accordance with the highest commercial standards and commands the confidence of his fellowmen. He was born at Grabow, Mecklenberg, Germany, in 1869, and attended the public schools of that country to the age of sixteen years. He then bade goodby to his parents and emigrated with his brother, Fred C. Schultz, to the United States. He came direct to Milwaukee, where he went to work for his brothers, Ernest and Herman C. Schultz, who conducted a store at 318 Grand avenue. A few years after his arrival in Milwaukee, his parents also came and until their deaths made their home with their sons.

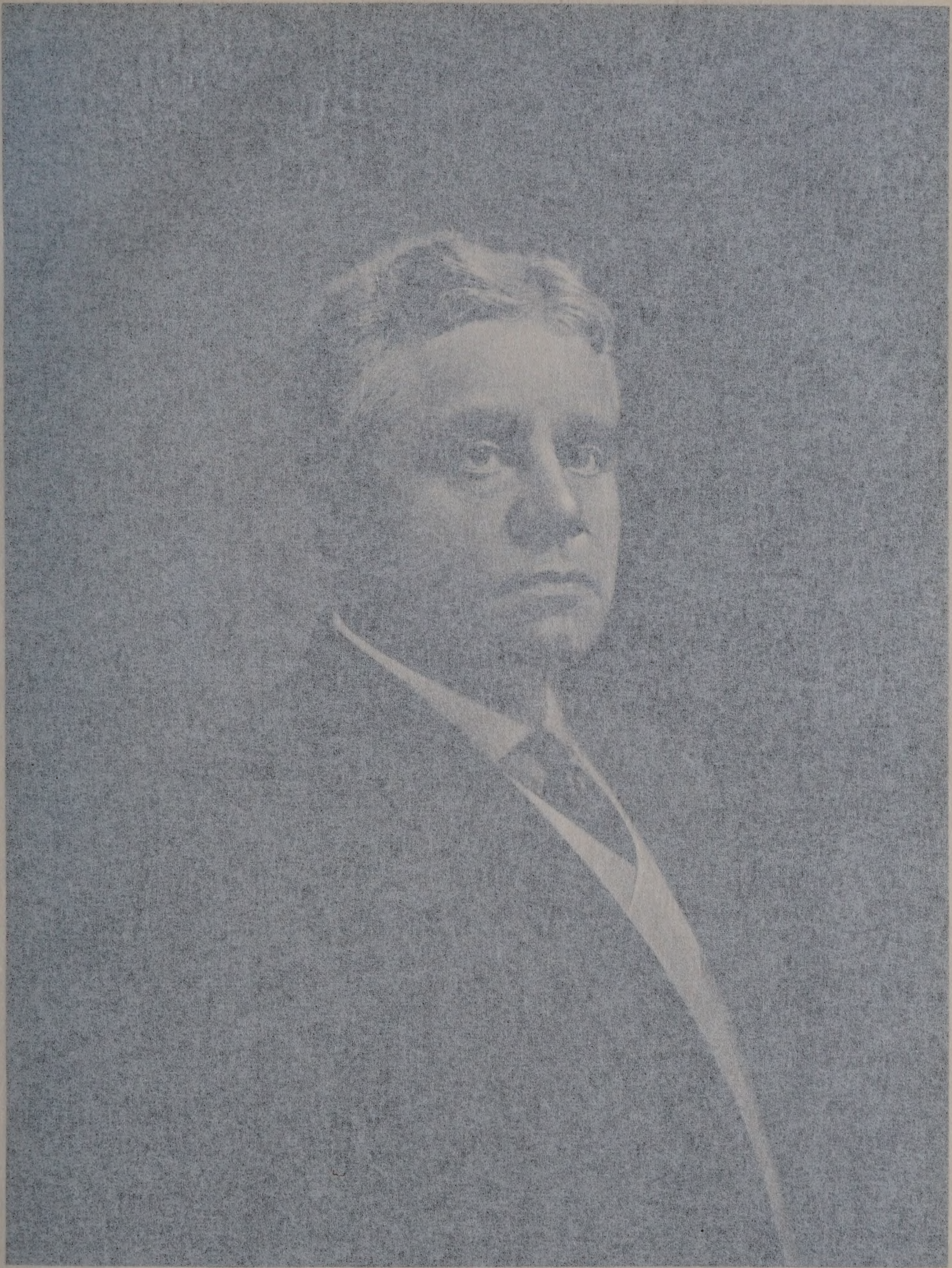
Frank F. Schultz remained with his brothers for three years and then joined the staff of the Germania as news reporter, a position which he held until 1904. He spent two years with the local telephone company, being employed in the contracting department, where he helped in building up the business of the North exchange. In 1907 Mr. Schultz joined the Citizens Trust Company, taking charge of the insurance department, which position he held until the failure of the bank, in 1916. Later he purchased the insurance department from the receiver of the bank, and soon afterward moved to the Pabst building. In 1920 he bought property at 517 East Water street, where he has since conducted a general insurance and real estate investment business, with noteworthy success. His brother Fred C. was asociated with him in this enterprise until his death, in 1923.

In 1893 Mr. Schultz was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Petersen, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1871, and they have three children: Hans P., born in 1895, was married in 1922 to Miss Emily Joys, of Milwaukee; Margaret C., born in 1897, became the wife of Professor Leon G. Kranz, of Northwestern University; and Senta, born in 1903, is the wife of G. M. Gilmore and is living at Santa Barbara, California. Mr. Schultz has been a member of the German Press Club for thirty years, and is exceedingly popular wherever known.

GENERAL LOUIS AUER

"Biography," said a contemporary writer, "finds its justification in recording the lives of those men whose acts have constituted a valuable contribution to public progress and whose records have been an inspirational force for good among their fellow men. Measuring up to the highest standards of manhood and citizenship, General Louis Auer was ever an outstanding figure in connection with those who have shaped the annals and controlled the destiny of Milwaukee. He was born in this city ere it entered upon the period of modern commercial progress and development, and with the latter period of substantial improvement and advancement he was closely associated. His activities in the real estate field were made a source not only of individual profit but a source of the city's adornment along architectural lines. He made the one supplement and serve the purpose of the other and at the same time his record proved that prosperity and an honored name may be simultaneously won."

General Auer was born in Milwaukee, October 3, 1857, his parents being Louis and Christine (Hartung) Auer. The father was the first member of the family to settle in Milwaukee, coming here in 1846 in company with his mother and two brothers. They had come to join an uncle, Louis Trayser, who in 1836 had taken up his abode among Milwaukee's pioneer settlers, having emigrated to this country from Germany. He was a shoemaker by trade but soon after his arrival started a hotel at the edge of a swamp near what is now the corner of Market and East State streets. He called his tavern, the first German hotel in Milwaukee, "Zur Deutschen Little Tavern," and it was in this place that Louis Auer, Sr., served his apprenticeship in the hotel business. The yard surrounding the hotel was large and there was plenty of room for the farmers to put their teams and wagons when they would come to town



Very truly yours
James Allen

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Very truly yours

with the grain to be ground into flour and feed and to sell their products. They would often come from a distance of eighty to one hundred miles, for the mills then lined old Rock River canal and did a flourishing business. The lines of wagons often extended several blocks awaiting their turn.

Louis Auer, Sr., was born in 1827, at Loerrach on the Rhine, in Baden, Germany, and had received a good education for his day. After he had saved some money he quit working for his uncle and engaged in the hotel business on his own account in the early '50s, opening the Fond du Lac House on the west side of Fourth street, between Prairie and Chestnut streets, and here many a German emigrant spent his first night in Milwaukee. In time Mr. Auer abandoned the hotel business and organized a European passage, foreign exchange and insurance business, which he carried on successfully for many years. When his son, Louis Auer, Jr., was old enough he took him into the business under the partnership name of Louis Auer & Son. This was the inception of the business now being carried on by the third generation under the name of Auer, Incorporated, one of the best known of its kind in the city of Milwaukee. Louis Auer, Sr., was active in political and social circles and served as alderman from the second ward in 1859 and again in 1870; was supervisor at large from Milwaukee county in 1865-66; school commissioner from the second ward in 1867, holding the position for thirteen consecutive years, and he was honored in other ways for his industry and integrity.

The marriage of Louis Auer, Sr., was celebrated in 1849 when he wedded Christine Hartung, who was born in Saalsdorf, Saxony, Germany, December 25, 1827. They had four children who grew to years of maturity, namely: Louis; Herman, who spent his entire life in Milwaukee; Mrs. Hulda Appel and Mrs. C. Laverenz, also of Milwaukee. Both Mr. and Mrs. Auer were prominent in German-American circles of their day and were among the best known of the German citizens. Mr. Auer died October 6, 1882, and his widow survived until December 19, 1895. Mr. Auer was an active member of Harmony Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M.

His son, General Louis Auer, received his educational training in the public schools of Milwaukee and in higher institutions of learning. When twenty years of age he was taken into partnership by his father, under the firm name of Louis Auer & Son, and assisted thereafter in carrying on a business which had been established here in 1860. Upon the death of his father he assumed the entire burden of the business and eventually was recognized as the foremost real estate dealer of Milwauke. He not only acted as agent in many of the most important property transfers in this city, but also did a great deal of building on his own account. He was a man of positive opinions on social economic questions and, with the courage of his convictions, initiated some innovations as a landlord which gained for him a wide reputation. He had no sympathy with landlords who refused to rent buildings to families with children and, appreciating the fact that many families were having difficulty in finding suitable habitations because of their children, he erected the Stuart and Elizabeth flats, named after his children, and in their construction spared no expense in making the floors as noiseless as possible, also providing courts, playgrounds and every other facility favorable for the rearing of children. Because of his activities along this line he was given the name of "The Baby Flat Landlord," which he did not resent in the least. Moreover, he granted a month's rent free whenever a baby was born in one of these apartments. He erected buildings on the entire block bounded by State, Fourteenth, Prairie and Fifteenth streets, and as many as fifty other buildings, and then he undertook the erection of a gigantic apartment building to be called Auditorium Court, containing one hundred and fifty-one apartments, with front and rear courts, each room having light and fresh air facilities. However, before the completion of this building the General was called to a higher sphere of action.

On February 26, 1895, at 137 Fifty-fifth street in New York city, General Auer was united in marriage to Miss Jane Holahan, a lady of liberal culture and pleasing personality, a daughter of the late Maurice F. Holahan, who for a number of years was president of the board of public improvements of New York. This wedding was one of the most brilliant affairs of the season and was attended by many eminent persons, letters of congratulation being received from President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary of War Lamont, Senator Murphy of New York and members of congress. Mrs. Auer had attained distinction in the theatrical profession under the stage name of Jane Stuart and was playing a leading part in the company of Richard Mansfield until a short time prior to her marriage. To General and Mrs. Auer were born five children, as follows: Louis, who was killed by a falling tree at the age of six and one-half years, while the family were at their country home; Angela and Frank, who died in infancy; Stuart F., who is mentioned at length below; and Elizabeth, who is Mrs. Gordon Braman Reese of Milwaukee.

For many years General Auer was active in the military affairs of his state, his military title being won through his connection with the Wisconsin National Guard. As a young man he joined the state militia, belonging to the Light Horse Squadron, and from that time until his death he manifested the keenest and most helpful interest in all that advanced the standards of the National Guard in this state, of which he was one of the original founders. In 1880 he joined the Light Horse Squadron, now known as Troop A, and rose to the rank of first lieutenant under Captain George Schoeffel. The command gained a merited reputation as one of the finest volunteer cavalry organizations in the country, this reputation being won not only through competitive contests, but also by reason of the admirable personnel of its members. In 1886 Lieutenant Auer was promoted to the rank of major and given command of the four regiments known as the Fourth Battalion and later incorporated in the First Wisconsin Infantry. He subsequently became colonel of his command and he retained this rank until the election of Hon. George W. Peck to the position of governor of the state, when Colonel Auer was appointed by the governor to the position of quartermaster general of the Wisconsin National Guard, an incumbency which he held until the close of Governor Peck's term in January, 1895. After his retirement from office General Auer did not abate his interest in the Wisconsin National Guard, and in its history his name has a conspicuous and honored place.

Moreover, General Auer manifested a deep and effective interest in the civic affairs of his city. He was appointed a member of the first board of park commissioners, of which body he served for a time as secretary, and devoted seven years of unselfish and valuable service to that department of the municipal government. It was pertinently said of him: "For a quarter of a century there was not a movement of any civic importance and having for its object the advancement of Milwaukee which he did not support heart and soul, giving his time and energy freely and gladly to promote its success. General Auer's creed was 'Milwaukee first.' He did not approve of buying outside of his native city anything that could be purchased or manufactured here. No matter what it was, he always bought it in Milwaukee rather than in Chicago or New York, and this loyal and progressive policy he urged upon others, in season and out. Though essentially liberal, General Auer preferred to dispense his charities and benevolences in a private way rather than to avoid this responsibility by giving donations to institutions or organized charities. He was mindful of the poor and needy and 'remembered those who were forgotten.' On many an occasion he left his desk at the appeal of some poor unfortunate, whom he aided in securing food, or work or other needed support and encouragement, his heart being ever attuned to sympathy and this being manifested in a direct and practical way, without ostentation and with no thought that he was doing other than his simple duty. By his example, advice, moral support and financial aid he did much for others, and his memory is revered by many whom he thus aided." General Auer was a member of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E., the Milwaukee Press Club and the Diana Club of Horicon, and was one of the original incorporators of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board. He passed away February 16, 1910, his death being regarded as a distinct loss to the community which had been honored by his citizenship.

Stuart F. Auer, son of General Louis and Jane (Holahan) Auer, was born in Milwaukee, June 7, 1898, and was accorded liberal educational advantages in his youth, attending parochial school, the Gesu School, Marquette Academy, the East Side high school, St. Thomas Military Academy of St. Paul, Minnesota, Marquette University of Milwaukee and the University of Wisconsin. On the 8th of April, 1917, he enlisted in the military air service of his country, being assigned to the Twenty-first Aero Squadron. He was sent to Kelly Field at San Antonio, Texas, was later transferred to Scott Field in Illinois and on the 12th of December, 1917, sailed for France, the small lake steamer on which he embarked consuming twenty-seven days in making the ocean passage, arriving in France on the 7th of January, 1918. After further intensive training near Paris, Mr. Auer received his commission as second lieutenant on June 7, 1918, and for a time was assistant officer in charge of acrobatic instruction at Issoudun, France. Later he was in charge of the testing of pilots and planes. On the 19th of March, 1919, he returned to the

United States and was honorably discharged from the service on May 2, 1919. In September, 1921, Mr. Auer organized the Stuart F. Auer Company, a real estate, loan and mortgage company, and in October the business was reorganized and incorporated under the style of Auer, Incorporated, with Stuart F. Auer as president, Clyde C. Cross as vice president and treasurer, and John S. Bartlett as secretary. This business has been very successful and is numbered among the leading real estate, insurance and investment concerns of Milwaukee.

On the 7th of June, 1921, in Milwaukee, Mr. Auer was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Valentine Bartlett, a native of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and a daughter of George Dexter and Ella Guerney (Bingham) Bartlett. Her father was secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers Association. Mr. and Mrs. Auer are the parents of three children, namely: Ruth Jacqueline, born May 2, 1923; Stuart Francis, Jr., born December 31, 1924; and Louis (V), born July 28, 1926. Mr. Auer is very fond of all outdoor sports, particularly flying, yachting, skiing, tennis, hunting, golf and motoring. He is independent in his political views and activities, voting in accordance with the dictates of his judgment as to men and measures. His name is on the membership rolls of the following organizations: Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E.; Delta Kappa Epsilon, a college fraternity; the University Club of Milwaukee; the Town Club; the Milwaukee Yacht Club; the Aero Club of Wisconsin, of which he was a director; the National Aeronautic Association, of which he is a governor; the Quiet Birdmen; the Early Birds; Alonzo Cudworth Post No. 23 of the American Legion; the Oconomowoc Lake Club and other social and civic bodies. He is a communicant of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church and is a young man of many admirable personal characteristics who enjoys deserved popularity among a large circle of warm friends.

RUSSELL JACKSON

Russell Jackson is generally recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of Milwaukee, where he has been engaged in the practice of law for the past seventeen years. He has not only commanded a large and important private practice, but has been honored by high positions in his profession, in all of which he has acquitted himself with distinction. He was born in De Pere, Wisconsin, May 10, 1874, and is a son of Dr. James Albert and Syndonia Josephine (Hobbins) Jackson. His father, who was of English ancestry, was born August 8, 1840, at Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, England. In 1853, at the age of thirteen years, he came to the United States, locating at Madison, Wisconsin. He entered the University of Wisconsin, but at the outbreak of the Civil war volunteered as hospital steward of the Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, of which he was later commissioned as assistant regimental surgeon. Upon completing his service, he entered the College of Physicians & Surgeons of New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1866, after which he served his internship in Bellevue Hospital of

New York. He practiced surgery at Madison, Wisconsin, from 1876 until his death in 1921. He was an active member of many medical societies and was known as one of the pioneer surgeons of the state, being the founder, with his son, Dr. R. H. Jackson, of the Jackson Clinic at Madison, now conducted by four of his sons. Syndonia Josephine (Hobbins) Jackson was born in Wednesbury, Staffordshire, England, September 20, 1848, and is a daughter of Dr. Joseph and Sarah Badger (Jackson) Hobbins of Madison, Wisconsin. Dr. Hobbins, who was a descendant of Sir Richard Hobbins of Queen Elizabeth's time, graduated from Queen's College, Birmingham, England, and from Guy's Medical College, London. He came to America in 1853 and located at Madison, where he practiced his profession for many years. He was one of the first regents of the University of Wisconsin, and was founder of the Madison Literary Club, of which he was president for many years. He was a member of many learned and scientific societies both in America and England. His father fought with Nelson at Trafalgar. His wife, Sarah Badger Jackson, though born in England, was of American parentage and a direct descendant of Hon. Edward Jackson, who migrated from England and settled in Newton, Massachusetts, in 1642, and of General Michael Jackson, who served through the French and Indian war, was captain of the Newton Minute Men at Lexington and Concord, and colonel of the Eighth Massachusetts Infantry (Jackson's) Regiment during the Revolution. She is also a direct descendant of John Russell, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who came from England and settled there in 1640.

Russell Jackson received his early education in the Madison public schools and later attended the Wisconsin Academy and the University of Wisconsin, in which he pursued classical courses. In 1899 he was graduated from the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was soon afterwards admitted to the bar. He formed a law partnership at Madison with Frank L. Gilbert, under the firm style of Gilbert & Jackson, which later included Emerson Ela, under the name of Gilbert, Jackson & Ela. Mr. Jackson was engaged in the general practice of law there until 1913. He was appointed deputy attorney-general of Wisconsin by Attorney-General Gilbert in 1907 and served until 1913, having been reappointed by Attorneys-General Bancroft and Owen. He represented the state in many cases of importance in the supreme and other courts. In 1913 he resigned and moved to Milwaukee to accept the general counselship of the Uihlein interests, to which he devoted his time exclusively until 1929, when he resumed the general practice of law in association with the firm of Lines, Spooner & Quarles. He served as general counsel and director of the Second Ward Savings Bank from 1913, and of the Second Ward Securities Company from its organization in 1921, until their consolidation and merger with the First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee and its group of corporations in 1928. He has also served as general counsel of the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, the Republic Carbon Company, Uihlein's Incorporated and the Schlitz Realty Corporation, and as a director of the Sentinel Company and the Menominee River Sugar Company. He is now a director of the

Marblehead Lime Company, the New England Lime Company, the Terre Haute Malleable & Manufacturing Company, Ovalwood Dish Company and president and director of the Wisconsin Shares Corporation.

On August 14, 1909, at Superior, Wisconsin, Mr. Jackson was united in marriage to Miss Lucile Durley, who was born at LeMars, Iowa, December 8, 1885, and is a daughter of the late Albert Williamson and Lola (Martland) Durley, of Superior, through whom she is of English and Scotch ancestry. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are the parents of two sons, Russell, Jr., and Jonathan Durley, who reside with their parents at 610 Shepard avenue, Milwaukee.

Mr. Jackson has always supported the republican party in political affairs. He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the Milwaukee City Club, the Milwaukee Town Club, the Milwaukee Country Club and the St. Nicholas Club of New York. He maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has been an exemplar of the best type of citizenship and of the noblest ethics of his profession and is held in uniformly high esteem among his acquaintances.

ELMER H. KAMBE

Elmer H. Kambe, recognized as one of Milwaukee's leading insurance men, conducting a prosperous general agency at 7166 Plankinton building, was born in Merrill, Lincoln county, Wisconsin, on the 20th of December, 1896, and is a son of Clemence P. and Mathilda (La Botte) Kambe. His father was born in Paris, France, May 9, 1863, and was a son of a prominent judge of that city. When he was twelve years of age he was brought to the United States by his widowed mother, who first located near the town of Addison, Illinois, where Elmer H. Kambe was reared and educated. In the late '90s he moved to Lincoln county, Wisconsin, but in 1910 became a resident of Milwaukee, where his death occurred in 1927, at the age of sixty-four years. He was a teacher and taught in the public schools of this city during his later years. He was a republican in his political views and was a Lutheran in his religious faith. On September 6, 1865, in New London, Wisconsin, he married Miss Mathilda La Botte, who was of French descent, her family having come from Alsace-Lorraine, and she died in October, 1929, in Milwaukee.

Of the four sons and four daughters born to this worthy couple, Elmer H. is the sixth in order of birth. He attended the public schools of Milwaukee, was graduated from the North Division high schools and attended night classes of the American Institute of Banking, Commercial Law and Economics, in which he pursued the studies of commercial law, economics and banking. When sixteen years of age he started out to earn his own living, his first regular position being that of messenger with the First National Bank of Milwaukee. He remained with that institution until 1916, when he removed to Detroit, Michigan, where he entered the People's State Bank as manager of the transit department. He was with that bank until July 16, 1917, when he returned to Milwaukee and enlisted in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. Subsequently he was transferred to the One Hundred and Twentieth Field Artillery, of the Thirty-second Division, with which he went overseas. In France he saw much active service in the front lines, among the engagements in which he participated being the following: Haute Alsace, June 9th to July 22d; Aisne-Marne offensive, August 1st to 6th; Fismes sector, in which our forces lost six thousand men, August 7th to 22d; Oise-Marne offensive, August 28th to September 6th; Avecourt sector, September 22d to 25th; Meuse-Argonne, September 26th to November 2d. He was honorably discharged May 10, 1919, and, returning to Milwaukee, engaged in the insurance business. He became one of the organizers of the General Casualty Company, of which he was a director until 1926, when he severed his connection with that concern and organized the Underwriters Casualty Company, which began business on November 7th of that year. He was made the vice president and continued his active connection with the company until February 6, 1929, when he withdrew and established the present business, which is conducted under the name of the Elmer H. Kambe Agency. It was formerly incorporated, but is now an individual enterprise. In the conduct of this business Mr. Kambe has shown himself a good manager and business man and is enjoying a gratifying measure of success.

On October 14, 1922, in Menominee Falls, Wisconsin, Mr. Kambe was united in marriage to Miss Bernice Henrizi, who was there born and reared and is a daughter of Charles F. and Nettie (Barndt) Henrizi, who had long been residents of that city. Mr. Kambe is a republican in his political views and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church. He belongs to Lincoln Lodge, F. & A. M., at Menomonee Falls, and McKinley Chapter, R. A. M., in Milwaukee. He is greatly interested in hunting, fishing and all outdoor sports. Though a very busy man, he is not neglectful of the duties of citizenship, giving his support to those movements which have for their object the betterment of the community, and is numbered among Milwaukee's enterprising, energetic and up-to-date business men.

HERMAN A. NETTER

Herman A. Netter, a Ford dealer of Milwaukee whose business has been developed along most substantial lines, is now operating under the name of the Netter-Heiser Company, Incorporated, of which he is the president. Milwaukee claims him as a native son. He was born March 1, 1888, his parents being Adolph and Barbara (Klaus) Netter, the mother a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin, born August 6, 1860, while the father was born in Milwaukee, December 3, 1854, and went with his parents to Green Bay, where the family had a drug store. There he married Barbara Klaus, December 16, 1884. Returning to Milwaukee, the father has since been engaged in the banking business. He became associated with Houghton Brothers private bank, which later became the Wisconsin Central Bank, and now is part of the First Wisconsin National Bank. Adolph

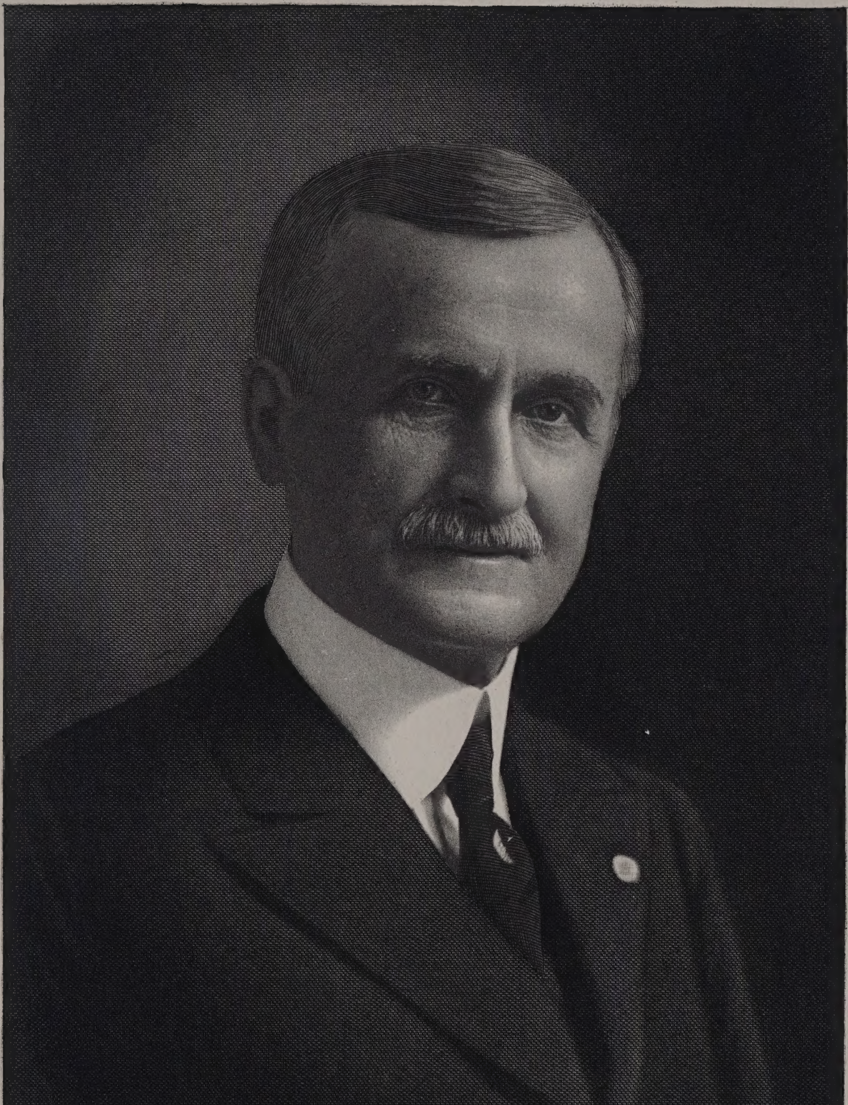
Netter remained with the institution through all of its mergers until his retirement a few years ago. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Club. To him and his wife were born three children, of whom Louis married Gertrude Wieman, a daughter of Louis Wieman, who for several years was a dealer in fireworks and is now the owner of a chain of five and ten cent stores in this state. The daughter, Elizabeth Netter, is the widow of Rudolph Logeman, whose father, George Logeman, opened the first jewelry store in Milwaukee in 1855.

Spending his youthful days under the parental roof, Herman A. Netter during his boyhood attended the public schools of Milwaukee and in 1905 began working as a clerk in the office of the Cream City Brewing Company, with which he remained until 1910. He then went to Spokane, Washington, as timekeeper for a railroad construction company but in 1911 returned to Milwaukee, entering the service of Hickman, Lauson & Diener, state agents for the Ford car, with whom he continued until 1914, when the Ford Motor Company took over all state agencies. Mr. Netter continued with the Milwaukee branch of the Ford Motor Company until 1916, when he was sent to Duluth, Minnesota, taking charge of the branch agency there on the 1st of August. In 1917, however, he returned to Milwaukee and organized the Netter-Heiser Company, Incorporated, to sell Ford cars here. He has since been president of this organization and his associate officers are W. M. Heiser, vice president and treasurer, and Raymond Herbeck, secretary. During the thirteen years of its existence the business has enjoyed a steady and substantial growth and this is now one of the largest establishments handling the Ford car in Wisconsin.

On the 6th of February, 1915, Mr. Netter was married to Miss Florence C. Woller and they have two sons: Herman A., Jr., who was born February 7, 1917; and Alfred, born June 10, 1922. Mr. Netter is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Westmoor Country Club, and he largely finds his recreation in the outdoor activities of his clubs. The greater part of his life has been passed in the city where he was born and his success is indicative of the business opportunities here presented to the man of energy and determination.

GEORGE BROWN WHITEHILL

In the passing of George B. Whitehill, on March 8, 1924, the city of Milwaukee lost one of its able and successful business men and loyal and public-spirited citizens. He embodied to an unusual degree all of the essential requirements of good citizenship and the personal qualities which are most esteemed in men—loyalty to friendship, tenderness of heart, fidelity to principle, sincerity of character, courtesy and consideration for others—a culture not bred in schools or bought in institutions of learning but essentially characteristic of a real man. Though modest and retiring in manner, his life as a business man, citizen and friend was at all times an inspiration to all who came in contact with him.



G. T. Whitehill

Mr. Whitehill was born in Dayton, Ohio, on the 4th of July, 1852, and was a son of David and Eliza (Brown) Whitehill, both of whom also were natives of Dayton, to which city the Whitehill family had removed from New York state. George B. Whitehill attended the public and high schools of Dayton, and then learned the art of telegraphy and was employed as a telegraph operator, taking press reports for a newspaper. When he was twenty-five years old he went to Central America, where he was employed by a banana growing concern, but the climate so seriously disagreed with him that he soon returned to Dayton. Later he embarked in the shirt manufacturing business and established a haberdashery shop in Dayton, both of which he conducted until 1894, when he sold out.

Coming to Milwaukee on account of its many advantages, Mr. Whitehill again engaged in the making of shirts, forming the partnership of Whitehill & Biglow, with their place of business in the Goldsmith building. He also started a haberdashery in the Pfister Hotel. In 1902 he disposed of those interests and became connected with the Vaughan Atlantic Laundry Company as a partner. He served as secretary and treasurer of that concern until 1914, when he bought the entire business and was its active manager up to the time of his demise. He had apparently been in robust health. The business is still being carried on very successfully by his widow, Mrs. Mildred Whitehill, with the able managerial assistance of the son, Jeffrey W. Whitehill. He was a member of Lafayette Lodge of Masons and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

Mr. Whitehill was married twice, first to Miss Helen Wheeler, of New England ancestry, but a native of Toledo, Ohio, who passed on in 1896. To that union came a son, Jeffrey Wheeler, born July 24, 1895. On August 20, 1902, Mr. Whitehill was married to Mrs. Morris M. Bostwick, nee Mildred Whitney, who was born in Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, in April, 1866, and is a daughter of Elijah and Maryette (Carter) Whitney, the former of whom was born in 1820 in Chautauqua county, New York, and died March 8, 1907, and the latter born in Farmerville, New York, in 1830, and passed on April 6, 1911, having spent her later years with her daughter, Mrs. Whitehill. The parents went to Oconomowoc in 1844 and their marriage occurred there in 1849. They lived happy, busy and useful lives and in 1904 celebrated the fifty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. At the time of his approching marriage Mr. Whitney bought the homestead at Oconomowoc for his bride, paying the government ten shillings an acre for the land. They became the parents of four children, of whom two survive, Mrs. Ellen Burtch, of Chicago, Illinois, and Mrs. Whitehill. The latter is a woman of rare personal charm, with a real thoughtfulness for the comfort of others, and a gracious and tactful manner that has endeared her to all who know her.

Jeffrey Wheeler Whitehill was born in Milwaukee in 1895 and received a public school education, which was supplemented by a course in business college. During the World war he enlisted in the "Flying Squad" of the First Marine Corps and was sent south to Pensacola, Florida. During the cold of winter he was transferred north to Brookland and was there taken sick, being confined to a hospital many months. On his recovery he was made special body guard to Admiral Usher, in which capacity he served until receiving his honorable discharge. On his return home he became associated with his father in the laundry business and a year later, when his father passed on, he became the general manager of the enterprise, and he and his stepmother are now partners in the home and the business. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and is a member of the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Gun Club and local and national laundry owners associations.

George B. Whitehill belonged to the class of men whose daily lives are finished eulogies. Quiet and unassuming, professing little but possessing much, he won for himself a place in the hearts of all who knew him. The world is better because he passed through it. He added strength and character to his generation, and the few years of borrowed time that he was permitted to enjoy were not wasted. A good man passed on, and the memory of his life remains as a benediction to those who knew him.

WALLER CARSON

Waller Carson occupies a prominent place in investment circles of Milwaukee, the firm of Waller Carson & Company having won an enviable reputation for its dependability as advisors in fiscal affairs and as agents for important investment interests. Waller Carson was born in Stovall, Coahoma county, Mississippi, March 31, 1895, and is a son of Joseph and Florence Lee (Bowmar) Carson, the former born October 19, 1843, and the latter August 29, 1863. The father was of English and Scotch-Irish descent and the mother of English stock. Mr. Carson's paternal ancestral line is traced back to his great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas Carson, a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, whose son Joseph, also a native of that locality, came to America, landing in Charleston in 1771, and served with the rank of colonel in the Revolutionary war. The great-grandfather, Joseph Carson, was a lawyer by profession, and fought in the Creek war as colonel of the First Mississippi Territorial Militia. A small town fifty miles north of Mobile, Alabama, is named for him. The paternal grandfather, Dr. James G. Carson, was a cotton planter in Adams county, Mississippi, and his son, Joseph Carson, who was born October 19, 1843, saw service with General Forrest in the Confederate Army during the Civil war. Shortly after the close of the war he setled in Coahoma county, Mississippi, and built one of the early private levees at the west side of his plantation to control the high water of the Mississippi river. He died when his son Waller was but seven years of age.

In the maternal ancestral line there is record of the great-great-grandfather, Robert Bowmar, one of the early Kentucky pioneers, who brought his family from Virginia in 1779. He was one of the survivors of the "Bloody Battle of the Blue Licks." The great-grandfather, Major Herman Bowmar, was brigade major of General Robert Todd's brigade in General Anthony Wayne's army and fought in the battle of Fallen Timbers, in

Ohio, 1794, when Wayne finally crushed the Indians. The census of 1810 showed Major Bowmar to have been one of the largest slaveholders in Woodford county. He married Miss Frances Adams, of near Richmond, Virginia. Three great-uncles were in the War of 1812, Captain Joseph Bowmar, who was a captain in the United States Army; James Bowmar, who was killed in the war; and Benjamin Bowmar, who served in the army. Joseph Marshall Bowmar was an officer in General John H. Morgan's cavalry in the Confederate Army. A younger brother of his, Robert Bowmar, was killed in General Morgan's command at the age of sixteen years. The grandfather, Joseph Hamilton Davis, was a prominent physician and cotton planter, and was active in diplomatic missions in connection with the rehabilitation of the south following the Civil war.

Among others to whom Mr. Carson traces his line in direct descent are Henry Pendleton, and his son Philip, of Norwich, England; Sir Edward Filmer, of East Sutton, Kent England, and his son, Major Henry Filmer, of the British Army of Occupation, and who represented James City county, Virginia, in the house of burgesses, 1642; Thomas Green, who immigrated from Holland and settled in Virginia in 1660. His son, Thomas Green, born 1665, died in James City county, Virginia, in 1730. He was the son of Colonel Thomas Marston Green (1723-1782), of the Continental Army. His son, Abner Green, was treasurer general of Mississippi territory in 1802. Colonel John Waller, gentleman, a justice of King William county, 1710, member of the vestry of St. Georgia's parish of Newport, and the first clerk (1722-1742) of Spotsylvania county, Virginia. His son, Edmund Waller, gentleman, the second clerk of Spotsylvania county, Virginia (1742-51), was the father of Rev. William Edmund Waller, a Baptist preacher in Spotsylvania county, Virginia, in 1783. The next in order was William Smith Waller, of the Bank of Kentucky (1809-1852). John Hutchins. Tilmer Wills. Colonel Robert Breckinridge, who came from Ireland in 1728, and settled first in Pennsylvania, and later in Virginia, was the father of General James Breckenridge, United States Senator from Virginia in 1809.

Waller Carson received his early instruction from a governess at home, after which he attended the Central high school at Birmingham, Alabama. He completed his education in the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1917. He then enlisted in the United States Marine Corps and was first sent to the Second Marine Corps training camp at Quantico, Virginia. Later he was stationed at the Marine barracks at Washington, D. C., where he served as second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. In 1919 he was transferred to Pensacola, Florida, where he remained until leaving the corps. He then went to Chunchula, Alabama, where he engaged in farming and in mercantile business for about two years. From 1921 until 1923 he was connected with the firm of Dillon Read & Company, of Chicago, Illinois, in 1924 with Merrill, Lynch & Company, and in 1925 with the Brookmire Economic Service. In 1924 Mr. Carson entered upon his present business as investment counsel, under the name of Waller Carson & Company, and his firm acts as fiscal agent for the local British type investment trust, the Wisconsin Investment Company.

In 1917, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Carson was united in marriage to Mrs. Julia McGowan (Brackett) Chase, who was born in Tacoma, Washington, June 14, 1890, and is a daughter of William Star and Julia S. (McGowan) Brackett. Her father was a son of William and Elizabeth (Partridge) Brackett the former a Chicago pioneer, real estate operator and lawyer, while the latter was a descendant of the Adams family of Massachusetts. Julia S. McGowan was a daughter of Thomas Stuart McGowan, who was in command of Chambersburg during the historic burning of that town. Among Mrs. Carson's forebears on both sides were illustrious colonial ancestors, who saw Revolutionary service. Her maternal great-great-grandfather, William Conn, was obliged to flee Ireland because of his sympathy with Robert Emmett and settled in Maryland, near the city of Baltimore. A Brackett tradition of three or four generations was to be a "Harvard man." William Star Brackett is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Carson's half brother, Lieutenant-Colonel William Brackett, of the United States Marine Corps, but now retired, lives in Paris. To Mr. and Mrs. Carson have been born three children, Waller, born in Pensacola, Julia Brackett, born in Chicago, and Mary Waller, born in Milwaukee. By a former marriage Mrs. Carson is the mother of two children, George McClellan Chase, of Yellowstone park, and William Brackett Chase, of San Francisco, California.

CYRIL COLNIK

As an ornamental iron worker and master craftsman Cyril Colnik is nationally known and has made notable contribution to the architectural beauty of Milwaukee, where he has continuously resided for thirty-seven years. At the outset he experienced many difficulties and obstacles, which were overcome by earnest, persistent effort, and today he is at the head of a prosperous business, conducted under the name of The Ornamental Iron Shop at 831-41 Eighth street.

A native of Austria, Mr. Colnik was born at Triebein, in the duchy of Styria, in 1871. He was reared on the country estate of his father, who was an economist and veterinary surgeon, and in connection with his stables maintained a blacksmith shop. It was there that his son Cyril learned at a tender age that iron must be forged when hot. In the little blacksmith shop owned by his father he learned to forge the crude nails which held together the boards of his first dog house and still remembers the painful burns of that early childish effort. The history of Mr. Colnik's business career is most interesting and is best told in his own words.

"At the age of fourteen I was sent to Vienna to learn the trade of mechanic. After a year of apprenticeship in a machine shop, which work did not appeal to me, I apprenticed for another year in an architectural iron shop, where I studied the fundamentals of the handicraft. For a third time I left to become an apprentice under one of the finest Austrian masters in iron craft, from whom I received my detailed training and diploma.

"Three additional years showed me that I had just begun to learn the craft, so I determined to travel through those countries which for generations have pointed with pride to their iron masters. On foot I studied the works and shops of famous craftsmen in Italy, Spain, France, Switzerland and Germany, seeing many of the old and new masterpieces.

"While in Munich, where as a craftsman I studied in the art schools for two years, I was recommended by the faculty to the German exhibit commission of the World's Fair held in Chicago in 1893. It was here that I assisted in arranging the metal groups and where my own exhibition pieces, previously made in schools, took grand awards.

"During the Fair I received many commissions from American exhibitors which practically forced me to open my own shop in Chicago. This venture, however, met with great difficulties in the way of finding skilled and trained help.

"With the end of the Fair came the great financial crash and its ensuing depression was felt throughout the country. Because of my excellent work at the Fair many offers were made me by manufacturers and visitors, but I chose to go to Milwaukee, whose ideal location appealed to me and where I was engaged by Mr. Frank Hall, president of the Reliance and Iron Works factory, located at East Water and Erie streets.

"After being with the firm for several months it went through a financial crisis, at which time I came to the conclusion that a city like Milwaukee, with its great future, needed craftsmen and mechanics who would help to make it as beautiful as Europe made her cities. Despite the depression I finally found some fellow craftsmen, with whom I associated to carry on the work in my line and introduce to the public a revival of good hand-wrought iron.

"This required hard work and brought small compensation and one day I found myself alone, for my companions, having become discouraged, left me with but one apprentice to share the hardships. But after a few more ups and downs the citizens of Milwaukee began to appreciate the beauty of forged iron, yet due to the scarcity of money, most of the ornamentation on buildings had to be omitted and consequently I was compelled to do almost everything to make a living. After ten years of long struggle in my 'dingy shop' on Eighth street, near the public library, I finally began to get results, now employing over twenty-five mechanics, who carry on the work under my instructions."

In the Colnik shop one may see weird goblins, forged, hammered, wrought of iron. There are blossoming plants, smiling cherubs, slender and graceful iron ornaments of every kind, antiques of every period from every country. Here one sees examples of Milwaukee wrought iron dating back to its earliest appearance in the city. The walls of the shop are hung thick with pieces of forged metal which served long years and when buildings were razed were placed in his collection by Mr. Colnik to serve as an inspiration at some future time. There is a carrier for a stair rail, which once did duty in the old Schandein residence on Grand avenue, and rococo ornaments for grilles, long since out of style, a bank rail, the handle for a fire-place tool and a maple leaf with exquisite chasing. The most valuable piece in the collection is a beautiful panel which Mr. Colnik started while still in school in Europe, but which was finished in Chicago for the World's Fair Exhibition and which was awarded the gold medal for that class of workmanship. While in Chicago, Mr. Colnik was entrusted with the task of making the face and hands for the great clock which was to crown the German building and the German exhibit during the fair in that city was the inspiration for magnificent grilles, gates and balustrades of hand wrought iron. Mr. Colnik does his own designing, besides carrying out the ideas or plans of architects and builders. His latest and most impressive piece is the huge wrought iron gate for the new Mitchell park conservatory, which was on display at the Art Institute, where it received the highest commendation. When he located in Milwaukee in 1893 the city had a population of two hundred thousand and was beginning to push its fine residences westward on Grand avenue and northward along the lake front. Most of the wrought iron grilles, rails, gates, brackets and balustrades which have made Milwaukee outstanding in this order of artistry have been executed since that date and to Mr. Colnik is due much of the city's progress and leadership in this particular field. Examples of his handiwork are found in the palatial homes of most of the millionaires residing here, and dozens of fine buildings in Milwaukee are ornamented with his "inspirations." Through constant striving for perfection he has become internationally recognized as one of the foremost artists in his line and may well be proud of his work.

Mr. Colnik became a full fledged citizen of this country in 1898 and in spirit and interests he is thoroughly American. In 1905 he was married to Miss Marie Merz, of Milwaukee, and their wedding trip was a tour through Europe, where they visited the old familiar cities he had learned to love in his youth. They are the parents of a daughter, Gretchen, who was born in 1906 and resides with them in their attractive home at 5000 Wisconsin avenue.

Mr. Colnik has membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Steuben Society, the Milwaukee Lieder Kranze, the Iron League, the Association of Master Builders, the Art Institute of Milwaukee and the American Federation of Arts. At all times he has worked along constructive and enduring lines, attaining that high level of achievement which results from years of study and concentrated effort, and to him is largely due the credit for introducing to Milwaukee the hand wrought iron craft which will remain for coming generations.

ARTHUR J. STRAUS

One of the best examples of what can be accomplished by the exercise of certain essential elements of success is afforded in the career of Arthur J. Straus, conducting one of Milwaukee's foremost general real estate and bond houses. He started out in a humble capacity, but gradually, through persistence, ability, good judgment and sterling qualities, he made advancement and has not only been highly successful in his individual efforts, but through them has contributed to the growth and development of Milwaukee. Mr. Straus was born on the 23d of September, 1882, in Mainz, Germany, and is a son of Julius and Emma (Wolf) Straus. His father was born August 2, 1857, in Weisbaden, Germany, and was reared and educated there. In 1885 he came to the United States and settled in Chicago. Shortly afterward he took his family to Milwaukee, where he resided until his death, which occurred on September 20, 1928. He devoted his active years here to the catering business, with such notable success that he came to be known as the leading caterer of the entire northwest. He was at first located at 252 Knapp street, where he conducted a small candy store, but later he developed a catering business. He was a republican in his political views and was a member of Temple Emanu-El. His wife was born at Curnatch, Germany, September 20, 1860, and came to America with her husband and their two children. Eventually there were five children in the family, of whom Arthur J. is the only son. Of the four daughters, two survive,—Irma, the wife of Jacob Spero, of Racine, Wisconsin, and Lillian, the wife of George Hammerschlog, of Shorewood.

Arthur J. Straus attended the first ward school of Milwaukee to the sixth grade, and at the age of ten, while still in school, peddled milk and cream on a milk route. After school hours, he delivered eggs. When about thirteen years old he began to assist his father in the catering business, turning ice cream freezers, attending dinner parties, waiting on table and taking the things to and from parties. When sixteen years of age he went to Chicago and secured a position as a packer in the shipping department of the Sears-Roebuck Company. Later he drove cattle in the Chicago stockyards and worked up to the position of assistant foreman in the sausage manufacturing department. Returning home when about nineteen years old, he reentered his father's business, but soon afterward again started out on his own account, opening Gimbel's Grill Room, as manager, on October 20, 1904. While working for Gimbels, he took on other lines of business, and in 1909 resigned his position there to open a small restaurant business on the second floor of the building at the northwest corner of Third street and Wisconsin avenue. However, this was not successful and he closed it at the end of two years. In August, 1910, Mr. Straus took desk room in the Majestic building and made his initial step in the real estate business. He began selling houses, flats and lots and building small bungalows, later handled larger apartments, and finally the business developed into the general real estate and bond business, which is today one of the largest in the city.

On November 2, 1905, in Milwaukee, Mr. Straus was united in marriage to Miss Nathlia Steinhardt, who was born in Manistee, Michigan, a daughter of Isadore and Anna (Bloomberg) Steinhardt. To them has been born a daughter, Sylvia Jean, born October 8, 1912. The family home is at 1149 Hackett avenue. In his political views Mr. Straus is a strong republican and is a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 1, K. P., and Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E., and belongs also to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Woodmont Country Club, the Brentwood Country Club, the Milwaukee Real Estate Board and the Milwaukee Insurance Board, and is a life member of the Midland Club of Chicago. His religious affiliation is with Temple Emanu-El. During the World war he performed very effective service for the government in locating warehouses and doing real estate work. He now maintains a well equipped office in the Straus building and employs thirty-five persons on an average. He is an energetic, progressive and trustworthy man in all of his business relations and has well earned the success which is now his.

BENJAMIN POSS

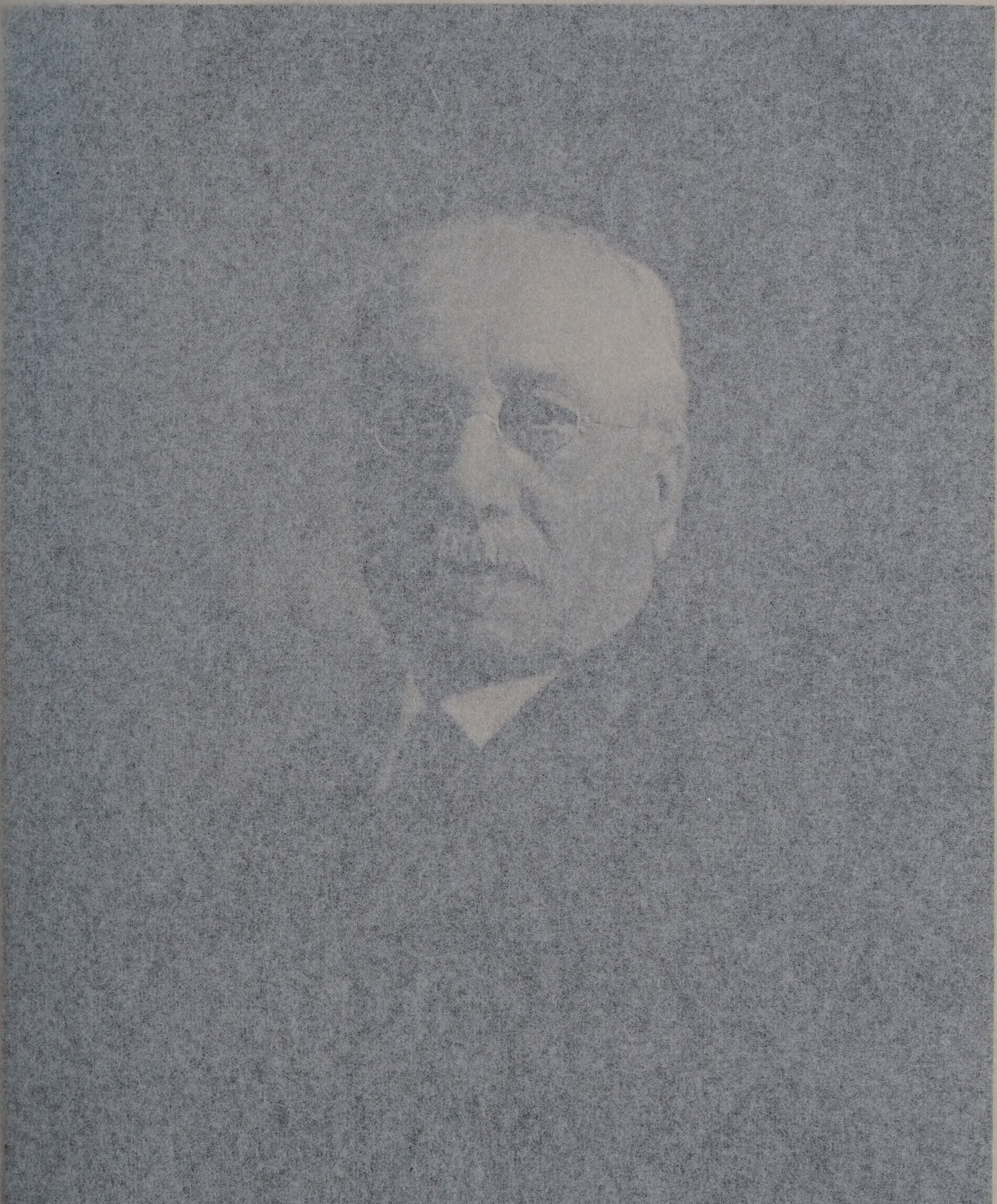
Benjamin Poss was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 10, 1877, admitted to the Bar in 1900 and since then has been practising law in Milwaukee.

WILLIAM JOHN JANDT

William John Jandt was a fine example of a self-made man, for he started out in life with no financial backing and very little education. At the early age of fourteen, when he entered upon the line of work for which he felt he was fitted, he determined to achieve prominence in his chosen field, and bending every energy toward the attainment of his purpose, he steadily progressed until he became widely known in trade circles as a successful merchant who conducted a tailoring department in connection with his store. It was located at the corner of Mitchell street and Muskego avenue and for several years before his death this was the largest establishment of the kind on the south side of Milwaukee.

A native of Germany, Mr. Jandt was born June 12, 1868, and at the age of thirteen years came to the United States with his parents, Herman and Loretta Jandt, who settled in Milwaukee in 1881. Their family numbered five children, of whom three survive: Mrs. Marie Weber, Mrs. Minnie Spieler and Albert Jandt, all of Milwaukee.

Soon after his arrival here William J. Jandt manifested his spirit of enterprise and self-reliance by obtaining a position in a brickyard but remained there for only two weeks, as the tasks were too heavy for a lad of his age, and, moreover, he realized that advancement would be slow in that type of work. In 1882, when fourteen years of age, he entered the employ of Phillip Wrightman, who was a tailor of men's clothing and had a store on the south side. Here he found a congenial line of activity and soon proved his usefulness and adaptability, meanwhile furthering his education by attendance at a night school. He remained with Mr. Wrightman until 1895, acquiring a detailed knowledge of the trade, and then, with the assistance of his young wife, began his independent business career by opening a small store on the south side. He started as a dealer in men's furnishings and soon afterward added a



Alexander Kehr

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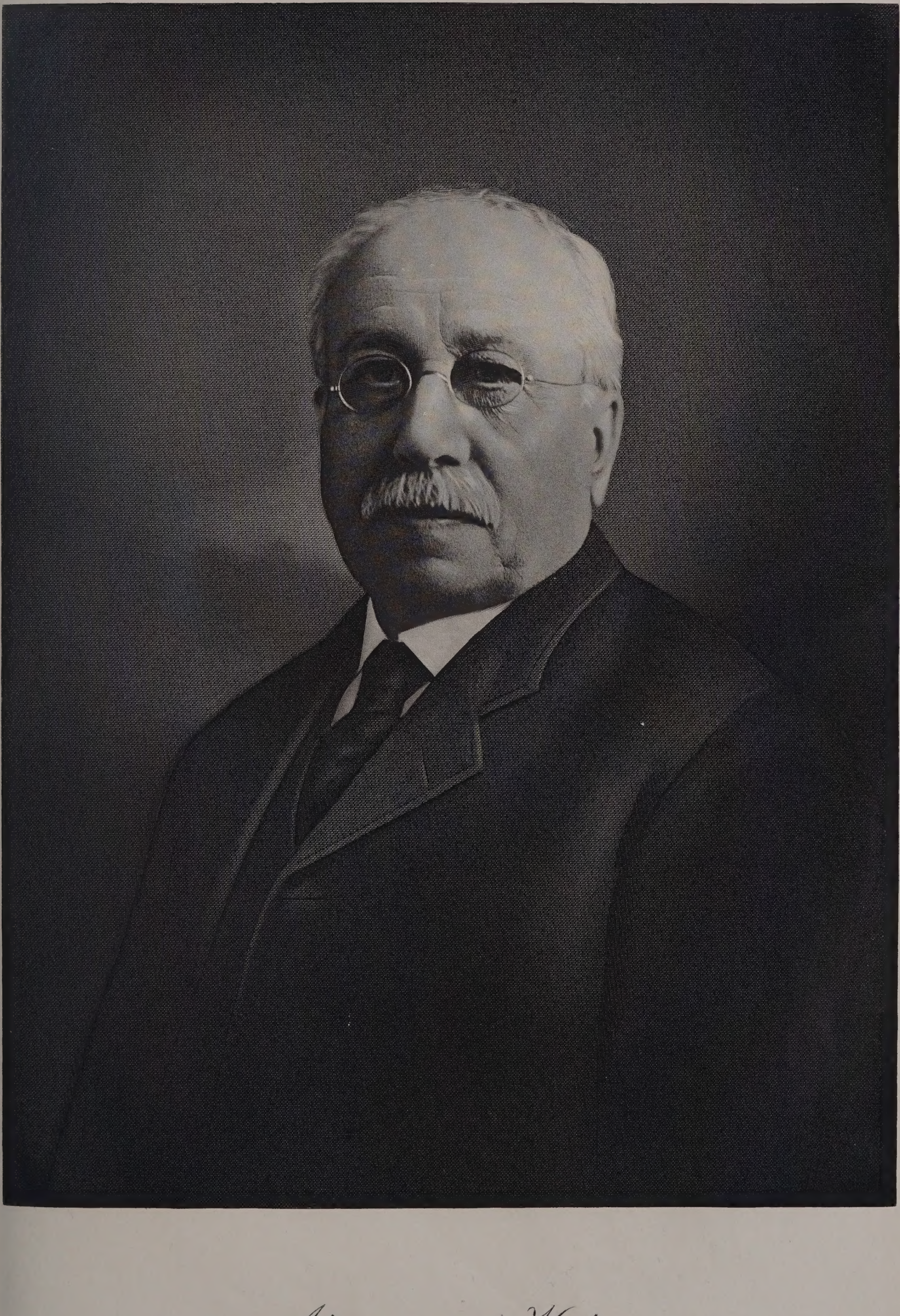
A native of Germany, Mr. Jandt was born June 12, 1868, and at the age of thirteen years came to the United States with his parents, Herman and Loretta Jandt, who settled in Milwaukee in 1881. Their family numbered five children, of whom three survive: Mrs. Marie Weber, Mrs. Minnie Spieler and Albert Jandt, all of Milwaukee.

Soon after his arrival here William J. Jandt manifested his spirit of enterprise and self-reliance by obtaining a position in a brickyard but remained there for only two weeks, as the tasks were too heavy for a lad of his age, and, moreover, he realized that advancement would be slow in that type of work. In 1882, when fourteen years of age, he entered the employ of Phillip Wrightman, who was a tailor of men's clothing and had a store on the south side. Here he found a congenial line of activity and soon proved his usefulness and adaptability, meanwhile furthering his education by attendance at a night school. He remained with Mr. Wrightman until 1895, acquiring a detailed knowledge of the trade, and then, with the assistance of his young wife, began his independent business career by opening a small store on the south side. He started as a dealer in men's furnishings and soon afterward added a



Alexander Kehr

tailoring department. His work as an expert designer and maker of men's suits soon attracted favorable notice, and his patronage steadily increased. At the end of ten years, with the unfailing sympathy and encouragement and the earnest, effective cooperation of his wife, Mr. Jandt had built up a substantial and profitable business and, feeling that more help was needed, he admitted as a partner William Bluemel, who had married a sister of his wife. At that time the store was moved across the street to a much larger building at the intersection of Muskego avenue and Mitchell street. There the business was successfully conducted for many years, attaining proportions which made it the foremost institution of the kind on the south side. Devoting deep thought and study to his work, Mr. Jandt always had some new plan in the making and in his dealings was prompt, courteous and reliable, upholding the high standards of the trade. He was also interested in other lines of business, becoming a stockholder in the First Wisconsin Bank on Greenfield avenue, and with Rudolph Talsky was one of the organizers of the Mitchell Street Building & Loan Association, exerting a strong force for growth and development in this locality, and he served as president from its organization until his death.

On the 20th of October, 1892, Mr. Jandt was married to Miss Anna Behling, who proved an ideal companion and helpmate, and to her wise counsel and capable assistance he largely attributed his success. Her parents, Albert and Bertha Behling, were born, reared and married in Germany and came to America on their honeymoon, proceeding to Milwaukee, where Mr. and Mrs. Albert Kroening, relatives of the bride, had previously located. Mr. and Mrs. Behling arrived here in 1869 and established their home at Greenfield street and Eighth avenue, on the south side. Mr. Behling at once secured work as a mason, a trade which he had learned in his native land in which he had acquired marked proficiency. As one of its leading pioneer masons he was closely and prominently identified with construction activities on the south side and laid the cornerstones of many of its larger buildings, including that of St. Jacob's Protestant Lutheran Church, situated on Eighth avenue, at that time the southern boundary of the city. Opposite was a forest where Indians dwelt in those early days and several witnessed the ceremony attending the laying of the corner-stone of the church. In mentioning the early experiences of her parents in Milwaukee, Mrs. Jandt also relates that sixty years ago self-rising yeast, the only kind then in use, was purchased by the cupful and in the summer time had to be brought home in haste from the nearest store before it would spoil. Mr. Behling lived to witness a notable transformation in the city's appearance as the work of development and upbuilding was carried forward and here resided until his death in 1914. His wife survived until 1925, passing away at the age of seventy-eight years. They had several children, of whom the following are living, including Anna, now Mrs. Jandt. William Behling, who learned the trade of a mason under his father, following that occupation until his retirement, now makes his home with his sister, Mrs. William J. Jandt.

Louis Behling, who has a chicken farm at West Bend, has one son, Louis, Jr. Henry Behling, also of Milwaukee, is married and his children are Henry, Jr., and Alvin, both of whom are married. Mrs. Emily Bluemel has a son, William, who was born in 1902 and is associated with his father in the conduct of the business founded thirty-five years ago by his uncle, William J. Jandt. William Bluemel is married and has a son, James Robert, born April 3, 1930. Bernice Bluemel, a sister of William Bluemel, was born in 1909 and holds a responsible position with the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mrs. Marie Schneeberger and Edward Albert are the two younger children of Mrs. Emily Bluemel over whom Mr. and Mrs. Jandt watched with deep interest, taking much pride in their accomplishments.

Mr. Jandt voted with the republican party and loyally cooperated in all worthy public movements and projects but never entered politics, feeling that his business required his undivided attention. His fraternal connections were with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while socially he was a member and treasurer of the Arbeiter Club, a sick benefit organization for Germans. He was a member of St. Stevens Evangelical Lutheran Church at Grove and Scott streets, and its teachings were exemplified in his daily life. Death terminated his earthly activities on the 22d of September, 1924, when he was fifty-six years of age and at the height of his usefulness, and he was buried by the side of others of his family in Pilgrim's Rest Cemetery on the south side. A man of strong character, unfaltering purpose and high principles, he proved that success and an honored name could be won simultaneously, and his memory is revered by all who knew him. Mrs. Jandt occupies the family home at 838 Twenty-sixth avenue, and her many lovable traits of character have drawn to her a large and ever widening circle of warm friends.

FREDERIC PALMER RUGEE

Frederic Palmer Rugee, one of Milwaukee's worthy native sons and leading contractors, who died about a decade ago, was born on the old south side of this city, March 24, 1872. His parents, John and Malvina (Palmer) Rugee, were natives of Germany and of Canton, Ohio, respectively. Emigrating to the United States, the father came to Milwaukee from New York city in 1851, when a youth of sixteen, and was here active as an architect and builder for several years. The Newhall House was among the many substantial structures which he erected. In 1859 he purchased the interest of his partner in the sash, door and blind manufactory conducted at 385 Oregon street, under the name of Martin & Rugee, thus becoming the sole proprietor of a business which had an annual output amounting to sixty thousand dollars. He associated himself with E. Durr in the lumber and contracting business under the firm style of Rugee & Durr, with offices at Fourth avenue and Park street in

Milwaukee, and he was also interested with Stewart White and Thomas Friant in the conduct of a sawmill at Grand Haven, Michigan, under the name of John Rugee & Company, the firm owning five thousand acres of pine land. John Rugee, moreover, long figured prominently in public affairs. He represented his district in the Wisconsin legislature in 1860, was a member of the city council from the fifth ward for two years and was chosen one of the trustees of the Milwaukee County Hospital for the Insane. In 1880 he was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county, making a most creditable and commendable record in that official capacity.

Frederic P. Rugee acquired his education at the Milwaukee Academy and at the University of Notre Dame in Indiana. His initial business experience was gained with the lumber and contracting firm of Rugee & Durr, under the direction of his father. During vacation periods he worked in the timber camps in order to acquaint himself with the lumber business and also to defray his expenses. Subsequently he became associated with the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, an extensive industrial concern of Milwaukee engaged in the manufacture of crushers and the building of engines, with which he was identified in the dual official capacity of secretary and treasurer for many years or until his death, which occurred April 3, 1921, when he was forty-nine years of age. Mr. Rugee was a contractor of note, engaged in construction work and designing for many important concerns. He built the swinging bridge at Port Huron and received considerable praise as well as a number of special trophies in appreciation of his work in this connection.

Mr. Rugee was twice married. His first wife, who bore the maiden name of Helen Morse and was a native of Iowa, passed away in 1903, leaving a son and a daughter. The latter, Mabel Morse Rugee, was born in Milwaukee and in the acquirement of an education attended the Lake School for Girls in this city, the Milwaukee-Downer College and an eastern finishing school. She is the wife of Alfred H. Shaffer, of Michigan City, Indiana, and the mother of three children: Frederic Rugee, born in 1920; Richard Rugee, born in 1924; and Nancy Lee, born in 1926. Charles Morse Rugee, a native of Milwaukee, was educated in the public schools of this city, in the Culver Military Academy of Indiana and in the Stone School on the Hudson. When the United States became involved in the World war he enlisted in the aviation service in Chicago and after receiving his honorable discharge continued his educational training at the University of Wisconsin. He went to California for the benefit of his health and makes his home at Beverly Hills, where he married Miss Elsie Schreiber, member of a prominent California family. To him and his wife have been born two children: Don Morlock, born in 1923; and Frederic Palmer Rugee, who was born in 1925 and was named for his grandfather.

Frederic P. Rugee of this review was again married, September 19, 1906, his second union being with Miss Florence Adeline Twitty, of Chicago, daughter of Walter George and Emma (Wynn) Twitty, who are natives of New York and Pennsylvania, respectively. Walter G. Twitty, who removed to Chicago as a small boy, today has the distinction of being the oldest member on the Chicago Board of Trade. He and his wife, who was but two years of age when taken to Chicago, reside at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in the midwest metropolis. They are the parents of a son and two daughters, namely: Edward L. Twitty, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade; Mrs. William H. Holmes, a resident of California; and Florence Adeline, the widow of Frederic P. Rugee. The last named has a daughter, Betty-Wynn Rugee, who was born in Milwaukee, received her early education in the Lake School for Girls in this city, next attended Mount Vernon Seminary of Washington, D. C., for three years and took a finishing course at the Finch School of New York city. She now resides with her mother at the Astor Hotel in Milwaukee and is a prominent and popular member of the city's younger social set. She is actively interested in the work of the Service Club and the Junior League, in behalf of which she has recently made a special trip to New York city to visit a children's hospital. Mrs. Florence Rugee, her mother, is a member of various clubs, including the Milwaukee Country Club, and has an extensive circle of warm friends not only in Milwaukee but in Chicago and in California as well.

It was while on a trip to California with his wife that Frederic P. Rugee passed away in 1921, and his body was brought back to Milwaukee for burial. He had spent many winter seasons in the Golden state, for already as a boy he had accompanied his father on annual trips to the Pacific coast. He gave his political support to the republican party but had no desire for the honors and emoluments of office. During the period of the World war he rendered patriotic service to the government as a "dollar-a-year" man. His name was on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Blue Mound Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Lake Club, the old Deutscher Club, now the Wisconsin Club, the California Athletic Club and the Hollywood Golf Club. He was also a consistent member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church and his personal characteristics were such as endeared him to all with whom he came in contact. We quote from the many beautiful tributes to his memory: "He was greatly beloved and admired by a wide circle of friends who remember him for his buoyant spirit, for the joy in life which he found for himself and gave to others each day."

JOHN L. BARCHARD

John L. Barchard, president of the Hummel & Downing Company, one of Milwaukee's substantial business enterprises, was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, in October, 1881, a son of William John and Mary (Lloyd) Barchard. His father was born in Toronto, in 1855 and, though past the psalmist's three score years and ten, is still very active. He was engaged in the lumber business, in which he succeeded his father, who came to the United States and enlisted in the Union Army during the Civil war, during which he was killed in action. His mother was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1856, and came to America, as a girl of fourteen years, with her family locating in Toronto, Canada. Her death occurred in 1929. To Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Barchard were born six children: John L., Mrs. Florence Samuels, a resident of Toronto; Frank L., living in Toronto; Mrs. Edith Matthews, residing in Vancouver, British Columbia; Thomas C., and Lauretta, both residing in Toronto. The parents celebrated their golden wedding one year to a day prior to the mother's demise.

John L. Barchard attended the public schools of Toronto, and in 1903 came to the United States, locating in Chicago. He took a position with the Paepke & Leicht Lumber Company, but later went to the Chicago Mill and Lumber Company as general salesman, while subsequently he was promoted to corporate officer and general manager. In 1921 he arrived in Milwaukee and became vice president and general manager of the Hummel & Downing Company, manufacturers of box boards, paper boards, folding boxes and shipping cartons. In 1923 Mr. Hummel retired and Mr. Barchard became the president and general manager of the company, which dual position he still holds. Under his management the business has had a steady growth and his success reflects creditably on his ability and sound methods. He is also a director of the Marine National Bank.

In 1902, in Toronto, Canada, Mr. Barchard was united in marriage to Miss Lillian K. Mitchell, of that city, and they have had two children, Katharine, who died in 1910, at the age of six years, and Phyllis, now twenty-one years of age. Mrs. Barchard attended Sacred Heart Convent in Canada, is a member of the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts and is a director of the Protestant Home for the Aged. She is greatly interested in the drama and has written several successful one-act dramatic sketches, also taking an active part in the programs of the Wisconsin Players. The daughter attended Downer Seminary, Milwaukee, and Connecticut College for Women, at New London, Connecticut, and is also a graduate of the American Academy of Dramatic Art, New York city. She is a member of the Junior League.

Mr. Barchard is a member of Evans Lodge, No. 324, F. & A. M., at Evanston, Illinois; the Milwaukee Club, the Town Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club, the University Club of Milwaukee; the Milwaukee Country Club, of which he is a director, the Chicago Athletic Club, and the Forty Club. He has membership in the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, of which he is a director, the vice president, chairman of the conventions bureau and a member of the executive and finance committees. He is president of the Wisconsin State Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Transportation Survey committee of Milwaukee, president of the Milwaukee Horseshow Association and a member of the advisory board of the Citizens Military Training Camp. He was the organizer and the first president of the Milwaukee District Golf Association. As a member of the Chicago Athletic Club he was a director for eight years and chairman of athletics. While a director of that club he inaugurated the water sports carnival at Lincoln Lagoon for the public, bringing to the carnival the world's most famous swimmers, including the Olympic short distance champion, Duke Kahanamoku, of Honolulu, Hawaii. During this free exhibition, which lasted for two days, more than two hundred thousand spectators lined the banks of the lagoon. In the fall of 1917 there was to have been a national track and field meet at the Meadow Brook Athletic Club grounds at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, but Mr. Wanamaker, who was in charge, turned it down. Mr. Barchard was successful in having it transferred to the Great Lakes Training Station, where the national American Amateur Union field and track meet was held. One of Mr. Barchard's most prominent characteristics is his habit of doing well whatever he attempts, and this has been the keynote to his business success. During his ten years of residence here he has grown steadily in the esteem of those who have been associated with him in various activities and he is recognized as one of Milwaukee's leading men of affairs.

OTTO A. FINCK

A prominent representative of manufacturing interests in Milwaukee, Otto A. Finck is widely known as president of the Imperial Knitting Company. While he started out as an office boy, he has made continuous advancement, utilizing his time and talents wisely and well as the years have passed until he has reached the position of executive head of an important productive industry.

Mr. Finck was born in St. Paul, Minnesota, June 8, 1862, and is a son of Adam and Elizabeth (Kiefer) Finck. The mother was born in Germany and came to the United States with her parents during her childhood. The father was also a native of that land and crossed the Atlantic during the period of his minority, the family settling on a farm in the vicinity of Milwaukee, where he assisted his father in the work of developing and improving the place. Subsequently he took up his abode in the city, securing employment in a grocery store. Later, associated with a Mr. Jacubus, he opened a dry goods store and also handled groceries. He retained his interest in the business until 1857, when he sold out and went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he engaged in merchandising for some time. He next turned his attention to the commission business and at about the same time became connected with the E. R. Pantke & Company hat store in Milwaukee but was not active in its management. In 1890 he disposed of his interest in the hat store to Edward R. Pantke and lived retired until his death. His wife has also passed away.

At the usual age Otto A. Finck entered the public schools of St. Paul, continuing his studies there until graduated from high school. He was seventeen years of age when he secured a position as office boy in the wholesale dry goods house of Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier of St. Paul, with whom he remained for two years, after which he began keeping books for his father, who was then engaged in the commission business. On attaining his majority he left St. Paul and went to Devils Lake, North Dakota, where he engaged in the flour and feed business at a period antedating the building of a railroad in that section of the state. There he continued from 1883 until 1884, when he sold out and removed to Milwaukee, here becoming a bookkeeper for E. R. Pantke & Company, in which his father was financially interested. He occupied that position until 1888, when he became part owner in the Phoenix Suspender Company. After some time he sold out and turned his attention to the real estate business as a member of the firm of Meyer & Finck. The firm of Meyer & Finck operated until 1898, when that partnership was dissolved and Mr. Finck became associated with W. J. Morgan. With this business he was associated until 1904, when he sold out to become identified with Hugo Dennhardt, who had been attempting to organize a knitting company for some time. It was at that date that Mr. Finck organized the Imperial Knitting Company and took over Mr. Dennhardt's business, beginning operations in a small building at the corner of Fourth and Chambers streets, where they remained until 1913, when, owing to the increase in the business, they were forced to look for larger quarters. Their present plant was then erected for their use—a two-story brick building and basement at No. 2745 North Third street. They specialize in the manufacture of sweaters, which are put out under the name of the Art-Kote brand and are known all over the United States. The officers of the company are: Otto A. Finck, president and treasurer; David A. Shogren, vice president; and Henry F. George, secretary. Theirs is a well established organization and the business is steadily growing year by year.

Mr. Finck was married in 1887 to Miss Elizabeth Pantke, a daughter of Edward R. and Margaret (Eisenminger) Pantke, of Milwaukee. They were an old pioneer family here, the father having been a partner of Adam Finck in the hat business in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Otto A. Finck have a daughter, Ethel, who is the wife of Philip Clauder, treasurer of the Badger Battery Company of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Betty and Philip Finck Clauder.

Mr. Finck is widely known in Masonic circles, belonging to Kilbourn Lodge, F. & A. M.; Kilbourn Chapter, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Commandery, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R., in which he has attained the thirty-second degree; and Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. When twenty-one years of age he became an Elk and there are only three or four members who have been longer associated with the Milwaukee Lodge of the order. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Old Settlers' Club. He has gained a large circle of warm friends, who esteem him highly for his personal worth as well as for what he has accomplished in business.

SAMUEL J. NEWTON

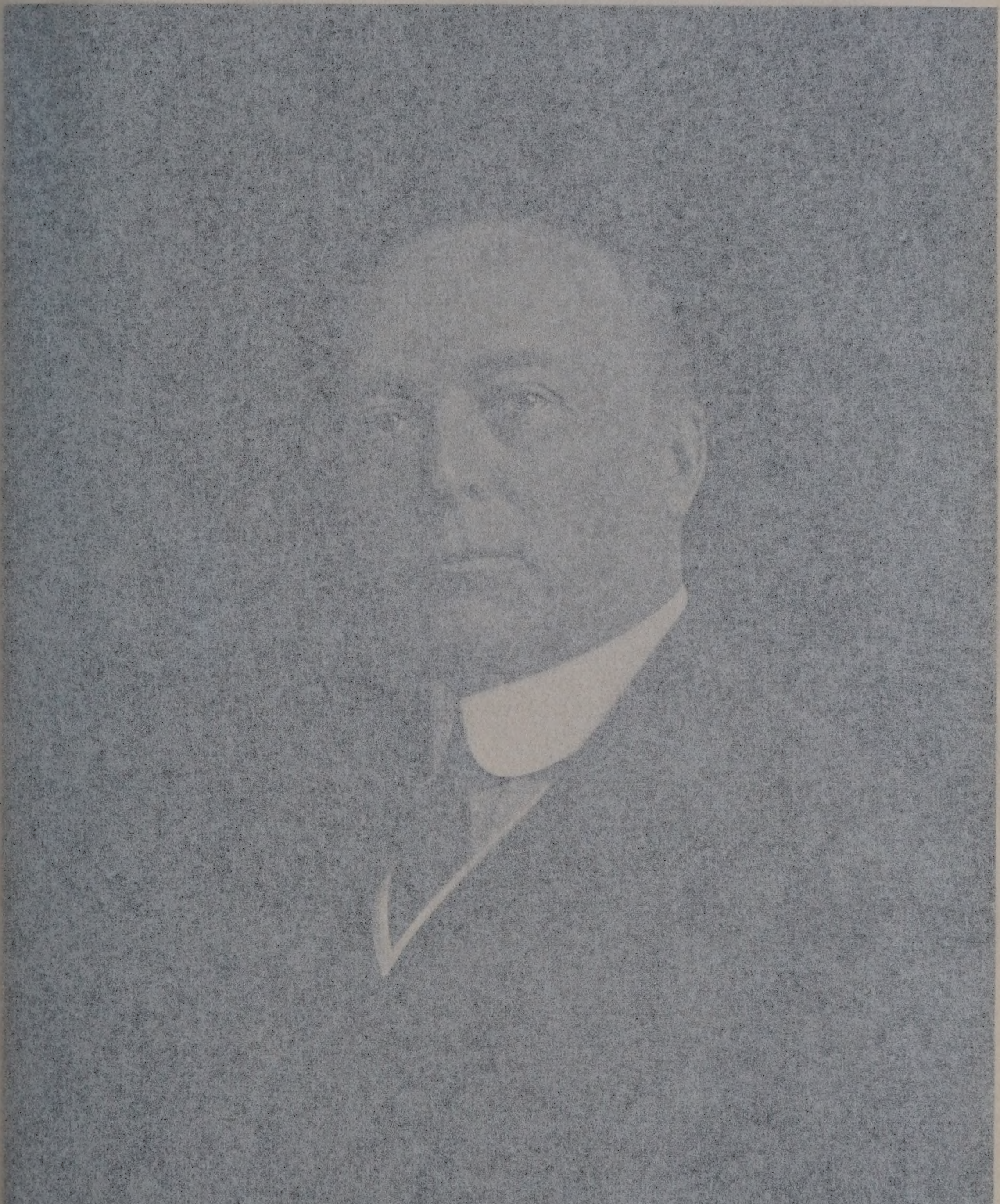
Samuel J. Newton is a worthy example of a self-made man, for the success which is crowning his business career is due entirely to his own efforts, sound judgment and integrity. Milwaukee claims him as a native son. He was born here on the 13th of August, 1887, his parents being Clark and Alvira (Walker) Newton. His father was born near Syracuse, New York, and was a member of an old York state family of English descent. He was reared and educated in the schools of Waushara county, Wisconsin, and during his early life gave his attention to agriculture. Later he was an inventor and salesman. In 1885 he settled in Milwaukee and his death occurred here in 1889. The mother was born February 6, 1861, and is of English and Scotch descent. She is living and greatly revered by all who know her, her present residence being at Kewaskum, this state.

Samuel J. Newton attended the public schools of Milwaukee and took a commercial course in a business college in this city. On leaving school, at the age of sixteen years, he started to earn his own living and served as an apprentice to the electric trade and then the printing trade. Neither one being to his liking, he secured a position as assistant cashier with the Pere Marquette Steamship Line, with which he continued for one year. He next became associated with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, in a clerical capacity, and continued with that corporation for sixteen years. During two years following he acted as registrar for the LaSalle Extension University of Chicago. In October, 1921, he became an agent for the Acacia Mutual Life Association of Washington, D. C., and on January 1, 1926, was promoted to branch manager, which position he still holds.

On November 2, 1907, in Waukegan, Illinois, Mr. Newton was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Duewel, who was born in Milwaukee and is a daughter of Christian and Lazette Duewel, both of whom were of German extraction and have resided in Milwaukee for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Newton are the parents of two children, Loraine, born August 10, 1908, and LaVergne, born March 11, 1914. Mr. Newton maintains a nonpartisan attitude in political affairs and he and his wife are earnest members of the Church of Christ, Scientist. Mr. Newton belongs to Henry L. Palmer Lodge, No. 301, F. & A. M.; Henry L. Palmer Chapter, No. 8, R. A. M.; Kilbourn Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Mrs. Newton is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, the White Shrine of Jerusalem and the Pythian Sisters. He has shown a genuine interest in matters pertaining to the community welfare and exerts his influence in favor of those things which make for the good of society.

EDWARD AUGUST UHRIG

In the passing of Edward August Uhrig, Milwaukee chronicled the death of one who had occupied a prominent place in her commercial circles and one who in every relation of life commanded the respect and confidence of all who knew him. He traveled life's journey for over sixty years, his birth having occurred in Milwaukee, March 26, 1862, and his death on December 14, 1922. His father, Bernhard Uhrig, was born at Rastadt, in the province of Baden-Baden, Germany, and came to this city in 1852. Here in the late '50s he married Ulrika Yahnke, also a native of Germany, who in early girlhood accompanied her parents on their



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Edward A. Uhrig

removal to the United States, the family settling in Cedarburg, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Uhrig had a family of seven children, two sons and five daughters, of whom four are still living: Mrs. Lawrence Demmer, Mrs. Louis Vogel, Mrs. Emil Kraatz and Mrs. Edward Schroeder, all of this city.

Edward A. Uhrig attended the Grace Lutheran school at Broadway and Juneau streets and on the 10th of July, 1876, when a lad of fourteen, became office boy in the employ of the firm of Sander & Daevel on Cherry street. The firm conducted a leading coal business of pioneer times, and the enterprise is still carried on at the same location. It was in that connection that Mr. Uhrig laid the foundation for his later success. He gained a wide knowledge of the coal business and his experience proved an excellent foundation upon which he built his later prosperity. Some years after he became connected with the business his father purchased an interest therein and the firm name of the Uhrig & Daevel Coal Company was then adopted. When they began from ten to twelve thousand tons of coal were sold annually and when the business was sold it had reached over one million tons. In time this became the B. Uhrig Coal Company and afterward, through a consolidation with other coal companies, the name of the Milwaukee Western Fuel Company was assumed. All through the years Edward A. Uhrig was connected with the business, advancing step by step in its management until for a number of years prior to his death he was at the head of the largest enterprise of its kind in the northwest. As he prospered in his business affairs he also made judicious investments along other lines, his cooperation having been sought in many fields. He became a stockholder and one of the directors in the First Wisconsin National Bank, also in the First Wisconsin Company, the First Wisconsin Trust Company, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and the Milwaukee Auditorium. In all of these his keen business judgment was regarded as of great worth and his colleagues recognized that his plans were always based upon a thorough understanding of every phase of the business and the general conditions of trade.

On the 6th of March, 1883, Mr. Uhrig was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Kehr, daughter of an old and highly respected family of Milwaukee, living at 305 Greenbrush street, on the south side. Her parents were Alexander and Catherine (Deidenbach) Kehr and it was in their home that Mrs. Uhrig was born August 12, 1862. A separate biography of her father may be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Uhrig became the parents of four children but Walter, the second in order of birth, died in infancy. The next son, Edwin Lawrence, born May 21, 1887, was educated in the Milwaukee schools and the Milwaukee Academy and at the age of twenty-three years met a tragic death. A daughter named Gertrude was born January 21, 1892, and lived but two years. The only surviving child, Alexander Bernhard, the eldest of the family, was born November 30, 1883, in the old Kehr homestead on Greenbush street. He was educated in the Milwaukee Normal School and in the old Milwaukee Academy, which was opposite the site of the present

Masonic building. From that school he was graduated and at once entered his father's business, there remaining until two years after his father's death, when the business was sold to the Pittsburgh Coal Company and he retired from active business, now devoting his time to caring for the interests of the family. He married Miss Corinne Dreyfuss, of Hales Corners, and built a beautiful home at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where their little daughter, Alice Beatrice Uhrig, was born May 27, 1927.

E. A. Uhrig was a member of the Lutheran Church and fraternally he was a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner. His social qualities gained him friends wherever he went and he was most loyal in his friendships and faithful to those to whom he gave his confidence. As a citizen he stood for everything that was best for the community and supported those measures which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. His popularity was widely acknowledged in club circles and he held membership in the Milwaukee Athletic, Milwaukee, Wisconsin and City Clubs. When he passed from this life his many sterling characteristics were attested in the memorial tributes which were sent to his family, and he left to those of his own household the priceless heritage of an untarnished name. He was a devoted husband and father and found his greatest happiness in providing for the welfare of his wife and son.

JOSEPH H. HARGRAVES

Joseph H. Hargraves, prominently known in the automobile finance field, is now resident manager for several national financing corporations and president, vice president or manager of various local financing firms. He is widely recognized as a man of keen business insight and sound judgment and the business interests under his care are advanced to successful completion. A native son of Milwaukee, he was born April 7, 1885, his parents being Joseph and Mary (Gannon) Hargraves. The father, who was born in England, came to Milwaukee with his parents when a youth of ten years. The mother was born in this city, where her parents, coming from Ireland, had settled at a very early day. Joseph Hargraves has for more than forty-one years been a conductor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, a fact indicative of his capability in that position and his loyalty to the interests which he represents.

Joseph H. Hargraves pursued his education in the grammar school at Lannon, Wisconsin, in the high school at Menomonee Falls, this state, and in a business college in Milwaukee. After completing his commercial course he became a stenographer in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company and six months later was promoted to the position of chief clerk in the bridge and building department of that road. He remained with that corporation until he became connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and during a period of ten years he won various promotions, holding successively the positions of assistant chief clerk in the operating department, chief clerk in the paymaster's office, and finally becoming assistant paymaster. In 1916 he resigned his position with the railroad to become secretary and assistant manager of the Sanger Engineering Company of Milwaukee, dealers in Ford cars, and remained with that firm until 1919, when he became interested in the automobile finance business. While an automobile dealer he was secretary and treasurer of the Ford Dealers Association of Milwaukee. Since entering the automobile finance field he has been resident manager of several national financing corporations and an official in various local financing firms. At the present writing he is secretary and treasurer of the Continental Discount Corporation and resident manager of the Finance Corporation of America. Independent of these associations, he is also conducting an investment business, and his enterprise and sound judgment are making this a source of growing success.

On the 2d of February, 1918, Mr. Hargraves was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Graham, also a native of Milwaukee and a representative of old and prominent families of the city. Her father, George Graham, was a well known contractor and builder here. Her mother belonged to the Hannifin family, widely known in this city from pioneer times. Mr. and Mrs. Hargraves have become the parents of six children: Joseph H., Jr., born June 14, 1919; Margaret Mary, October 6, 1920; Catherine Lutigarde, April 20, 1922; Gerald John, March 12, 1924; Patricia, June 2, 1925; and Mary Ellen, May 19, 1927.

Mr. Hargraves belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has membership in the American Legion by reason of his connection with the Second Officers Training Camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, during the World war. Something of the nature of his recreation is indicated in the fact that he is a member of the Izaak Walton League. His political support is given to the republican party and on September 1, 1930, he was a candidate at the primaries for congressman from the fifth district. His has been an active and useful career, and steadily he has forged forward, overcoming obstacles and difficulties and working his way continuously upward to success.

JACOB P. BEUSCHER

Jacob P. Beuscher, who has long been regarded as a capable, honorable and successful lawyer and commands a large practice in the courts of Milwaukee county, was born in South Germantown, Wisconsin, April 4, 1875, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Rheingans) Beuscher. His father was born near Coblenz, Rhein, Germany, May 27, 1839, and in 1842 came to the United States with his parents, Philip Beuscher and wife, who proceeded directly to South Germantown, Wisconsin, where the grandfather resided until his death. He was a watchmaker by trade. Jacob Beuscher was reared and educated in Germantown and during his active life followed agricultural pursuits. He died August 23, 1924, at the age of eighty-six years. The mother was born July 4, 1845, and was a daughter of Philip Rheingans, a pioneer settler of South Germantown, where he followed farming. The mother died May 29, 1911, at the age of sixty-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Beuscher were parents of five sons and four daughters, all of whom are living.

Jacob P. Beuscher, the eldest of the family, was educated in the public schools of Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin, graduating from high school in 1896, after which he entered Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900. He spent the greater part of his life to the age of twenty-one years on the home farm, and on completing his law course and gaining admission to the bar, entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, where he has continued to the present time, having his offices at 1103 Trust Company building.

On November 3, 1902, in South Germantown, Mr. Beuscher was united in marriage to Miss Martha Hummel, who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, and is a daughter of Otto and Mary (Amthor) Hummel, who brought their family to Wisconsin in 1892. Mr. and Mrs. Beuscher are the parents of four children, namely: Hugo, born December 2, 1903; Elsie, born November 23, 1905; Jacob, born April 4, 1907; and Fred, born July 26, 1912.

Mr. Beuscher supports the republican party and fraternally he is a member of Lake Lodge, No. 189, F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E.; Damon Lodge, No. 102, K. P.; and the Modern Woodmen of America. He also belongs to the City Club and the Steuben Society. His religious connection is with the Evangelical Synod of North America. He is affiliated with the Milwaukee City Bar Association, the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. During the late war he was chairman of draft board No. 2, in the southern part of Milwaukee county.

WILLIAM J. SKLENER

One of the up-to-date and prosperous commercial printing concerns of Milwaukee is that of the Northwestern Printing Company, of which William J. Sklener is vice president and in the success of which he has been a prominent factor. He was born in this city on the 9th of May, 1881, and is a son of Joseph and Mary Sklener, both of whom were natives of Austria and the father was a shoemaker by trade.

William J. Sklener received his education in the local parochial schools and the Sixth Ward public school. At the age of fourteen years he became a printer's "devil" in the printing department of the Knauber Lithographing Company, on Cedar street. After remaining there two years, he went to work for the Baird Press, and a short time later entered the employ of the Greene Printing Company, on East Water street. From there he went to Radtke Brothers & Kortsch and in April, 1918, he became one of the organizers of the Northwestern Printing Company, located at Milwaukee and Buffalo street, on the present site of the Goodrich Rubber Company's plant. This proved a successful enterprise and in January, 1925, the plant was moved to its present location at 62 Mason street. The officers of the company are W. C. Froelich, president; William J. Sklener, vice president; and W. P. Just, secretary and treasurer. The plant is well equipped in all of its departments, giving prompt and satisfactory service, and the company is regarded as one of the most reliable printing concerns in this city.

In 1902 Mr. Sklener was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Owens, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and they are the parents of two children, William J., Jr., born November 14, 1904, and Eleanor Marion, born in Milwaukee, April 13, 1908, and now attending college. William J., Jr., received a good education, attending the North Side high school and Washington University, and is now connected with the Northwestern Printing Company. In 1927 he was married to Miss Gertrude Bell, of this city. Mr. Sklener is a member of Richard Wagner Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, as well as of various civic organizations, and he commands the respect of his fellow townsmen for his fine business record and his exemplary citizenship.

IRA MILTON JONES

One of the best known and most successful patent lawyers of Milwaukee is Ira Milton Jones, whose offices are at 714 Title Guaranty building, 110 East Wisconsin avenue. He was born in Washington, D. C., on the 22d of June, 1896, and is a son of Thomas H. and Jane (Cissel) Jones. His father was born in Prince George county, Maryland, and is descended from an old pioneer family, of English and Welsh origin, founded in this country in colonial days, and some of its members participated in the war of the Revolution. Thomas H. Jones was reared and educated in Maryland and in Volusia county, Florida, to which place the family went when he was about ten years of age. He became a civil engineer, in which profession he spent the active years of his life, but is now living retired in Cherrydale, Virginia. The mother was born in Washington, D. C., and is a daughter of William H. H. Cissel, who was a native of Prince George county, Maryland, where the family, of English descent, was established in an early day. Some of its members fought in the American struggle for independence, and others participated in the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Jones became the parents of five children, of whom four are living.

Ira Milton Jones attended the public and high schools of Washington, D. C., and completed his education in Marquette University, in Milwaukee, from which he was graduated in June, 1921. During the World war he served as a second lieutenant in the Fourth Pursuit Group of the air forces of the American Army in France, where he was on duty from October 15, 1917, until February 11, 1919, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of second lieutenant. Later he received a commission as captain of the Headquarters Company of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, Wisconsin National Guard. On January 18, 1921, he entered upon active practice as a patent solicitor, in which he has since continued, meeting with gratifying success.

son, Paul E., is now secretary and treasurer. The latter attended parochial schools, was graduated from the Lutheran high school, and afterward continued his education in the Spencerian Business College. In 1914 he joined his father in the lumber business, which he learned from the ground up. He was thus employed until 1917, when he put aside all personal and business affairs to enlist in the service of his country, for the United States had entered the World war. He joined the First Wisconsin Cavalry and was later transferred to the One Hundred and Twentieth Field Artillery, with which he served in France until 1919. He then returned to America and was mustered out at Camp Grant, Illinois, on the 11th of May, 1919.

After reaching his home in Milwaukee, Mr. Tegge again became identified with the lumber business as an accountant. In 1920 the business was reorganized with Charles E. Tegge as president and treasurer, Adolph H. Tegge as vice president and Paul E. Tegge as secretary. Upon the death of the father in 1929, Mrs. C. E. Tegge was made president, while Adolph H. Tegge continues as vice president, and Paul E. Tegge is now secretary and treasurer. The thorough training of the brothers constituted an excellent basis upon which to build further success and their trade has been developed along substantial lines.

On the 4th of August, 1920, Paul E. Tegge was married to Miss Edna Mintzlaff, of Grafton, Wisconsin, who was born January 4, 1895, and they occupy an enviable position in social circles of Milwaukee. Mr. Tegge is serving on the Lutheran high school board and is interested in all that has to do with the material, intellectual and moral progress of his community. That he recognizes his civic duties and obligations is indicated in his membership in the City Club and in the Association of Commerce, and along the line of his business he is identified with the Milwaukee Lumbermen's Club.

RICHARD WARNER HOUGHTON

The late Richard Warner Houghton, who ably carried forward the important business interests of the Houghton family, long figured prominently in financial and civic affairs of Milwaukee and the state. He was born in Milwaukee, February 16, 1869, an only son of Royall Perkins and Lucy M. (Bishop) Houghton. The family history is given on other pages of this work in connection with the sketches of his father, Royall P. Houghton, and of his grandfather, Richardson Houghton, Jr.

Richard W. Houghton acquired his education in the schools of his native city; was then connected with the Wilbur Lumber Company, and eventually became associated with the banking business after his father died and at the time of his death he was a member of the board of directors of the First Wisconsin National Bank. His appreciation for the social amenities of life was manifest in his membership connection with the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Oconomowoc Lake

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Club and the Oconomowoc Country Club, and he also belonged to the Union League Club and Lotus Club of New York city. He died at his country home in Nashotah, Wisconsin, June 21, 1921, when fifty-two years of age.

On the 19th of June, 1901, Mr. Houghton married Miss Jessie M. Whitcomb, who was born in Milwaukee December 22, 1878, and she died January 19, 1921. They are survived by their daughter, Elizabeth Whitcomb Houghton, who was born October 23, 1905, in Milwaukee and resides at the Houghton country home in Nashotah. She was educated in the Arden School of Lakewood, New Jersey, and in Miss Beard's School for Girls at Orange, that state.

GUSTAVE BOETTGER

Gustave Boettger, whose contribution to science and to world progress was of a most valuable character, gained renown as an inventor in the field of electricity. In this regard he followed in the footsteps of his illustrious father, Rudolph Christian Boettger, whose contribution to nineteenth century industrialism resulted in his being knighted by the king of Sweden, while a monument to his memory and in his honor was erected at Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. He was also honored by the emperors of Germany and Austria. An award of merit from the king of Sweden to the pioneer chemist who won the sobriquet "Hexemeister" in European scientific circles a century ago, is among the most cherished possessions of his grandson, Rudolph H. Boettger, archeologist, of Milwaukee. It is a diamond ring, the stone of which was taken from the Golden Fleece. The jewel, twice chipped by long use, was bequeathed to the archeologist by his father, Gustave Boettger, whose will stipulated that the diamond should go to his son Rudolph, who in turn must pass it on to his son Carl. The Golden Fleece was awarded to Rudolph von Boettger by King Oscar of Sweden in 1845 in recognition of his discovery and development of processes in the manufacture of Swedish safety matches. When this process was made practical in laboratories of the pioneer chemist, Rudolph von Boettger realized that their manufacture in Germany would result in the destruction of acres of pine forests. To save the beauty of the trees he turned his discovery over to the king of Sweden and a world-wide market is now enjoyed by the industry. Among some of his important inventions in addition to the Swedish matches were gun-cotton, collodion, celluloid, edging on glass and a hundred other inventions.

Gustave Boettger was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1859 and came to the United States in 1882, a year after his father's death. While in Germany he had won the highest degrees offered in the universities and military schools of that country at that time. Crossing the Atlantic, he came at once to Milwaukee and took up his abode at Fourth street and Chestnut with his uncle, the well known oculist, Dr. Henry Harpke. Here he began work as an artist but later turned his attention to the field of chemistry and opened an electro-plating shop at 393 Third street under his own name, and in later years, Boettger & Wittig. There he continued until 1918, when he retired from active business. He, too, is credited with numerous inventions, the most important being an electric watch and tool demagnetizer, which he patented in 1902 and which was used all over the world. The demagnetizer was peculiarly constructed. With no wheels or intricate mechanical parts, it could be used with any voltage and with either direct or alternating current. Another of his inventions was an electric battery to be used by physicians and surgeons in treating patients.

Mr. Boettger traveled throughout the United States for many years to market his demagnetizer and he also made seven trips to Europe during the last forty years of his life, finding great pleasure in traveling as well as opportunities for the promotion of his business interests. After his retirement he established a residence in St. Augustine, Florida, where he spent the winter months, while the warm seasons were passed in his summer home at Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin.

Mr. Boettger was married to Miss Louise Harpke, daughter of the celebrated pioneer oculist, Dr. Henry Harpke of Milwaukee. Mr. Boettger died April 2, 1930, his wife having preceded him in death by ten years.

AUGUST REISWEBER

One of Milwaukee's best known business men is August Reisweber, president and general manager of the Wright Dental Supply Company, the largest concern in that line of business in Wisconsin and the oldest established dental supply house west of Philadelphia. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, December 9, 1877, and is a son of Joseph and Anna (Hamm) Reisweber. His father was born February 5, 1850, in Bavaria, and came to the United States in 1880, settling in Milwaukee, where he spent his remaining days, dying September 8, 1918, at the age of sixty-nine years. He was a cooper by trade, was a democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religious faith. His wife was born in Bavaria, April 6, 1850, and came with her husband and four children to this country. Her death occurred in Milwaukee July 6, 1925. They became the parents of six children, as follows: Anna, the wife of Frank Timmerman, of Milwaukee; August; Philip, of Milwaukee; Leonard, of Gary, Indiana; Irma, the wife of Fred Jacobi, of this city; and Barbara, who died here at the age of two years.

August Reisweber was educated in the parochial schools of Milwaukee and when thirteen years of age started out to earn his own livelihood. His first position was that of office boy with his present firm, at a wage of one dollar and a half a week. He proved faithful and efficient in his work and received successive promotions. In 1912 he became the owner of the business, which was then incorporated with Mr. Reisweber as president and general manager, which official relation he has retained to the present time. This business was established in 1858 and has always commanded a large share of the trade. Mr. Reisweber carries a full and complete line of everything pertaining to dentistry, employs about forty people and has an up-to-date establishment at 310 Caswell building. He also conducts a branch house at Madison, this state, and enjoys unqualified confidence in commercial circles.

On October 2, 1900, in St. Francis Roman Catholic Church in Milwaukee, Mr. Reisweber was united in marriage to Miss Anna Benzing, who was born in this city, April 26, 1878, and is a daughter of the late John and Katherine (Benzing) Benzing, who were of German extraction and settled in Milwaukee in 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Reisweber are the parents of three children, namely: Edna, born on July 5, 1901, is the wife of Roland J. Schroeder, of Milwaukee, and they have a daughter, Jean, born on January 3, 1926; Arthur J., born on January 8, 1903, died on June 13, 1923; and Winifred, born on June 5, 1914. The family reside at 5122 Washington boulevard. Mrs. Reisweber is a member of the Marquette Women's League and is active in the work of various church societies.

In his political views Mr. Reisweber is independent, voting according to the dictates of his judgment. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a past grand knight; the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, and is also a member of the board of trustees of Mt. St. Mary's College. He holds membership in St. Sebastian's Roman Catholic Church, is president of its finance board, and is active in religious and educational affairs. He is vice president and a director of the Northwestern National Bank and is president of the American Retail Dental Dealers' Association, an international trade organization. Golf and bowling are his favorite forms of recreation and he is a lover of the great out-of-doors. He has shown himself a progressive and up-to-date business man and has realized a splendid measure of success.

HERMAN H. BRUNS

Making the most of the talents with which nature endowed him, Herman H. Bruns has registered achievement in varied lines of endeavor, gaining prominence as an architect and consulting decorator, in landscape and pictorial work and in the field of mural painting. He maintains his office at 5918 North avenue in Milwaukee and has here resided for nearly thirty years, doing much to improve and beautify the city during that period. Born in Manistee, Michigan, December 27, 1884, he is a son of Benedict N. Bruns, whose birth occurred in Hanover, Germany, in 1853. In early life the father came to the United States with his parents and for some time lived with them upon a farm in Michigan. He served an apprenticeship as a carpenter and wood carver, mastering those trades, which he is still following, but his leisure hours are given to horticultural pursuits. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Dora Kuester, is also living and on November 28, 1930, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Bruns was born in Milwaukee, August 7, 1858, a daughter of Fred Kuester, who came to this city at an early period in its development and was here engaged in the butchering business until the time of his death. He belonged to the Old Settlers' Club and evinced a deep and helpful interest in community affairs. By her marriage to Benedict N. Bruns, his daughter, Dora Kuester, became the mother of four sons and a daughter: Benedict J., a well known architect of Chicago; Otto C., who follows the profession of architecture in Fort Wayne, Indiana; Herman H.; Alvin C., an accountant in the employ of the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Company; and Martha, the wife of Paul F. Ruenzel, who is with the Bailey Motor Car Company of Milwaukee.

The early educational advantages enjoyed by Herman H. Bruns were those afforded by the parochial and public schools of his native city, and during his school days he took up agricultural pursuits, while he also studied cabinet-making under his father. Coming to Milwaukee in 1901, the son obtained work in the Steinmeyer grocery but left the store at the end of six months to accept the position of millwright offered him by the Mayo Manufacturing Company, makers of chairs. While thus employed he furthered his education by attending a business college at night and also took a course with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania, specializing in the study of architecture. Later he started as an apprentice in the establishment of J. J. Joergenson, with whom he spent three years, gaining practical experience in the business of interior decorating, and during that time pursued the study of art with Julius Seegall and also under Charles Schade. He likewise studied at the Milwaukee Art Institute and under the tutoring of F. W. Heine of this city. Afterward Mr. Bruns was with Adolph Liebig, a church decorator, for two years, and during nine months of that period worked in Chicago, also attending the Art Institute in that city. With his return to Milwaukee he went with A. C. Eschweiler, an architect, as an apprentice, and a year later became a designer for the firm of Niedecken, Walbridge & Company, interior architects. He remained with them for three years and in addition to his work as a designer taught in the architectural department of the University Extension division and also took a course in engineering and strength of materials. He was next a designer with the Charles Solomon Company, interior decorators, and while occupying that position studied portrait work under Charles Schade, also taking Beaux Arts and design in Columbia University. On severing his connection with the Solomon Company, Mr. Bruns reentered the service of A. C. Eschweiler, with whom he remained for a year, and then entered the field of architecture independently. His work was principally in his native city, northern Michigan and Milwaukee, where he designed several churches and residences. He also drew the plans for the Manistee Masonic Temple, supervised the construction of the building and did all of its interior decorating. During the World war period he was with the

United States Shipbuilding Corporation and was sent to Manitowoc, Wisconsin, to construct one hundred houses. When building activities ceased and the prohibition law went into effect he became identified with the American Appraisal Company and was sent to St. Louis, Missouri, to estimate the value of the business of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company. This task he completed at the end of nine months and then joined the Fidelity Appraisal Company, with which he remained for one and a half years, appraising homes, stores, and a number of industrial properties, including the main plant and branches of the Firestone Company of Akron, Ohio. Following his return to Milwaukee, Mr. Bruns accepted a responsible position with the firm of Kirchhoff & Rose, architects, an association that existed for nine months. He then entered the Milwaukee Vocational School as instructor in architecture, mathematics, interior decorating and estimating, acting in that capacity for two and a half years, and at the same time practiced as an architect under his own name. Since then Mr. Bruns has concentrated his attention upon his business interests, which are carefully and systematically managed and have constantly increased in extent and importance. He designed and supervised the construction of Bethany Church, the Sherman Park Lutheran Church, Jordan Lutheran Church, Siloah Lutheran Church, Beth Israel Temple, Beth-El Temple and a number of store and office buildings throughout Wisconsin and Michigan. Among the outstanding examples of his skill and ability are the Liberty State Bank, Bunde and Upmeyer stores, the beautiful home occupied by the Nieman family at the Fox farm, and the Yahr residence, both of which he built and furnished, also did the landscaping. At this writing he is working on the plans for the Palisade Hotel project, the first unit of which is to cost two and a half million dollars. Gifted along many lines, he has become widely known as an architect, as a consulting decorator, and as a landscape, pictorial and mural artist, doing notable work in these connections. He gives considerable attention to painting in oil and water colors, all from nature subjects.

Mr. Bruns was married in Milwaukee, July 22, 1918, to Miss Paula Liebig, a daughter of Adolph Liebig, known throughout the United States as a talented and artistic decorator of fine churches. Born in this city January 6, 1886, Mrs. Bruns attended a select kindergarten on the north side, a private school conducted by Miss Bayliss, the West Side high school, from which she was graduated, and also took a course in the Spencerian Business College. She is a vocalist of national repute, having developed her capacities and powers in that field of art by eight years' study under Madam Sprotte, while she also received instruction from Ragna Linne, a teacher at the Chicago Musical College. Previous to her marriage Mrs. Bruns was a member of the Lombardo Quartette, traveled for two years with the Sheehan Opera Company, and was with the Aborn Opera Company for one year. Both Mr. and Mrs. Bruns have done much to foster the growth and progress of their city along cultural lines and the former is now serving as president and business director of the Milwaukee Musical Society, the oldest singing organization here. He is also president of the Arion Musical Club and Milwaukee Musical Society joint choruses. The Milwaukee Musical Society was formed in May, 1850, with Hans Balatka as its first director, and has been in existence for eighty years, presenting nearly five hundred high class musical entertainments during that period. He is on the board of directors of the Philharmonic Orchestra, also a member of the Lyric Male Chorus. Deeply interested in those movements which make for the uplift and betterment of the individual and tend to elevate the standards of citizenship, Mr. Bruns has been active in behalf of the Boy Scouts of America and was formerly scout master, while he is now serving on the local committee of the organization. He is also a member of the Anti-Vivisection Society of New York, the Geographic Society, the Visitors Club of New York and the Izaak Walton League. Fraternally he is a Mason, belonging to Kenwood Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M.; a life member of Kenwood Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M.; a member of Kilbourn Council, R. & S. M.; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and of Lake Park Chapter, O. E. S. He is an exemplary representative of the order, for at all times he has been actuated by worthy purposes and high ideals. He is also a member of the National Travel Club. Ambitious, energetic and purposeful, Mr. Bruns has never feared that laborious effort which must always precede ascendancy in business or professional life, and his has been a strong and serviceable career, crowned with success and replete with the accomplishment of worth-while achievements.

HENRY G. MEIGS

H. G. Meigs, vice president of the Southern Surety Company, and senior member of the firm of Meigs & Cope, general agents for that company for the state of Wisconsin, is a prominent figure in insurance circles of Milwaukee, in which city he was born on the 4th of December, 1883, a son of John B. and Anna C. (Gee) Meigs. His father was born in Arena, Iowa county, Wisconsin, in 1855, and his mother in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, in 1856. The Meigs family had its origin in England and was established in this country at an early day. The Gee family came from Ireland and was numbered among the early settlers of Sheboygan.

H. G. Meigs received his educational training in the grade and high schools of this city and North Greenfield (now West Allis), to which place the family moved when he was twelve years of age. He has here resided continuously since. His first regular position was in the mailing department of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, from which he was transferred to the auditing department of that company. Later he served as manager of C. F. Hubbard & Company, after which he successively engaged in the real estate and insurance business, the coal and building material business and the contracting business. He was then made district manager for the Portland Cement Association, in charge of the state of Wisconsin. He has been connected with the Southern Surety Company since 1920, in the capacity of vice president, and as a member of the firm of Miegs & Cope, which has the general agency for this state, and has achieved substantial success.

In 1909, in West Allis, Wisconsin, Mr. Meigs was united in marriage to Miss Bessie M. Bowes, who was born in Milwaukee in 1884 and is a daughter of John D. and Alice (Campbell) Bowes. Her father, who is of English descent, was born in 1859, in Arena, Wisconsin, and is now residing in West Allis, and her mother was born in Milwaukee in 1862. Mrs. Meigs is a member of the school board of West Allis and is chairman of the educational committee of the Wisconsin Women Voters. Mr. and Mrs. Meigs are the parents of two children, Jean B. and John B., both of whom are at home.

In national politics Mr. Meigs' views are in accord with the democratic cause, while in state politics he is more or less allied with the progressives. He has been actively interested in local public and civic affairs, and was one of the first aldermen of the city of West Allis when it was incorporated in 1906, serving two years at that time, and two years again in 1916-17. He was afterward a member of the fire and police commission. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Blue Mound Country Club, the Greater Chicago LaSalle Club, the Builders Exchange, the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, the Engineering Society of Wisconsin and the Izaak Walton League. A man of progressive business methods, of unquestioned integrity in public and private life, and of constancy and sincerity in his social relations, he is greatly esteemed wherever known and has a host of loyal friends.

CHALMER BOORMAN TRAVER

Chalmer Boorman Traver, executive secretary of the Milwaukee County Community Fund, in which connection he has shown marked business ability as well as keen insight in welfare work, was born in Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, March 29, 1889. His parents, Frank A. and Jennie (Boorman) Traver, are also natives of this state.

Chalmer B. Traver acquired his early education in Racine and Neenah, Wisconsin, and was afterward a pupil in the old East Side high school of Milwaukee. Later he continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1912. Immediately afterward he turned his attention to newspaper work and for a time was connected with the old Evening Wisconsin, while subsequently he was with the Milwaukee Sentinel and the Milwaukee Free Press, doing special work. He next took charge of the publicity department of the Davidson Theater, with which he remained until he entered the army in the spring of 1918, enlisting in the third officers training school at Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Kentucky. He received his commission in August, 1918, and was detailed as instructor in field artillery at Camp Jackson, South Carolina, remaining there until the close of the war.

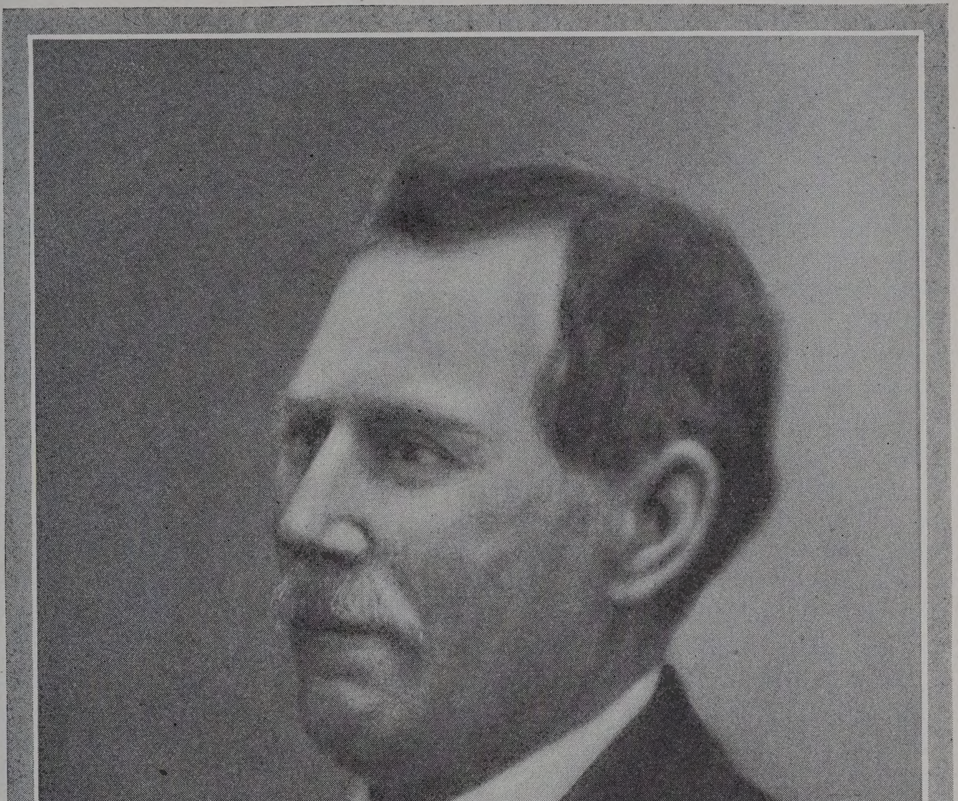
With his return to Milwaukee, Mr. Traver became secretary of the

Association of Commerce under William George Bruce, acting in that capacity until March, 1923, when he was made executive secretary of the Milwaukee County Community Fund, the position he now holds. At the time he assumed his duties in this .connection there were twenty-one agencies and today there are thirty-three. In 1923 their total budget was four hundred and fifty thousand dollars and in 1930 it was one million, one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. In 1923 they had forty-two thousand subscribers, while in 1930 there are one hundred and eighty-two thousand. Under the guidance of Mr. Traver the work has been carefully systematized and wisely managed and the results have been most satisfactory. He thoroughly understands the work in all of its phases, is familiar with the needs of the different organizations and, moreover, his previous experience in organzation and publicity work has been of immense value to him in promoting the financial campaigns.

In December, 1920, Mr. Traver was married to Miss Zoa McComb, of Wichita, Kansas, a graduate of Milwaukee-Downer College. She passed away in October, 1929, leaving a daughter, Jane. Mr. Traver belongs to the University Club, the Athletic Club, Gyro Club, the Press Club, the Fox Point Club, the Sons of the American Revolution and Alonzo Cudworth Post of the American Legion, and he finds keen pleasure in home gardening.

EDWARD AUSTIN

Edward Austin, one of the pioneer horticulturists in the town of Lake, was a lifelong resident of Milwaukee county. He was born May 16, 1852, a son of Isaac and Sarah (Fitch) Austin, his birthplace being a log cabin on the old "Ike" Austin farm of one hundred and sixty acres on the northwest corner of Howard and Howell avenues in the town of Lake. Isaac Austin, a native of Argyle, Washington county, New York, was born on the 2d of October, 1819, a son of Isaac D. and Hannah (Perkins) Austin. After his father's tragic death Isaac was bound out for his "board and keep" but as soon as old enough he ran away and got a job driving a mule on the Erie canal and won various promotions until eventually he became captain of a boat, thus sailing for four years. In 1842 he arrived in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and for two years thereafter he worked on one of the tugs that took merchandise off the vessels that came into Milwaukee harbor, the river at that time not being navigable. He then purchased a quarter section of land south of Milwaukee and carried on agricultural pursuits until 1883, when he moved to Nebraska, where he cultivated a farm until a few years prior to his death, which occurred at the home of his daughter in Milwaukee, on the 14th of August, 1904. His remains were interred in Forest Home Cemetery. Austin avenue, a thoroughfare running east and west through the old Austin farm in the town of Lake, was named for him. On the 6th of December, 1846, Isaac Austin married Sarah Sylvinia Ruth Fitch, who was born in London, Ontario, Canada, November 14, 1828.



EDWARD AUSTIN

Edward Austin spent his boyhood on his father's farm and attended the fifth district school with his ten brothers and sisters. After putting aside his text-books he obtained employment as clerk in a grocery store on Clinton street in Milwaukee and subsequently formed a partnership with John Saveland in the ownership and conduct of a marine grocery store on South Water and Clinton streets. A few years later, however, he sold his interest therein and purchased sixty acres of his father's farm, on which he built a cottage and engaged in raising small fruits and vegetables. In 1894 he there erected some of the first greenhouses in the town of Lake but he continued agricultural pursuits until 1918, when he retired, turning the enterprise over to his son and namesake. Aside from his ability as a business man, he possessed natural mechanical ingenuity and could operate or repair almost any mechanical device. It was felt that perhaps he had missed his vocation, for with the necessary training he might have become a great actor, as he manifested marked histrionic power and had a voice particularly adapted to the stage. Perseverance was one of his predominant characteristics and thus he carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook. Already as a boy he began assisting his parents, to whom he was always very helpful, partly paying for the land which his father purchased in Nebraska. In his parents' old age he built a cottage for them in the town of Lake, journeyed to Nebraska and brought them back here to their new home, which his wife had attractively furnished for them. The latter cared for them and assisted them in every way possible. Mr. Austin served as overseer of public highways for a number of years but filled no other office, though frequently urged to do so. A public-spirited, enterprising and progressive citizen, he was largely instrumental in the extension of the street car line on Howell avenue for a distance of one and one-half miles south of the city limits, contributing five hundred dollars toward the project. Already in early boyhood he became an enthusiastic hunter and fisherman and in 1876 he made an extended trip west to hunt buffalo. His death, which occurred November 2, 1924, when he had attained the age of seventy-two years, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he had endeared himself to many with whom he came in contact in the varied relations of life. He was buried in Forest Home Cemetery.

Mr. Austin was twice married. In December, 1877, he wedded Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Shields) Douglas, whose farm adjoined the "Sam" Austin farm on the west. Edward and Elizabeth (Douglas) Austin were the parents of a son, Andrew Douglas Austin, born December 14, 1878. The wife and mother passed away October 30, 1890, and on the 26th of April, 1892, Mr. Austin was again married, his second union being with Leila Perone Austin (no relation), daughter of John Clinton and Perone Whipple (Howard) Austin. John Clinton Austin, who was born November 4, 1832, in Rochester, Vermont, is mentioned on another page of this history.

Edward and Leila Perone (Austin) Austin were the parents of four children, all residents of Milwaukee. The endest, Perone Elizabeth, born March 9, 1893, married William St. Francis Krock, of Milwaukee, and they have two sons, John Austin and Lee William. Stella Lovina, born March 28, 1895, is the wife of Irving H. Stark and the mother of three sons: Edward Austin, Douglas Harold and James Howard. Edward Clinton, born May 17, 1897, and now manager of the Fifth & Michigan Garage, married Kathleen Ferguson and has one son, John Clinton. Marian Leila, born March 31, 1901, is the wife of Erwin Albert Hentzen, president of the Wisconsin Paint Manufacturing Company.

Mrs. Leila Perone Austin, the mother of the above named, was born September 9, 1868, on the "Sam" Austin farm in the town of Lake. After completing the work of the eighth grade she continued her studies in the Bay View high school, from which she was graduated in 1885, and next attended the State Normal School in Milwaukee for one year. She then returned home and kept house for her parents until her marriage to Edward Austin. She joined the Home Economics Club of Milwaukee as a charter member and in 1906 also became a member of the Tippecanoe School Alliance. In 1916 she joined the Milwaukee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, being eligible for membership by the service of her ancestor, John Austin, in the war for independence, through Second Lieutenant Jonathan Church and Lieutenant Samuel Howard. Her national D. A. R. number is 127749. She took an active and helpful interest in the founding and in the welfare of the Presbyterian Church of Tippecanoe and served as one of the elders for several years. In 1928 she subscribed a substantial sum for the improvement and remodeling of the church. The new Sunday school room, named in her honor, was dedicated January 15, 1930. Her private charities are too numerous to mention. Mrs. Austin is also a charter member of the Euclid Presbyterian Church of St. Petersburg, Florida, where she spends the winter season, making her home in the south during five months of each year. She is a member of the Carreno Club, the St. Petersburg Woman's Club and the St. Petersburg branch of the Drama League of America, and she likewise joined Princess Hirrighuga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution as an associate member at St. Petersburg.

ALEXANDER HOBART TALLMADGE

Among the worthy native sons of Milwaukee was Alexander Hobart Tallmadge, a bright, genial young man of great promise whose untimely death brought sorrow to his many friends, for he passed away at Richmond, Virginia, in 1901, when but thirty-two years of age. He was born November 4, 1869, a son of Colonel Samuel Hobart and Jessie (Johnston) Tallmadge, the former born at Chicago, Illinois, in 1840, and the latter at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1848. The ancestral line is traced back to seven brothers of the name of Tallmadge who emigrated to America from England in the seventeenth century. One of the ancestors of Alexander H. Tallmadge was in the boat with George Washington when the great general crossed the Delaware. His maternal grandfather, Alex Johnston, was an honored Milwaukee pioneer. Colonel Samuel H. Tallmadge, the father of Alexander H. Tallmadge, owned and operated a mill in Milwaukee in the early '60s and following the close of the Civil war became associated with the trunk and bag manufacturing business of Romadka Brothers. At the outbreak of hostilities between the north and the south he volunteered for service in the Union Army and eventually was commissioned colonel in recognition of his bravery on the field of battle, while subsequently he became a leader in the local activities of the Grand Army of the Republic. He died in Milwaukee in 1916, being survived for twelve years by his wife, who passed away in this city in 1928. The only surviving member of their family in Milwaukee is James Tallmadge.

Alexander H. Tallmadge pursued his early education in the Holy Name school at Eleventh and State streets in Milwaukee and continued his studies in Marquette Academy, from which institution he was graduated. He then entered the service of the Cudahy Brothers Company of Milwaukee and in 1896 went to Richmond, Virginia, to engage in the commission brokerage business with William T. Moulton. There he died May 29, 1901. The news of his passing brought a sense of deep bereavement to all who knew him, for he had endeared himself to those with whom he was associated and was greatly beloved by his family and by a large circle of friends. His widow, with her two children, brought his remains back to his native city and he was laid to rest in the family lot in Calvary cemetery of Milwaukee.

In the year 1898, in Gesu Church of Milwaukee, Mr. Tallmadge was united in marriage to Miss Amelia J. Romadka, daughter of the late Anthony Vincent Romadka, a native of Bohemia and a pioneer settler of Milwaukee, whose biography follows this. Mrs. Tallmadge is one of the three surviving members of a family of nine children, being a sister of Anthony and Francis Romadka, who are also native residents of Milwaukee. Because of the premature death of her husband, she has adjusted herself to the business world and is a competent business woman, being interested in the conduct of Tallmadge's Knit Wear Shoppe on Twenty-seventh street in association with her son, Hobart Anthony Romadka Tallmadge, who is the proprietor. As a girl Mrs. Tallmadge attended Notre Dame Convent and devoted particular attention to the study of music. She became a member of several musical societies, including the Cecelians, the Arion Musical Club and the Tuesday Musical Club, also joined the Art Club under Professor Farrar, as well as the old Deutscher Club, and became a charter member of Jeanne d'Arc Circle, a reading society.

Hobart Anthony Romadka Tallmadge, son of Alexander H. and Amelia J. (Romadka) Tallmadge, was born in Richmond, Virginia, March 6, 1899, and thus was only two years old at the time of his father's death. He supplemented his early educational training by a course of study at Marquette University and afterward became associated with the Great Western Knitting Company and now is with the National Knitting Company, in connection with which he conducts Tallmadge's Knit Wear Shoppe. He is an enterprising and resourceful young business man whose continued success in commercial circles is assured. On the 6th of September, 1930, he married Miss Marion Behling, whose parents are also representatives of interesting old pioneer families of Milwaukee. Her mother is a member of the Somers family who were connected with Milwaukee's early schools.

Mary Helene Romadka Tallmadge, daughter of Alexander H. and Amelia J. (Romadka) Tallmadge, was born in Richmond, Virginia, August 7, 1900. Following her graduation from the Holy Angels Academy she entered Duschene College of Omaha, Nebraska, and later consecrated her life to religious work by entering the Sacred Heart convent in Kenwood, Albany, New York, in 1925. She is now at the Menlo Park Sacred Heart Academy of California.

ANTHONY VINCENT ROMADKA

Anthony Vincent Romadka was for many years a prominent factor in Milwaukee's industrial circles as a member of the firm of Romadka Brothers, conducting the largest trunk and bag manufacturing plant in the northwest. He was also a leader in civic, musical and religious circles of the city, and his loss was deeply regretted when he passed away in the opening year of the twentieth century. Born at Sdlcany, Bohemia, in 1838, he was a son of Venceslaus and Mary (Hashek) Romadka and descended from a family of prominence. The father, whose natal year was 1809, crossed the Atlantic to America on a sailing vessel in company with his family in 1851 and made his way into the interior of the country via the St. Lawrence river, stopping at the principal cities en route. Eventually he located in Cleveland, Ohio, where he established a tannery on Euclid avenue, but later in the same year he disposed of his business interests in that city and came on to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for he had close friends here. He obtained a desirable position in one of the leading tanneries of Milwaukee and made his home in this city until he passed away in 1861, leaving a widow and four sons, namely: John M.; Anthony Vincent, of this review; Charles; and Clement.

Anthony V. Romadka received a very thorough education in his native land and continued his studies in Milwaukee following his arrival in this city. In the early '60s he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in building activities until returning to Milwaukee in 1864. It was in the latter year that he joined his brothers, John M. and Charles, in the establishment of a trunk and bag manufacturing business, under the name of Romadka Brothers, at 391 Broadway, Milwaukee. Twelve months later removal was made to a larger building at 1873 Third street, extending back to Fourth street. A number of years afterward the brothers erected a handsome new building which in later years was sold to Martin P. Gilpatrick, who transformed the structure into a hotel that is still conducted by the Gilpatrick family. As above indicated, the Romadka leather manufacturing plant was for many years the largest in the northwest, the product being shipped all over the United States and to foreign countries as well. The retail store which the brothers conducted in connection with their factory was taken over by what is now the McKane, Lins Company.

In 1865 Anthony V. Romadka was united in marriage to Miss Mary M. Sedler, born in 1840, in Oberhausen, in the Rhine district, Germany, but in 1844 was brought to America by her parents, who settled in Cincinnati, Ohio. She passed away in 1889. She was the kind and loving mother of nine children, and her memory is cherished as that of a noble, unselfish and self-sacrificing woman. The three surviving members of the family are Mrs. Amelia J. Tallmadge, Anthony J. Romadka and Francis J. Romadka, all residents of Milwaukee.

Anthony V. Romadka held membership in the old Deutscher Club, the Old Settlers' Club and the Milwaukee Musical Society, which was instrumental in bringing the finest musical talent to Milwaukee. He was educated in three languages and was an omnivorous reader. A democrat in his political views, he had neither time nor inclination for office holding but was ever a leader in civic affairs, as well as in musical and religious activities of Milwaukee. He was a member of St. Gall's Church prior to becoming a communicant of Gesu Catholic Church, and his was an earnest and consistent Christian life. It is our duty to mark our appreciation of such a man—a man true in every relation of life and faithful to every trust.

VICTOR MANFRED STAMM

One of the secrets of the remarkable success of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee lies in the character of its sales agents. Among its leading representatives in this city is numbered Victor M. Stamm, special agent, who has been with his company for ten years. He was born in Burlington, Vermont, August 22, 1878, his parents being Meno Stamm and Elise (Graf) Stamm, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born at Hamburg, in October, 1845, and the mother in Heidelberg, August 29, 1843. They crossed the Atlantic to the United States early in life and were married here, establishing their home in New England.

Victor M. Stamm accompanied his parents on their removal to Milwaukee when quite young, so that his education was acquired in the public schools of this city. He also pursued a commercial course in the Spencerian Business College, from which he was graduated. "When his text-books were put aside," said a contemporary biographer, "he secured a position with the Goodyear Rubber Company and remained with that house for eighteen and one-half years. Steadily he was advanced as his capability and powers increased and from one position he worked his way upward to another until he was serving in the responsible place of sales manager when he left the concern." In 1914 he opened a branch house for the United States Rubber Company in Milwaukee, and continued as branch manager until December, 1920, when he turned his attention to the insurance business, becoming a representative in this city of the

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He has been very successful as an insurance solicitor and is held in the highest regard.

On October 25, 1905, Mr. Stamm was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Davies Throne of Watertown, Wisconsin. They are the parents of a son, John Davies, who was born in Milwaukee, May 2, 1911.

The religious faith of Mr. Stamm is indicated by his membership in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is junior warden. He is also a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M. His name is likewise on the membership rolls of the Rotary Club, of which he was president in 1919-20, the Milwaukee Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Association of Commerce. He was president of the local council of Boy Scouts of America during 1929 and 1930, and in 1926 was chairman of the Community Fund campaign, and in the same year received the Certificate of Distinctive Civic Service from Marquette University. In every relation of life he has measured up to the highest standards of American citizenship and is uniformly respected by all who know him.

OTTO C. SCHUMACHER

Otto C. Schumacher, a leading representative of the legal profession in Milwaukee, comes of old pioneer stock, his parents having lived in the northwest during the Indian uprising and massacres in Minnesota. He was born in New Ulm, Minnesota, on the 19th of May, 1870, and is a son of Carl and Louise (Schilling) Schumacher. The father was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, May 18, 1830, and was reared and educated in his native land. In 1851, when twenty-one years of age, he came to the United States, and first located in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1856 he went to Minnesota, where he resided until 1891, when he came to Milwaukee, and was here engaged in mercantile business until his death, which occurred November 6, 1915, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He was a republican in politics and a Protestant in his religious faith. His wife was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, June 15, 1846, and was brought to this country by her parents in her childhood. The family settled in Minnesota, where she met Carl Schumacher, to whom she was married in Chicago, Illinois. They were living in New Ulm, Minnesota, at the time of the Indian massacres and narrowly escaped with their lives. The mother's life was miraculously saved, a shot being fired at her by an Indian at close range. The bullet, however, struck a Bible on a shelf and did not reach her. Sergeant Jones, a veteran of the Mexican war and of the Civil war, was sent to Minnesota with troops to protect the white people and the Indians were dispersed and eventually subdued. Mrs. Schumacher died in Milwaukee, June 20, 1918, at the age of seventy-two years. To Carl and Louise Schumacher were born three sons and three daughters.

Otto C. Schumacher, the only one living, received his early education in the public and high schools of New Ulm, Minnesota, and in 1888, at

Minneapolis, passed the examination for entrance to the University of Minnesota. He completed his studies at the German-American Teachers' Seminary in 1890, after which he engaged in teaching school. His initial experience as a teacher was in the Anton Rheudes Business College of Milwaukee, and here he also passed the examination and obtained a license to teach German, both as assistant and teacher in the public schools of Milwaukee. He followed that line of work for a number of years, and also passed the examination (conducted by the school board of Milwaukee) permitting him to teach English. He taught both English and German for eighteen years and during the last six years of his pedagogical career devoted his attention also to the study of law. He passed the bar examination in July, 1908, and entered upon the active practice of his profession, in which he has been engaged continuously since, having built up a large and important practice. He is also a special representative of the German and Austrian consulate of Chicago, Illinois.

On August 9, 1902, Mr. Schumacher was united in marriage to Miss Ida Hellmann, of New Ulm, Minnesota, a daughter of August Hellmann, who was in his ninety-second year at the time of his death. The Hellmanns, who were of German extraction, were pioneers of Minnesota, where they passed through the terrible experiences of the Indian troubles. Mr. Schumacher is a republican in his political views, and is a member of the Knights of Pythias, in which he is a past chancellor commander, the Milwaukee Liederkranz and the Steuben Society of Wisconsin. His favorite diversions are travel and fishing. He has led a busy and useful life, having been successful in both professions in which he has engaged, and to a marked degree he commands the esteem of his fellowmen.

ADOLPH H. TEGGE

Adolph H. Tegge, vice president of the Tegge Lumber Company, has been identified with this business since attaining his majority and for a quarter of a century has been one of the officers of the organization. Milwaukee numbers him among her native sons, his birth having here occurred on the 8th of July, 1878. He is a brother of Charles E. Tegge, mentioned elsewhere in this work, and a son of Frederick and Sophia (Pahrman) Tegge, who came to the new world from Germany in 1867. They did not tarry on the eastern coast but at once made their way into the interior of the country, and after a few years' residence in Chicago came to Milwaukee, where the family has since been represented, covering a period of sixty-three years.

At the usual age Adolph H. Tegge began his education, first attending a parochial school, and after his graduation from high school was a student at the Spencerian Business College. Thus he qualified for life's practical and responsible duties and at the age of twenty-one years became a bookkeeper for the Tegge Lumber Company, of which he was made secretary in 1905. His election to the vice presidency followed in 1923 and he has since filled this office. His thorough understanding of the trade has enabled him to contribute in large measure to the success of the company, which is one of the foremost lumber concerns of the city.

On the 14th of April, 1904, Mr. Tegge was united in marriage to Miss Helen Marie Ruenzel and they have a family of three children: Ruth, who was born February 18, 1905; Fred, born April 16, 1906; and Sophia, November 3, 1907. Mr. Tegge belongs to the Association of Commerce and his interest in community welfare is manifest in many tangible ways. He is also a member of the Milwaukee Lumbermen's Association and is widely and favorably known in trade circles.

LOUIS ALLIS

Louis Allis, who is the active representative of the Allis family in connection with the great industrial enterprise established and developed by his father, Edward P. Allis, was born in Milwaukee, December 30, 1866. Extended reference is made to the ancestral line elsewhere in this work in connection with the biography of Edward P. Allis, showing his descent from William Allis, the American progenitor of the family.

At an early age Louis Allis displayed keen interest in manufacturing, a considerable part of his childhood having been spent in his father's shops, where he was a great favorite with the men. He was educated at Markham Academy at Milwaukee and in the Pennsylvania Military College, winning the Civil Engineer degree in June, 1888. Following his graduation he entered the employ of the Edward P. Allis Company in the capacity of storeroom clerk. His advancement in the business world since that time has been continuous, but the attainment of wealth has never been the sole end and aim of his life. Other interests have been outstanding features in his career, making his record one which might well serve as an example to employers throughout the country.

About 1889 Mr. Allis was responsible for the installation of first aid and hospital facilities at the Edward P. Allis Company, and from this nucleus in connection with the then established Allis Mutual Aid Society, developed one of the first complete welfare organizations of any consequence in the country. On this subject he said: "When antiseptics first came into use, my interest in this subject prompted me to study the methods used by the men in the Edward P. Allis Company. I found that their usual treatment of wounds was to place thereon a wad of tobacco shavings and shellac, or cobwebs, which filled the wounds with nothing except pollution. Learning the efficacy of antiseptics, I started classes of five men each from each of seven departments, fitted up a lecture room and got surgeons to give them instructions on the use of antiseptics, cleaning wounds, and anatomy, with the result that in each department we had a medical cabinet with carbolic acid to be put in water to wash wounds, clean water, bandages, etc. In case of an accident a bell was rung in the department and from one to three men, depending upon the severity of the accident, immediately took care of the patient. With the same thought in view we built an operating room and adjoining the operating room a two-bed ward, so that patients might rest a day or more

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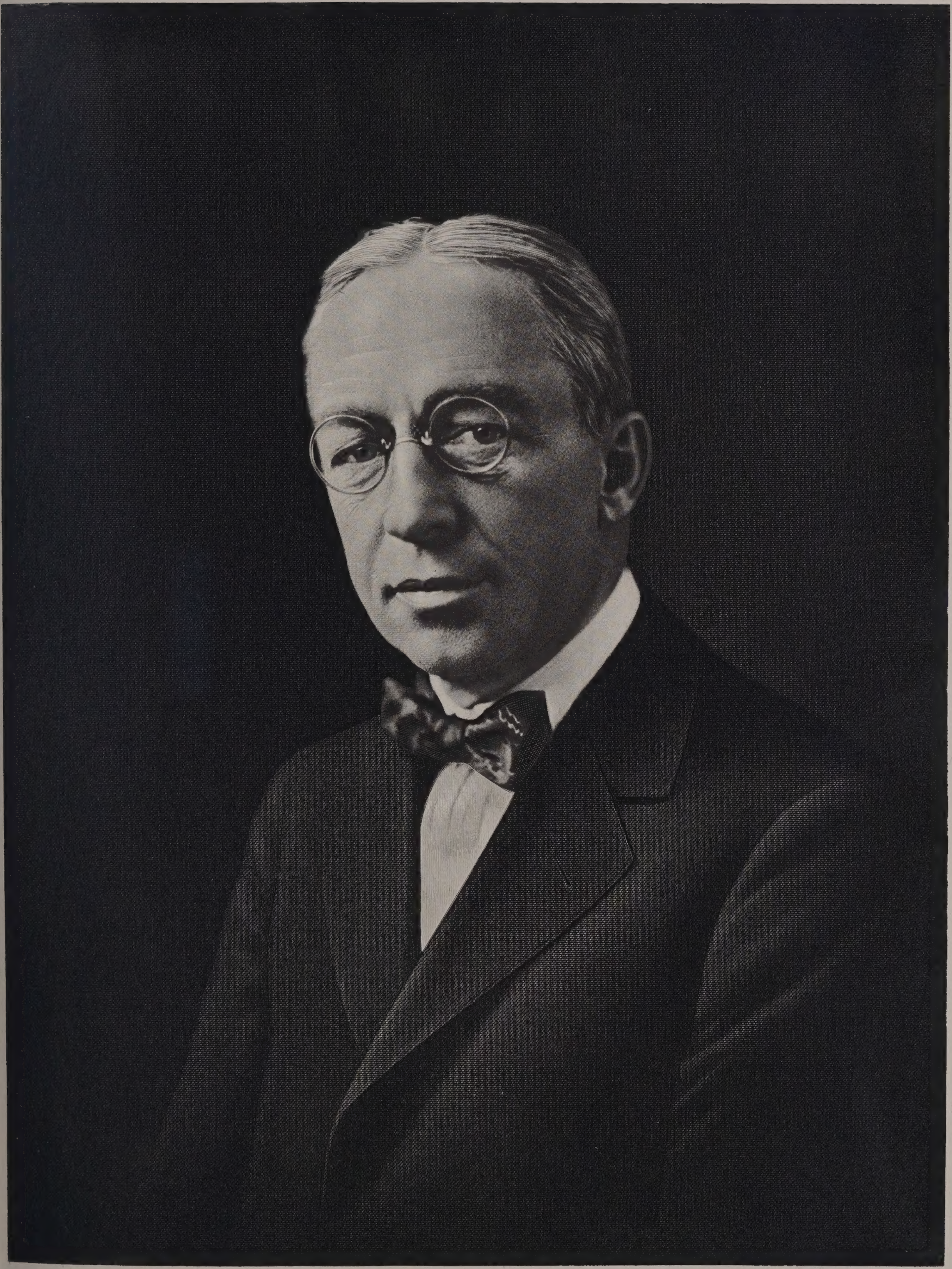


Louis Allis

if necessary. In one instance, in the pattern-making department, one of the employes broke his arm and the first aid men made a splint and had the arm set before a doctor got there. The job was so well done that the doctor did not have to reset the arm."

Mr. Allis' advance from storeroom clerk to receiving clerk and purchasing agent was rapid, and although he nominally retained that title, he expanded his activities until he was virtually general manager. He left the employ of the Edward P. Allis Company, due to illness, in July, 1901. From then until March, 1906, Mr. Allis was interested in the control of eighty thousand acres of timber land and various mining properties.

In 1903 Mr. Allis was elected president of the Mechanical Appliance Company, his manufacturing and executive talent making it natural that he should get back into the manufacturing business. There was another and more important motive which actuated Mr. Allis in assuming the presidency, and that was the broad and sympathetic comprehension of and a desire to aid in the improvement of conditions surrounding employes. Those who have been closely associated with him have good reason to remember numerous instances in which, through advice and in a much more substantial manner, he has enabled them to improve their condition and character. Under his guidance the Mechanical Appliance Company, now The Louis Allis Company, has grown from a comparatively small and insignificant beginning to a position of very considerable importance in the electrical industry. His policy has been one of consistent integrity as regards the quality of apparatus, and under his encouragement a very considerable amount of specialized development has taken place, which has resulted in placing The Louis Allis Company in a unique position among the American electrical manufacturers. Under his guidance the condition of the company has shown a steady improvement to the point that today it has become a real institution. As already stated, Mr. Allis reentered the manufacturing field because of his genuine interest in and love for the workingman. He has deep concern for the personal welfare of his employes, who in trouble of all kinds come to him as a trusted confidant and adviser. His office door is always open to an employe. The following appreciation was written by an intimate friend of Mr. Allis on the latter's sixtieth birthday: "When a man of sixty has arteries of a boy of twenty, what's the answer? That he has thirty or forty good years ahead of him. When a man understands and loves children, what then? Children love him and help to keep him young. When a man is just and loyal to his friends, what then? He can count on friendship and loyalty without fail. When a man has real health, true friends, and love of children, he has wealth beyond thought."

During the period of the World war Mr. Allis positively refused profiteering orders, at all times giving the preference to old customers, of whom he lost not one.

Mr. Allis' love of cheerful work and workers prompted him, during war work in his shops, to have the look and feeling of depression erased from the faces of his employes and he made it a particular point that the key men from all departments come to his office singly each morning and greet him with a smile which he returned, and ordered that it be carried out to the others in the shops and in a week's time his was a "smiling shop" throughout.

The present trade-mark of The Louis Allis Company was originated by Mr. Allis when placing his "O K" on shop orders and when he used the shortest way of signing his initials. A friend wrote him on his sixtieth birthday: "When you became actively interested in shop production and costs looking to improved shop methods and cost reductions, it might be truly said of you that you were one of the pioneer efficiency men in the middle west metal industries." When a lad of but ten years Mr. Allis manifested a marked bent for carpentering by building a pen or stall for his team of goats. From childhood he visioned his own group of co-workers. As a lad of twelve he performed a portion of the household duties and in this work developed schemes of more rapidly making beds, washing dishes, shining shoes, etc., so that when he entered his father's factory it was but natural that his interest was at once aroused in shop efficiency.

Mr. Allis is or has been a director and president of The Louis Allis Company, Cazenovia Land Company, Battery Light & Power Company, The Edward P. Allis Company, Elizabeth Mining Company, The Allis Company and the Mechanical Appliance Company; director, vice president and treasurer of the Milwaukee Boiler Company; director and general manager of the Gogebic Lumber Company; director and treasurer of the Geneva Land & Mining Company; director and vice president of the Central Improvement Company; general manager of the Horseshoe Mining Company, all of Milwaukee; and director of the National Wrapping Machine Company, now of Springfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Allis has been married twice. On the 17th of September, 1890, he wedded Coral Yates and the son of this marriage is Edward Phelps (III), born August 1, 1892. The latter was graduated from Harvard University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1915 and had previously completed a preparatory course at Milton School in Milton, Massachusetts. Since his college days he has been identified with the manufacturing interests of Milwaukee in connection with his father and bids fair, like his father and grandfather, to become a notable figure in the industrial and financial circles of the city. At the age of five he was playing a notable game of golf and as the years passed he won championships in state and college contests. His children are: Edward Phelps (IV), Charles Dyer and Nancy Allis. The second wife of Louis Allis bore the maiden name of Louise Hegen, whom he married May 1, 1911. The children of this union are: Louis, Jr., born April 14, 1915; John Watson, born March 2, 1917; William White, born May 1, 1921; and Robert Thomas, born March 7, 1925.

Louis Allis, the subject of this review, has largely found his recreation on the links and is a prominent figure in club circles, having past or present memberships in the Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee Country Club, University Club, Blue Mound Country Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, Town

Club of Milwaukee, Rotary Club of Milwaukee, Milwaukee Association of Commerce and the Electrical Association of Milwaukee, all of this city; the Electric Power Club; Electrical Manufacturers Club; the National Electrical Manufacturers Association, of which he is one of the governors; the Travelers Club of Paris, France; and the Societe de la Boulie, Golf de Paris, near Versailles. Mr. Allis is also particularly interested in the hospitals of Milwaukee, which largely claim his active cooperation along philanthropic lines. His interest in medicine and surgery led to the installation of a two-bed capacity oxygen chamber in Columbia Hospital, and he also endowed two ward beds, as well as a four-bed oxygen chamber in the Milwaukee Children's Hospital. After noting the glass-top operating tables used in Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, he immediately built a similar table and had it installed in the operating room of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital, shortly after the founding of this institution, this being the first operating table of the kind in this section of the country. He also patented a spring crib for infants. He donated a football field to the country day school. Louis Allis resembles his illustrious father in his notable powers of organization, his ability to foresee and foretell coming events and conditions and to plan accordingly. His outstanding characteristics are his helpful interest in the men in his employ, his love of children, his efforts for the welfare of mankind in general, his thoughtfulness and consideration for others, his love of the beautiful, his clean, wholesome life, his public-spirited citizenship and his intense humanitarianism.

JOHN JOSEPH BLOMMER

A man of broad vision, actuated at all times by a most progressive spirit, John Joseph Blommer has done much for the city, and for the country as well, in a promotional way. He was born in Milwaukee, February 23, 1888, a son of John and Katherine (Kessenich) Blommer. The father was also a native of Milwaukee, where his parents settled at an early day. The mother was born in Sun Prairie, Wisconsin, and makes her home in Milwaukee. For a number of years John Blommer was engaged in the wagon and carriage manufacturing business, continuing active in that field until his death on the 2d of August, 1920.

John Joseph Blommer acquired his early education in St. Joseph's school after which he became a student in the McDonald Business College. In 1904 he began working for the Rock Island Railroad in the capacity of a stenographer and later was a rate clerk in the office of the Rock Island, the Frisco and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroads in Milwaukee. In 1908 he was further promoted, becoming private secretary to F. C. Reilly, general freight agent of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, with offices in Chicago, where he remained until 1910 when he was stricken with occupation neurosis, caused principally as an aftermath of malaria, contracted while in the south. He was at that time working under very high tension, but a year brought about his recovery and he was appointed chief clerk of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad, with offices at Chicago, where he continued until 1912, when he was made assistant to the general traffic director of the United States Steel Corporation in Chicago.

In 1920, Mr. Blommer returned to Milwaukee as manager of the traffic and foreign trade, and the new industries of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, with which he continued until 1923. During this time he established a cooperative office of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce of the department of commerce at Washington, D. C., directing its activities from Milwaukee. During 1920 and again in 1922 the northwest was threatened with a coal famine and he spent considerable time during both periods in Washington and was practically instrumental in solving the problems brought about through that tense situation. Those who know Mr. Blommer recognize the fact that he is ready for any emergency and for any opportunity and that his labors have always been directed along constructive lines productive of the desired effect. During the time that Milwaukee was threatened with a milk famine, due to traffic disabilities, he came to the rescue of the city and again found a solution for a most difficult problem. While on his way to the office of the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad to talk of milk scarcity in Milwaukee, Mr. Blommer was within thirty feet of the mysterious bomb explosion in front of Morgan's offices, which killed several and injured a score of persons. This was on the 17th of September, 1920, and Mr. Blommer suffered from insomnia for months afterward. While engaged in work for the Association of Commerce he also took an active part in the promotion of water transportation and was especially interested in the development of the St. Lawrence waterway. He was an outstanding figure in the hearing of the joint committee, consisting of three American and three Canadian members, while testimony was being taken for and against the project, and he again appeared before the commission in Chicago and New York. During his identification with the Association of Commerce he was one of a committee of six that acted as a buffer between President Harding and the United States senate when the ship subsidy bill was under consideration. He devised a plan and secured the support of the commercial traffic managers in various parts of the country for the repeal of the war tax on the transportation charges and his plan met with success, effecting a saving of two million dollars for Milwaukee people alone. During this time he likewise took up the matter of the reduction of freight rates, labored effectively along this line, and served on special committees which presented the case to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which acted favorably upon the project, thereby saving the people of Milwaukee approximately five million, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually.

In 1925, Mr. Blommer became general freight agent of the Peninsula & Northern Navigation Company of Milwaukee and was one of the organizers of the World Trade Club of Milwaukee as well as the Vliet Street Development Association. Later he became general agent of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad and maintained his headquarters in

Chicago until 1928, since which time he has been actively engaged in campaign and promotional work, his latest efforts being in behalf of the daylight savings campaign for Milwaukee, which he put over, and which took effect June 29, 1930.

Mr. Blommer was married in Milwaukee, June 1, 1915, to Miss Marjorie Meuer, a daughter of John and Anna (Renner) Meuer, the former now deceased, but the latter still resides in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Blommer have three children: John Joseph, Jr., born September 10, 1916; James George, born October 8, 1918, and Joan Marie, August 20, 1923; the boys born in Oak Park, Illinois and Joan in Milwaukee. All are pupils in the St. Sebastian school.

The parents are communicants of St. Sebastian's Catholic Church and Mr. Blommer also holds membership in the Holy Name Society and the Third Order of St. Francis. He finds his pastime in reading, in writing essays, and in golf and home gardening. His has been a well balanced career in which he has always looked beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and possibilities of the future and has put forth every effort in the attainment of success in fields whereby the public has been a large beneficiary.

FRED W. KRUECK

The history of the Integrity Savings, Building and Loan Association has been one of steady and continuous growth and today it is regarded as one of the leading institutions in its line in Milwaukee. This success has been largely due to the able and persistent efforts and the discriminating judgment of its secretary and manager, Fred W. Krueck, who was born in Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, on the 21st of August, 1884, and is a son of William and Emma (Mantey) Krueck. His paternal grandfather, Balthazer Krueck, was born in Berlin, Germany, whence he came to the United States in 1846. He located in Milwaukee, where he resided until his death, which occurred when he was eighty-three years of age. During his active years he successfully followed agricultural pursuits. Politically he was a republican and in his religious membership was a Lutheran. William Krueck was born October 4, 1859, at Oak Creek, Milwaukee county, and, after completing his public school education, carried on farming operations until 1893, when he went to South Milwaukee and engaged in the real estate business. He had made wise investments there and the later development of that locality greatly enhanced the value of his property. He assisted very greatly in the improvement of that section of the city, building many residences and in other ways contributing to the advancement of the community. His death occurred September 16, 1918, at the age of fifty-nine years. He gave his political support to the republican party and was a member of the Congregational Church. The mother was born in Waukesha county, this state, in 1865, and is a daughter of Louis Mantey, the latter a native of Germany and an early settler of Waukesha county. He rendered loyal service as a soldier in the

Civil war. To Mr. and Mrs. Krueck were born three daughters and a son, of whom a daughter died in infancy. Amelia is the wife of George O. Bertke, of Manchester, Michigan, Fred W. is the only son, and Emma is the wife of Dr. G. R. Randall, of Milwaukee. The mother passed away February 22, 1898, at the comparatively early age of thirty-three years.

Fred W. Krueck received his education in the public and high schools of South Milwaukee, also taking a commercial course in the Spencerian Business College. He was reared on the home farm to the age of eight years, since which time he has lived in Milwaukee. When seventeen years of age he took a job as timekeeper for the Eagle Horse Shoe Company, of South Milwaukee, beginning at a wage of nine dollars a week. After filling that position for two years, he secured a clerical position with the Bucyrus Company, with which he remained for five years. During the following eight years he was engaged in the general insurance business and on January 26, 1919, he became connected with the Integrity Savings, Building and Loan Association as secretary and manager, which dual position he has held to the present time, discharging his duties in a very satisfactory manner. He also is a director of the City Bank of Milwaukee.

On October 10, 1906, in South Milwaukee, Mr. Krueck was united in marriage to Miss Florence Ziemer, who was born in Buffalo, New York, and is a daughter of Fred and Flora (Sloteman) Ziemer, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Krueck are the parents of a daughter, Florence Emma, born September 13, 1907. Mrs. Krueck belongs to the Wauwatosa Woman's Club and the Shrine Hospital Club and takes an active interest in church and benevolent work. In his political views Mr. Krueck is a republican on national issues, but at local elections maintains an independent attitude. He was made a Mason in Rust Lodge, No. 259, F. and A. M., and also belongs to Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He and his family are members of the Congregational Church at Wauwatosa. His record has been one of steady progress and definite achievement and he holds a place among the able and representative business men of Milwaukee.

GEORGE WILHELMS

George Wilhelms, who conducted a large and well equipped bakery at 1119 Vliet street, Milwaukee, was born in Thom, Germany, on the 1st of June, 1869, a son of Joseph and Magdelina (Arden) Wilhelms, the former a farmer by occupation. The son obtained his education in the schools of his native country and there learned the baker's trade, gaining a comprehensive knowledge of the business. In 1886 he crossed the Atlantic and after a brief stay in New York city went to Chicago, where he remained throughout the period of the World's Columbian Exposition, following his trade during that time. He then returned to New York, where he was married in 1894 to Miss Martha Klowczewski, and five children were born to them. Theresa is now the wife of Richard Rybold, who is with the Milwaukee Plumbing & Heating Company, and they have two sons, Richard, Jr., and Donald. Margaret is the wife of Ed. Lauer, a building contractor of Milwaukee, whose father was a noted builder of churches in this state. They have one child, Patricia. Guido is with the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. Gertrude is a private secretary in Milwaukee. Dorothea, who was graduated with honors from Marquette University, is employed in the First National Bank of Milwaukee. The wife and mother passed away October 31, 1928, her death being deeply regretted by many friends as well as her immediate family.

It was about the time of his marriage that Mr. Wilhelms purchased a bakery in New York city, but the venture proved a failure and he began all over again. Securing another bakery shortly after, he conducted it until 1898, when he came to Milwaukee and started in the same line of business at 1109 Vliet street. At that location he continued until 1905, when he sold out to Frank Colman, one of the bakers in his employ, and then took his wife and three children on a six months' trip to Germany. They had a delightful time abroad and following their return to Milwaukee, Mr. Wilhelms occupied several different locations in carrying on the baking business which he then established. For a year he was at 181 Martin street and the following year at Fourteenth street and Fond du Lac avenue. He then purchased the Boston Bakery on Grand avenue, but having no lease, was obliged to move after three months, and for two years was engaged in the same business at Second street and National avenue. In 1909 he repurchased his original Milwaukee bakery from Frank Colman and carried on the business until 1925, when he once more sold. The purchaser, however, could not make payments, so after a year Mr. Wilhelms again took possession of the business, and in the meantime he and his son Guido had conducted a bakery at Greenfield avenue and Second street. In 1926 he sold his building at 1111-13 Vliet street, but leased it for three years, and on the expiration of that period moved to 1119 Vliet street, where he remained until he sold out in the Fall of 1930. He then retired from business and took a trip to Europe.

Mr. Wilhelms has membership in St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to only one social organization, the Steuben Club.

J. WYMAN FLINT

J. Wyman Flint, who is in the investment security business, is one of Milwaukee's enterprising men and has attained a measure of success commensurate with his efforts. He was born in Vermont, on the 5th of November, 1895, and is a son of John W. and Katharine (McGeoch) Flint, the latter a member of one of Milwaukee's pioneer families. John W. Flint never resided in Milwaukee, but made frequent business trips to this city, on one of which he made the acquaintance of his future wife.

In 1917 J. Wyman Flint enlisted for service in the World war, joining the Motor Transport Corps, with which he served one year in France.

He returned to the United States in 1919 and was honorably discharged, and the same year came to Milwaukee.

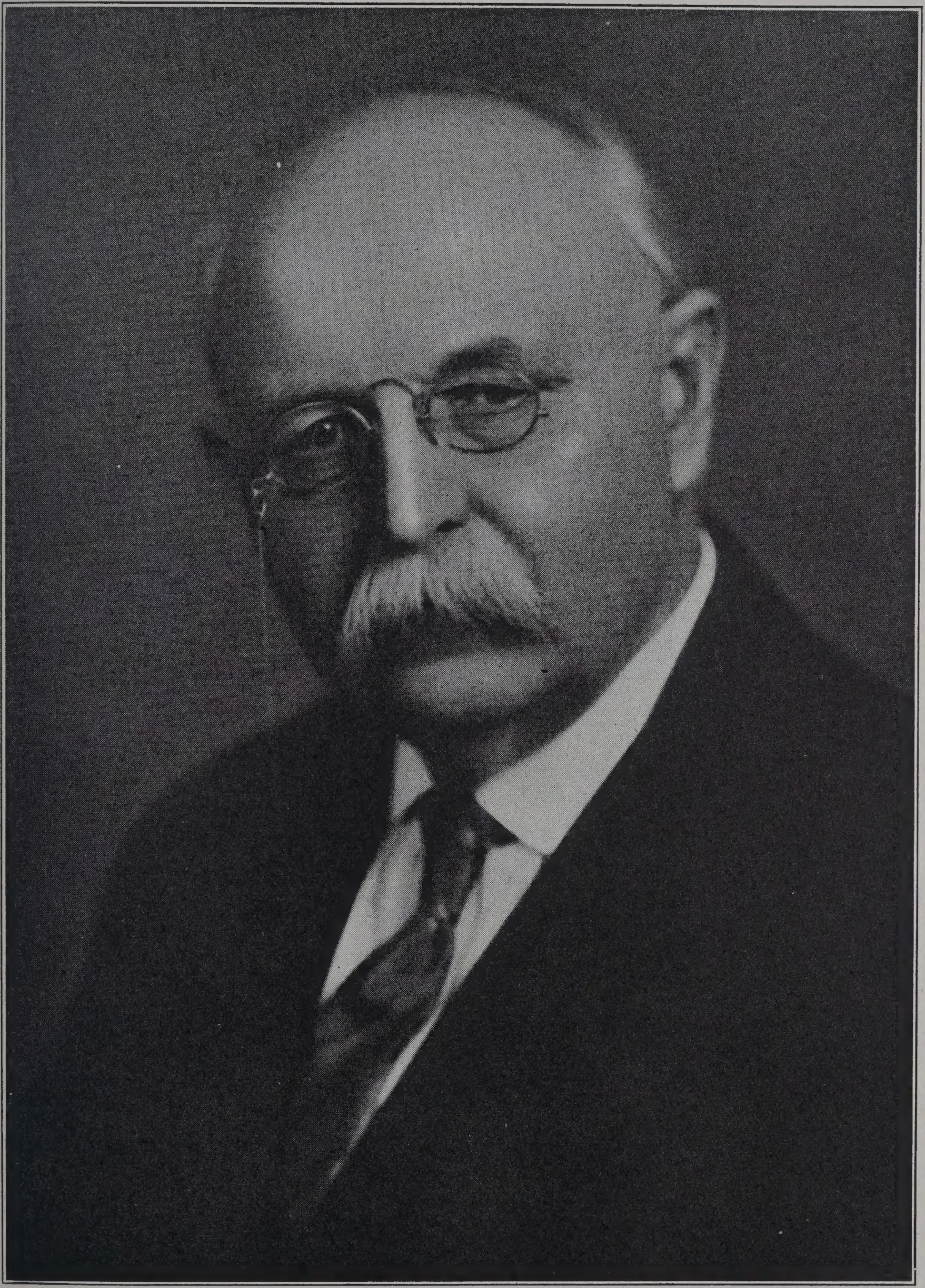
On October 9, 1917, Mr. Flint was united in marriage to Miss Charlotte Arnsden, of Windsor, Vermont, and they are the parents of a son, John Wyman, Jr., born in 1920. Mr. Flint is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and belongs to King Solomon Temple, at Bellows Falls, Vermont. A capable and reliable business man and a courteous and sincere gentleman, he is held in high regard by all who know him.

ADELHEIM BERNHARD, M. D.

Dr. Adelheim Bernhard, who was engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee throughout a period covering four decades, held a place in the front ranks of his profession in this section of the state. He was born in Bremen, Germany, July 24, 1861, and had attained the age of sixty-nine years when he passed away in Milwaukee, October 17, 1930. He was a son of Georg Herman and Christiana (Rohlfs) Bernhard, both of whom were natives of Germany, in which country the father conducted a successful cigar manufacturing business. Georg Herman Bernhard died in 1884, and for many years was survived by his wife, who passed away in 1910. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Bernhard of this review established a cigar business in Germany which is still being carried on by two of his grandsons, brothers of the Doctor. The latter is survived by three sisters, two of whom have remained in Germany, and by two of his five brothers. One of the deceased brothers was a judge in Germany, and one of the sisters lives at times in Milwaukee and in Henderson, Kentucky.

Dr. Bernhard was accorded excellent educational advantages in his youth. His public school training was supplemented by attendance at the universities of Heidelberg, Munich and Berlin, and in 1886 he was graduated with the M. D. degree from the university at Strassburg, which at that time belonged to Germany. He served his interneship in Bremen, where he was assistant in the General Hospital for two years. In 1889 Dr. Bernhard crossed the Atlantic to the United States and made his way at once to Milwaukee, this city being the scene of his professional activities throughout the remainder of his life. He opened an office in association with Dr. Adalbert Schneider, a school friend, and was accorded a steadily growing practice in recognition of his pronounced professional skill and ability. He did clinical work in Chicago, also studied at the Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, for a few weeks each summer and at all times kept in touch with the latest advances in the healing art, both here and abroad.

In 1898 Dr. Bernhard was united in marriage to Miss Martha Steinmeyer, who was born and reared in Milwaukee and was a daughter of William Steinmeyer. She was educated in the old German-English Academy. She passed away on the 18th of October, 1912, leaving four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom were educated at the



H. A. Bernhard

Milwaukee University School, formerly the German-English Academy. Margaret is the wife of Erwin John and the mother of three children: Herman, George and Martha. George W. Bernhard is a resident of Milwaukee. William G. Bernhard, who pursued the four-year course at the University of Wisconsin, will graduate from the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, with the M. D. degree in June, 1931. He married Elizabeth Failing, of East Orange, New Jersey, in June, 1929, and they are the parents of a son, William Noyes Bernhard, born November 13, 1930. Ida M. Bernhard is a student at the University of Wisconsin.

Dr. Bernhard was deeply interested in art and literature, both German and English. He was a regular attendant of the German Theatre, Deutsche Literarische Gesellschaft, and Steuben Society. Formerly he was a regular member of the Deutscher Club. In religious faith he was a Lutheran. Along strictly professional lines he had membership in the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was a learned and skilled physician, was very successful in combatting human physical ailments and well merited the high place which he held in public esteem. His summer seasons were spent at the Steinmeyer home at Lake Okauchee, Wisconsin, or in clinical research work. Both Dr. and Mrs. Bernhard are buried in Forest Home Cemetery of Milwaukee.

GEORGE J. KROMER

The activities of George J. Kromer are varied and of an interesting character. He is well known as a manufacturer and is also a locomotive engineer on the Chicago & North Western Railroad and aside from this he is a baseball promoter and none has a keener interest in the national game. Back of anything which he undertakes he puts enterprise, diligence and keen insight.

Wisconsin names Mr. Kromer as one of her native sons, his birth having occurred at Kaukauna, August 25, 1876. His parents, George J. and Ottilie (Korth) Kromer, were natives of Germany and the father came to the United States in 1869, settling first in Belleville, Illinois, where he remained for a few years. He then removed to Kaukauna, Wisconsin, and there worked at the mason's trade, which he had previously learned in Germany. Later he became the proprietor of a hotel there and successfully conducted the hostelry until his death. Both he and his wife passed away in Kaukauna and were there laid to rest.

Their son, George J. Kromer, acquired his early education in the public schools of his native city and after his text-books were put aside he began playing professional baseball, spending his time in that manner until he had attained his majority. He then took up railroading, obtaining a position as fireman on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad in 1897. After four years he was promoted to locomotive engineer and such has been his railroad status since that time. He retains his union membership with the Order of Railway Engineers and each year devotes a month to serving the company.

However, Mr. Kromer is best known in a business way as a cap manufacturer. During his youthful days at Kaukauna, when a baseball catcher, he desired a cap to match his uniform, and as he was unable to buy one, his wife made him one out of the sleeves of his uniform. It fitted his head most comfortably. Later, when he was an extra engineer on the resort specials in the northern country, his forehead was irritated by the stiff peaks of the caps worn by railroad men and the old cap also had a tendency to blow off if pushed back on the head to relieve the pressure of the hard peak. Mr. Kromer mentioned this trouble to his wife and together they devised a cap of canvas and cloth based upon their former experience with the baseball cap. The new headgear was satisfactory and later improvements were made that advanced the popularity of the cap with other railroad men, who would steal the cap from him, then force payment upon him. This became a habit with his rail comrades and finally the Kromers decided that they might as well take up the capmaking business. Their first output was eighteen caps in three weeks, Mrs. Kromer and two girls doing the work. Three years passed and they established a little shop at Kaukauna and about that time Mr. Kromer invented a non-wrinkleable band and a skull-fitting headgear and used a stamping machine that cut the cloth in quantity. The business soon outgrew its quarters and a removal to Milwaukee followed. Today thirty men are employed in the plant, all union help. The factory turns out annually about three hundred and sixty thousand caps in ten different styles with a selection from fifty different kinds of cloth. Workmen all over the United States and Canada and others in France and Germany are using the Kromer cap—a one-hand adjustable ear covering that comes down over the cheekbones. The cap is fast growing in popularity and the business is now one of substantial proportions. Mr. Kromer is president of the company, with Adolph G. Schwefel as vice president, Mrs. Ida Kromer as secretary and treasurer and Alfred A. Schmitt as general manager.

According to Mr. Kromer, he derives a good annual income from his factory, while his railroading keeps his union membership alive, and his baseball—well, he never yet turned down his loves. The national pastime, he says, was his first love. He has sunk many thousands in promoting eleven teams in nine years and he has never regretted this, as he believes in giving the small town "rookie" a chance, and baseball is more thrilling than his business. His team at Blythesville, Arkansas, in 1925 set a world record, he says, by losing thirty-five games in a row. He is now working on a new idea—the organizing of professional baseball leagues in small towns of Wisconsin to develop players for the major leagues.

Mr. Kromer was married at Kaukauna, Wisconsin, February 28, 1898, to Miss Ida Homan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Homan, natives of Germany. The Lutheran Church claims his religious allegiance and he has membership with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Association of Commerce and the Lake Park Veterans Baseball Club. All these organizations prize him as a member because of the sterling qualities which have made him loyal to the different organizations. He is always approachable, always genial, and his circle of friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintance.

CLARENCE F. ROUILLER

Clarence F. Rouiller, senior member of the firm of Rouiller & Dougherty, is one of Milwaukee's well known lawyers whose record of uniformly successful practice has gained for him a high standing in his profession. He was born at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, on the 25th of July, 1892, and is a son of Frank and Mary (Lefky) Rouiller. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Rouiller, was born in Switzerland and after arriving in the United States came direct to Wisconsin, becoming a pioneer settler of Manitowoc county, where he devoted his remaining active years to agricultural pursuits. He was a republican, served as postmaster of Gibson, Manitowoc county, and took an active part in the political and civic affairs of that locality. Throughout that section of the state he was greatly respected. He died in Mishicott, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty years. His son Frank was born and reared in Manitowoc county and followed farming. For many years he was also owner of the Badger State House at Mishicott, but is now retired and lives in Manitowoc. His wife was born in Manitowoc and is the daughter of Swiss parents, who were pioneer settlers of Wisconsin. To Mr. and Mrs. Rouiller were born two sons and three daughters, namely: Clarence F.; Agnes; Frances, who resides in Manitowoc; Edwin, of Huntington, West Virginia; and Ellen.

Clarence F. Rouiller attended the public and high schools of Manitowoc, graduating from high school in 1909, after which he taught school for two years in Manitowoc county, by which means he helped to pay his college expenses. He then entered the law department of Marquette University was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June, 1914, and in the following month passed the bar examination and was admitted to practice in the courts of this state. He then engaged in general practice, though specializing in casualty and insurance law. He is now a member of the firm of Rouiller & Dougherty, which was formed January 1, 1929. Mr. Rouiller has steadily advanced because he has worked hard and honorably for success, and his ability, earnestness and rectitude have gained for him the respect and confidence of the entire community. He has been successful in material affairs and is a director of the Underwriters' Casualty Company, of Milwaukee, and the American Signal Corporation, of Washington, D. C.

On February 17, 1920, in Milwaukee, Mr. Rouiller was united in marriage to Miss Edith Patek, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and they now have three children, John, born September 30, 1923, Frank, born October 15, 1925 and Carol, born September 1, 1930. The family home is at 2200 Beverly road, Shorewood. Mr. Rouiller is a republican on national issues, but maintains an independent attitude in local elections. He is president and a director of the Alpha Gamma Phi fraternity of Marquette University and belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. His religious connection is with St. Robert's Catholic Church, Shorewood. During the World war he enlisted for service, but was rejected because of defective eyesight, though he had been in training at the first officers training camp at Fort Sheridan. However, he later succeeded in enlisting in the limited service, and contributed in every possible way to the success of the various war measures. He belongs to the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

ARTHUR A. MUELLER

Arthur A. Mueller has been engaged in the general practice of law in Milwaukee for over twenty-five years, during which period he has risen steadily in public esteem and commands a large and important clientele. Born on the 12th of September, 1883, in Milwaukee, he is a son of Henry and Augusta (Schockaert) Mueller, the former born in this city, March 21, 1857.

Arthur A. Mueller received his early education in the public schools of his home city and graduated from the West Side high school in 1901. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1904, since when he has been engaged in general practice in this city, having his office at 613 Brumder building.

On November 17, 1908, in Milwaukee, Mr. Mueller was united in marriage to Miss Mertie Manegold, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of Henry Manegold, a member of one of Milwaukee's old and well known families. Mr. and Mrs. Mueller are the parents of two children, Herbert J., born February 14, 1910, and Helen, born July 6, 1912. The family home is at 6702 Grand avenue, Wauwatosa.

Mr. Mueller is a strong republican in his political belief and is a public-spirited citizen, standing for those things which make for the well-being of society. He belongs to the Masonic order, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Westmoreland Golf Club. Golf, hunting and fishing are his favorite diversions and he is fond of all outdoor sports.

ZACHARY TAYLOR DOUGLAS

Though no longer a resident of Milwaukee, Zachary Taylor Douglas was well known here as a former able and successful business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen, and he had a host of warm and admiring friends throughout this city. He was born on the 28th of September, 1848, at the corner of South 13th street and West Oklahoma avenue this city, the family home being situated on a quarter section of land in what was then the town of Lake, which was acquired from the territory of Wisconsin in 1835. A receipt for payment of taxes in 1844 for three dollars and fifteen cents was signed by James McCreedy, collector to "Andrew Douglas father of Z. T. D. Payee". This receipt is still in possession of the family.

While still a very young man Zachary T. Douglas went into the dairy business, which, under his capable management proved successful, and he carried it on until retiring from active affairs in 1896, at which time he moved into Milwaukee. In 1914 he went to Santa Ana, California, where he passed away January 13, 1931, his burial being in Milwaukee.

Mr. Douglas was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Austin, who was born in the town of Lake in 1856, and whose father, Isaac Austin, came to this state in young manhood and located on a farm on Howell road, then south of this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Douglas were born eight children, of whom five are living, namely, Gertie, who, on June 24, 1903, became the wife of George H. Douglas, who has for many years been connected with the W. H. Pipkorn Company, and they are the parents of two children, James and Hazel; Effie, who is unmarried and lives in California; Clarence T., who is connected with the City Electric Company at Seattle, Washington; Ruth, who is the wife of H. J. Moore, of LaGrange, Illinois, and they have two children, Harrison and Jane; and Eugene, who resides in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Moore belongs to Grange Lodge, F. & A. M., and Wisconsin Chapter, R. A. M.

George H. Douglas is a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M., Excelsior Chapter, R. A. M.; Galilee Commandery, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Mrs. Douglas is a member and past worthy matron of the Order of the Eastern Star. They are both widely acquainted in this city and very highly esteemed wherever known.

THEODORE S. ENGEL

Theodore S. Engel, county surveyor of Milwaukee county, has an extraordinary record in that office, to which he was first elected in 1892, and which he has held continuously since with the exception of two terms. This is a striking testimonial to his efficiency in the discharge of duty and his personal popularity. He was born in Milwaukee, on the 27th of September, 1873. His parents, Christopher and Anna (Balling) Engel, were natives of Germany and came to the United States in 1840, settling in Milwaukee. Christopher Engel became the first tender of the old Spring street bridge, a position which he held for some time, and was then made city engineer, in which capacity he served for forty years, or until his retirement. He was a member of the first volunteer fire department, Company No. 1, until it became a paid department, when he resigned.

Theodore S. Engel received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and while still in his teens he started to work with a surveying crew. Becoming interested in the work, he applied himself to the study of engineering, to which subject he devoted his evenings and spare time. When but twenty-one years of age, he was elected surveyor of Milwaukee county and from the beginning showed himself a master of his profession. Twice prior to 1914 he failed of reelection to the office, but since that year has held the office continuously. Capable, industrious and accommodating, he has so handled his official duties as to establish himself high in the confidence of the public and is regarded as the ideal man for the position which he is filling in so acceptable a manner.

On October 19, 1897, in Milwaukee, Mr. Engel was united in marriage to Miss Anna Drydyk, a daughter of John and Anna Drydyk, who were pioneer farmers of the town of Lake, Milwaukee county. Mr. and Mrs. Engel are the parents of five children, Roman, Florence, Joseph, Clara and Alice, all at home. Mr. Engel is a republican in his political views and has served for six years as a member of the board of aldermen of Wauwatosa. He has been active in political affairs and effective in promoting the interests of his community. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and various civic organizations, and also belongs to the Wauwatosa Bowling Club of the City League. By reason of a life consistent in motive and action, he is greatly respected and has a host of warm and loyal friends.

RICHARD SINCLAIR WITTE

High in the ranks of the legal fraternity of Milwaukee stands Richard S. Witte, who has been engaged in the practice of law here for nearly forty years, and is also ably filling the office of court commissioner. He was born on the 14th of August, 1864, in Milwaukee county, and is a son of Richard and Frances Margaret (Stewart) Witte. His father was born in Germany, where he was reared and educated, and on emigrating to the United States came direct to Milwaukee, where he resided until his death in 1886. Before leaving his native land he served as an officer in the national army. After coming to Milwaukee he successfully engaged in farming and also practiced veterinary surgery. He was a democrat in his political views and his religious faith was that of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His wife was born March 5, 1842, in New York state, of which section of the country her family was long resident. In the paternal line she was of Scotch-English stock and on the maternal side of Holland Dutch descent. The Stewart family was founded in America by Robert Stewart, Mr. Witte's great-grandfather. To Richard and Frances M. Witte were born four sons: Robert S., a resident of Waukesha, this state; Richard S., of this review; Dr. W. C. F., of Milwaukee; and Edward W., of Glendale, California. The mother passed away August 14, 1920, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Richard S. Witte received his early education in the district schools of Milwaukee county, and then entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1892. He began practice in Milwaukee, in association with John T. Kelly, under the firm name of Kelly & Witte, which connection continued until 1898, when Mr. Witte entered the city's law department as assistant city attorney. Later he became first assistant city attorney, in which capacity he served for eight years, after which he resumed the private practice of law. From 1908 to 1912 he was a member of the law firm of Rose, Witte & Rose, and is now a member of the firm of Wheeler & Witte, with offices at 6193 Plankinton building. He was appointed to the office of court commissioner by Judge Lawrence W. Halsey and by successive reappointments is still the incumbent in that position. Mr. Witte has been successful in his material affairs and is a director of the Park Savings Bank and of the A. Martin Foundry Machine Company, both of Milwaukee.

Mr. Witte was married in 1888, in Milwaukee, to Miss Ida May Jeffery, a native of Milwaukee county and a daughter of George and Ann Jeffery, members of a well known family of this county. To this marriage was born a daughter, Rosamond Stewart, the wife of Harold E. Smith, of this city, and they are the parents of a son, Robert, born in 1918. Mrs. Ida M. Witte passed away September 3, 1913, at the age of forty-nine years, and on March 26, 1919, at Orlando, Wisconsin, Mr. Witte was united in marriage to Mrs. Mabel Willcox Swallow, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Willcox. The family residence is at 665 Thirty-fourth street.

Mr. Witte supports the democratic party and has always maintained a deep interest in public affairs, especially pertaining to his own community. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, F. & A. M.; Milwaukee Lodge, B. P. O. E., of which he is a past exalted ruler; and Garfield Lodge, No. 83, K. P., of which order he became a member in 1898. He has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, and is now the supreme chancellor of the order, being at the head of a membership of nine hundred thousand. His religious membership is with St. James Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Witte is essentially a self-made man, for while securing his education he worked to pay his way, and recalls that the first money he earned was at farm work, for which he at first received sixty-five cents a day, and later eighteen dollars a month. He also waited on table, sold newspapers and did various other kinds of work, so that he is able to appreciate the true value of labor. A capable and conscientious lawyer, an honorable and upright citizen and a loyal and constant friend and neighbor, he is greatly esteemed by all who know him.

FRED A. PRITZLAFF

The qualities of energy, determination and perseverance have predominated in the career of Fred A. Pritzlaff, enabling him to rise from the humble position of office boy to the important and responsible post of assistant foundry superintendent of the Falk Corporation, a Milwaukee organization, to which he has given twenty-eight years of conscientious, efficient service. He was born in this city on the 27th of January, 1886, and is a son of Otto and Anna (Kruecke) Pritzlaff, the former a native of Germany. The mother was born in Milwaukee, of German parentage, and is a representative of a family that was established here in the early days.

In the acquirement of an education Fred A. Pritzlaff attended parochial and public schools of this city, continuing his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the eighth grade. At an early age he became a wage earner, obtaining employment with the Pfister-Vogel Leather Company of Milwaukee, spending six months with that concern. On the 13th of January, 1902, he became office boy for Clarence Falk and soon won promotion by reason of his industry, faithfulness and ready adaptability. He was made time keeper, next acted as casting clerk, then as casting straightener, and for four and a half years was kept busy about the Falk plant, performing these and other duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner. In June, 1906, when but twenty years of age, he became a foreman in the foundry of the Falk Corporation and at first had supervision of the labors of twelve men, but at the end of six months his crew had increased until it never numbered less than one hundred and twenty men. This position he occupied until 1913, when he was given full charge of the moulding as general foreman. Owing to his excellent work in that connection Mr. Pritzlaff was again advanced, becoming assistant superintendent of the foundry about 1915, and has since continued in that capacity. Thoroughly familiar with the technical phases of the industry, he wisely and capably directs the work of the men in his department. He has become an influential factor in the production end of the business and his untiring efforts have been manifestly resultant and beneficial. In 1909 Mr. Pritzlaff was one of the organizers of Wauwatosa Floral Company and has been president of the firm since 1924. Their greenhouses and display rooms are in Wauwatosa.

In 1909 Mr. Pritzlaff was married to Miss Ella Buuck, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, and they have four children: Anita, born May 18, 1913; Frederick, Jr., December 26, 1915; Mona, March 25, 1918; and Carla, February 6, 1927. Mr. Pritzlaff is a member of the American Lutheran Association, the only organization with which he is identified, for he is deeply engrossed in his work, and the best efforts of his life have been given to the large corporation which he represents. He has a wide acquaintance and many friends in Milwaukee, as well as in Wauwatosa where he and his family have resided since 1909, and his loyalty, his dependability and fidelity to duty have established him high in public esteem.

JOHN AMMI BUTLER

John Ammi Butler, a lifelong resident of Milwaukee, was born October 14, 1851, and passed away June 17, 1922, at his summer home on Crooked Lake Farm near Oconomowoc. He was a son of A. R. R. and Orvilla Lurana (Tanner) Butler. His father, one of the most distinguished lawyers of the commonwealth, made for himself a name that is enrolled high among the eminent members of the American bar. His ancestral line is traced back through several generations to Richard Butler, who was a member of the second group of Pilgrims that came from the south of England and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1632.

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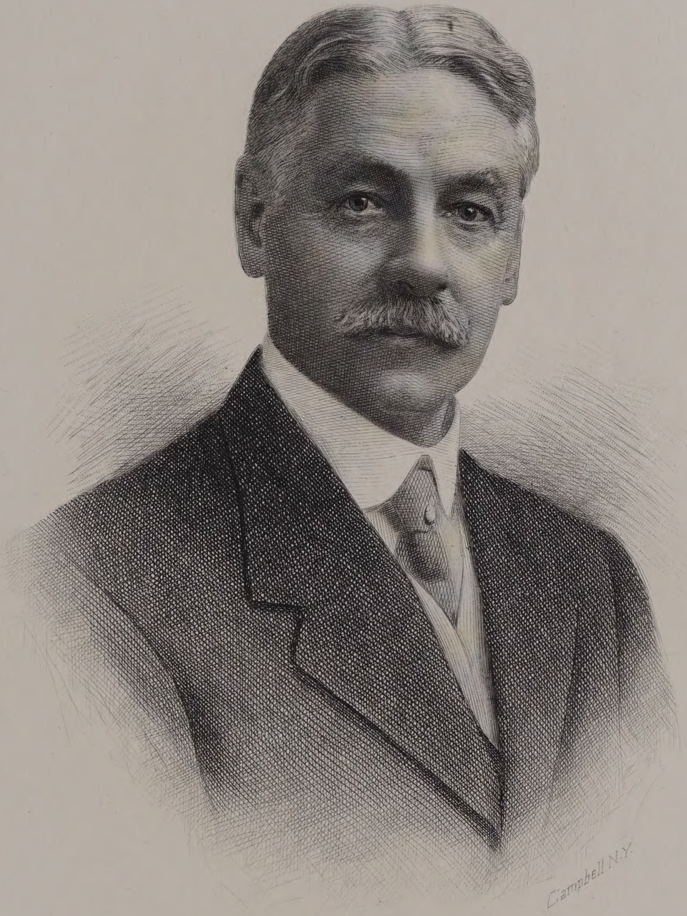

Campbell N.Y.

John A. Butler

He afterward accompanied the Rev. Thomas Hooker to what is now Hartford, Connecticut, and became one of the founders of the Connecticut colony, in which he filled offices of trust and honor in the general court or legislative assembly. His descendants, too, gained distinction in connection with events which have shaped the history of the state. His son, Thomas Richard Butler, married a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Stone, who was a graduate of Cambridge, a poet, the successor of Rev. Hooker, and the author of a catechism, of which a very perfect copy is now to be found in Harvard University. On his grandmother's side John A. Butler was descended from Major Stone, who in colonial days served in the French and Indian war. Among Major Stone's descendants was numbered President Arthur, who, it is said, was very proud of his Stone ancestry. In the materinal line Mr. Butler was descended from the Rhode Island Tanners, who traced their ancestry back to a sturdy Cornish family.

In his youthful days John A. Butler attended the public schools of the first and third wards in Milwaukee. He continued his studies in Phillips Academy at Exeter and in 1870 he matriculated at Yale, where he became a member of the class of 1874. A contemporary writer, speaking of this period of his life, said: "Reading was his delight and study his recreation; the lectures, even the daily converse of his professors, meant more to him than any of the exuberant joys of student life, yet he was destined to disappointment. Ill health compelled his withdrawal before he had fairly entered on the junior year. Abandoning, as he supposed forever, the hope of his degree from Yale, he was sent abroad in the belief that an ocean voyage, change of scene and foreign travel might combine to restore strength and health.

"And here again the love of reading and research interposed. The universities of Göttingen and Leipzig opened their doors to students eager to specialize, and John A. Butler labored two years in Roman law and the German language and literature. Returning to America, he took a two years' course in the law school of Columbia College, New York city, was admitted to the bar in 1877, and became junior partner in the firm of Butler & Butler, with which he served and practiced until 1878, when persistent ill health compelled his permanent retirement."

On the 25th of October, 1877, Mr. Butler was united in marriage to Frances Louise Dana, of Bangor, Maine. Mrs. Butler is a daughter of Amos Winship Dana, a native of Portland, Maine, who was vice president of the Bellefontaine Railroad and assistant superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio, having headquarters at Indianapolis and at St. Louis. He married Ellen French, who was born in Bangor, Maine. She traced her ancestry back to Lieutenant William French, who came over as a member of the Harlakenden and Shepard party on the good ship Defense and settled in Cambridge. It was through this line that Mrs. Butler became a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her early education was acquired in her native city and later she studied in Europe, going abroad in 1873. She devoted much time to voice culture in Leipzig, Germany, and also majored in the languages, remaining in Europe for two years. She was an early member of the College Endowment Association and belongs to the Colonial Dames and to the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, in which she has held the office of president.

Following their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Butler established their home on Crooked Lake Farm, near Oconomowoc, where Mr. Butler's father had acquired a large tract of land in 1850, obtaining it as a grant from the government. The original home has stood for eighty years, and its original builder was closely related to General R. E. Lee. In 1918 Mr. and Mrs. Butler bought a town residence at 1543 North Prospect avenue. They became the parents of three daughters, who were educated in Milwaukee and in Europe, studying abroad during the residence of their parents in Dresden, Paris and London. Later they attended the Milwaukee-Downer College and Dr. Bellows School in Boston. The eldest daughter, Mary Orvilla Butler, is the wife of Harold Hinckley, of Bangor, Maine, and they reside in Brookline, Massachusetts. Their family numbers three children: Elizabeth Butler Hinckley, who is the wife of David P. Wheatland, of Marblehead, Massachusetts, and has two daughters—Nancy, born in 1928, and Barbara, born in 1929; Dana B. Hinckley and Katharine Frances Hinckley, living with their parents in the east. The second daughter in the Butler family is Katharine Dana, who married Dr. Robert Curtis Brown, prominent in professional and social circles of Milwaukee, a son of the late Dr. Robert B. Brown, a Civil war veteran. Dr. Robert Curtis Brown attended the University of Wisconsin at Madison and Columbia University of New York and also studied abroad. During the World war he served with Base Hospital No. 22. The youngest daughter, Frances Eleanor, is the wife of Fred W. Ayer, of Boston, and their children are: Fred W., Jr., who was born in Bangor, Maine, in 1910 and who is now a student at the London Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, England; Dorothy Frances, a student at Milwaukee-Downer Seminary; John Butler, born in 1912, who was educated in a private school, in the Northwestern Military Academy at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, which he attended for two years, and in the Riverside high school of Milwaukee; and Winslow Bartlett, who was born in 1921 and is now a student in the Junior Country Day School.

Mr. Butler was the recipient of the Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University, although ill health had caused him to put aside his studies before completing his four years' course. The Yale Corporation rarely, if ever, has granted the degree under similar circumstances, but Mr. Butler had been a close student at home and abroad, and certain of his Milwaukee friends urged him to take the required examination. He was the only one of the three applicants who passed.

Mr. Butler again went abroad in 1886, accompanied by his family, and during this time he acted as special correspondent for the Chicago Times, contributing a series of articles from England, Ireland and Germany. Daily he devoted many hours through that period of six years in Europe to the study of civic conditions in Dresden, Paris and London and he wrote many articles for Harper's magazine, at the same time publishing a work, "Pen Pictures of Dresden's Past." Concerning his later years, his life story is perhaps best told in a memoir, prepared by General Charles King, who said in part:

"He had become interested in the study of municipal government, and inspired with a sense of the duty he owed his native state and city. He had long felt keen dissatisfaction with the conduct of our elections. Boss rule, ward politics, the elevation to office of men who were mere time-servers, destitute, as he believed, of patriotism or principle, he had long deplored. Moreover, the apathy and aloofness of men of education and high personal or professional worth, appeared to him an utter discredit to American citizenship.

"Returning to Milwaukee, resuming his residence in his home city, with leisure to carry out his views and means sufficient for the purpose, his first step was to establish a branch of the National Municipal League. With all his heart and soul in the task, he strove by frequent appeals through the press, by precept and example to bring about a system of reform in the conduct of public affairs, based on the views resulting from his foreign research and experience.

"In spite of rebuff and often of ridicule, for the proletariat and the politicians—even hard-headed business and professional men—could not follow the altruism in his theories, John A. Butler labored at his self-appointed task for years. In the National Civil Service Reform League, in the executive committee of the National Municipal League, of which he served as president for eight years, as president of the local Civil Service Reform League and later of the City Club, which owes its origin to his untiring effort, year after year he gallantly battled on."

From all parts of the country came letters of the high respect and admiration entertained for Mr. Butler by those who knew him. One wrote: "I am indeed sorry to know of the passing of one of those whose presence and influence among us has always been for good and for practical progress—a one hundred per cent American."

Many were the communications received by the family, expressing keen appreciation of his talents, his powers and his splendid work, and in regard to his important public work an eminent Milwaukee lawyer wrote: "The Civil Service Law of Wisconsin was enacted in the year 1905 as the direct result of a strenuous campaign carried on by Mr. Butler personally for several years prior thereto. He showed by pamphlets, public speeches and numerous newspaper articles, the governmental evils that have grown up under the 'spoils system' which had for its motto, 'To the victors belong the spoils.' He met with strenuous opposition from the professional politicians and their friends and was called visionary and impractical. It was, however, by his able and unanswerable arguments that victory finally crowned his efforts. He early saw that he could not accomplish much through public officials and he then began to preach to the taxpayers directly. It was the constituents of the office holders that finally brought pressure to bear upon the legislators to enact the law. He demonstrated not only that more efficient service could be obtained, but that great economy would result in the merit system of public employment."

"But this was not the only public service that Mr. Butler has rendered to the public. More than fifteen years ago he repeatedly, by public addresses, circulars and through the press, called public attention to the menace to health through the discharge of sewerage into the lake. Again he was ridiculed as being unnecessarily alarmed, but he lived long enough to see the great work commenced which will soon place Milwaukee in the foreground as a city possessing a pure water supply."

General King closed his memoir with the following: "There are those who, even in paying their meed of respect to the memory of John Butler, deem it essential to qualify their tribute with the comment that, 'nevertheless he was impractical, an idealist.' He was an idealist, and it is to idealists that the world owes its best development, its better conception of human rights, the gradual, but inevitable, blotting out of tyranny, of individual government, of varied forms of vice, greed and extortion that flourished under the old doctrine that might makes right. John Butler labored to the last for the betterment of his fellow men. He may have fallen far short of his hopes and expectations, but who can say he was not right: Who will combat his contention that the world would be vastly the better for the adoption of his theory? This much, at least, must be accorded him. He was sincerity itself in his faith in the justice of his cause. He gave to it the best there was in him, his boundless effort, his health, his purse, his energy, and if he failed he had consolation in the consciousness of duty well performed. 'They never fail who die in a great cause.' And we of this veteran organization have known few men who so long for conscience sake, battled so sturdily for a great, yet unpopular cause. . . . His bitterest antagonist in the arena of debate could never asperse either manner or motive, for when all is said and done, John Ammi Butler lived and died an ideal gentleman."

WILLIAM L. M. STEWART

William Stewart, who is at the head of the Stewart Investment Company, one of the leading real estate concerns in Milwaukee, with offices in the First Wisconsin National Bank building, is a native of this city, born December 24, 1882, and is a son of Robert and Catharine A. Stewart. The paternal grandfather, Alexander Stewart, settled in Milwaukee about 1831, locating on Kinnickinnic avenue, on the Kinnickinnic river, where he took a government claim for one hundred and eighty-nine acres of land. He built the first school house in Milwaukee and provided the first teacher for that school. He also donated the first burying ground for the community. In later years his son Robert engaged in the lumber business at the present site of the Milwaukee Western Fuel Company's dock, and he also maintained his own sailing vessels on the lake. In 1893 he sold his lumber interests, as well as his lake vessels, and retired from active business pursuits. The old homestead of the Stewart family, built about ninety-seven years ago, is still standing at 848 Kinnickinnic avenue and is one of the landmarks of this city.

William Stewart received his education in the public schools of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Academy, and the Cream City Business College, in which he took a course in commercial law. He has spent his entire life in this city, where his business activities have mainly been confined to real estate, insurance and mortgages. Since 1905, when he first entered the business world, he has been extremely active and has met with gratifying success. Under the name of the Stewart Investment Company, he sells bonds, mortgages, insurance, real estate, collects rents and manages estates. A few years after starting in business he turned his attention to financing, in which line he has been a large factor in the progress and development of Milwaukee. Among the more important buildings which he has financed are the Hanover Hospital, the Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Stewart Apartment Hotel and a number of buildings for the Salvation Army of this city. Of these, the Stewart Hotel is regarded as one of the finest examples of its type in the country, both from an architectural and practical standpoint. The building, which contains one hundred and nineteen apartments, is ideally situated on Fifteenth street, in a quiet locality, and yet practically in the down-town district. Mr. Stewart has met with notable success in his operations, and is identified with various local business interests, being a director in fire insurance companies and private corporations, and is recognized as a man of keen foresight and clearheaded judgment in practical affairs.

On September 1, 1903, in the Gesu Church, Milwaukee, Mr. Stewart was united in marriage to Miss Adele Abel, whose father, John H. Abel, was president of the Abel & Bach Company, manufacturers of trunks, in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of a son, William Henry. They reside at 2367 North Wahl avenue. In his political views Mr. Stewart is independent, voting for the men and measures which in his judgment will be for the public good. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, St. Andrew's Club, the Old Settlers' Club and the Milwaukee Yacht Club. He is popular in social circles and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ROLAND J. STEINLE

During the past ten years Roland J. Steinle has been engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee and during this period has risen steadily in public esteem, as well as in the ranks of his profession. He was born in this city on the 21st of March, 1896, a son of Joseph L. and Elizabeth (Baldauf) Steinle. The father was a professor at the old Marquette College. Mr. Steinle received his early education in the parochial schools and Marquette Academy, after which he entered the law school of Marquette University, where he concluded his course of study in 1920, being admitted to the bar of this state in that year. He soon gained recognition as an able, painstaking and successful lawyer, and in 1923-24 served as special assistant district attorney of Milwaukee county, while in 1927-28 he served as special assistant district attorney of Forest county. Since 1921 he has been a member of the law firm of Anderson, Donovan & Steinle and has been counsel in many important cases in the courts of this county and state.

On May 3, 1923, in Milwaukee, Mr. Steinle was united in marriage to Miss Helen L. Sharpe, of Racine, Wisconsin, a daughter of Richard and Emma Sharpe, the later now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Steinle are the parents of three children, Roland Joseph, Jr., Elizabeth Margaret and Rosemary Katherine.

Mr. Steinle is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of which he is a past lecturer and district deputy; the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, of which he is state director; the Milwaukee Athletic Club; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; and the American Legion. Professionally, he is a member of the Lawyers Club, the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is an instructor on dental jurisprudence in the law school of Marquette University. He is a veteran of the World war, in which he held a commission as first lieutenant. A capable and successful lawyer and a courteous and agreeable gentleman, he is deservedly held in high esteem by all who know him.

G. PHILIP SAUER

G. Philip Sauer is numbered among Milwaukee's enterprising and progressive business men and as president of the Philipp Lithograph Company is meeting with success. He was born at Watertown, Wisconsin, on the 12th of May, 1882, a son of Fred and Hilda (Voigt) Sauer. His parents, who were natives of Germany, came to the United States in young manhood and womanhood with their respective families in 1867. The father remained in Chicago for two years, going thence to Watertown, Wisconsin, to which city the mother's family had gone on their arrival in this country. There Fred Sauer followed the wagonmaking business, conducting a shop for many years, but later became interested in the farm implement business, which he conducted until his retirement. He still resides at Watertown. The mother passed away in November, 1920, and is buried at Watertown.

G. Philip Sauer received his education in the public schools of Watertown and when fourteen years of age went to work as a clerk in a general store there, in which he was employed for three years. His next position was in a department store in Rhinelander, Wisconsin, where he remained one year, going then to Sheboygan, this state, where again he was employed in a general store. Four years later he located in Oshkosh, where he became assistant manager of a department store, which position he held until ill health caused him to remain inactive for two years. In 1917 he arrived in Milwaukee and became connected with the Philipp Lithograph Company, which had been established by Frank B. Philipp in March, 1913, and was at that time located in a small building at Twentieth street and North avenue. After Mr. Philipp's death, in October, 1920, his estate was disposed of and the lithographing business was purchased by

Mr. Sauer and several associates, Mr. Sauer becoming the president of the company. Under his judicious management the business grew steadily and, in order to meet the demands of the trade, the present building at 1422 North Fourth street was purchased. The plant is well equipped in every way for the careful handling of the business, the principal product of which is advertising material and box wrappers, which are shipped to all parts of the United States and Mexico. The high quality of its output has been the company's best advertisement and the volume of its business shows a steady increase year by year.

On October 21, 1908, in Milwaukee, Mr. Sauer was united in marriage to Miss Louise Imig, a daughter of Jacob and Rose (Gutsch) Imig, of Sheboygan. Her grandfather Gutsch was the organizer of the Gutsch Brewery, at Sheboygan, and her father was in the retail shoe business there a great many years. Her mother is still residing in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Sauer are the parents of a daughter, Helen, who was born October 23, 1912, attended the Milwaukee public and high schools and is now a student in the Milwaukee-Downer College. The family resides at 4483 Farwell avenue. Mr. Sauer is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Lithographers National Association. In all of his affairs he has shown initiative, ability and courage which qualities have enabled him to promote the business of which he is the head, and he has won a high place in the business circles of this city, while socially he is highly esteemed.

JACOB SCHOWALTER

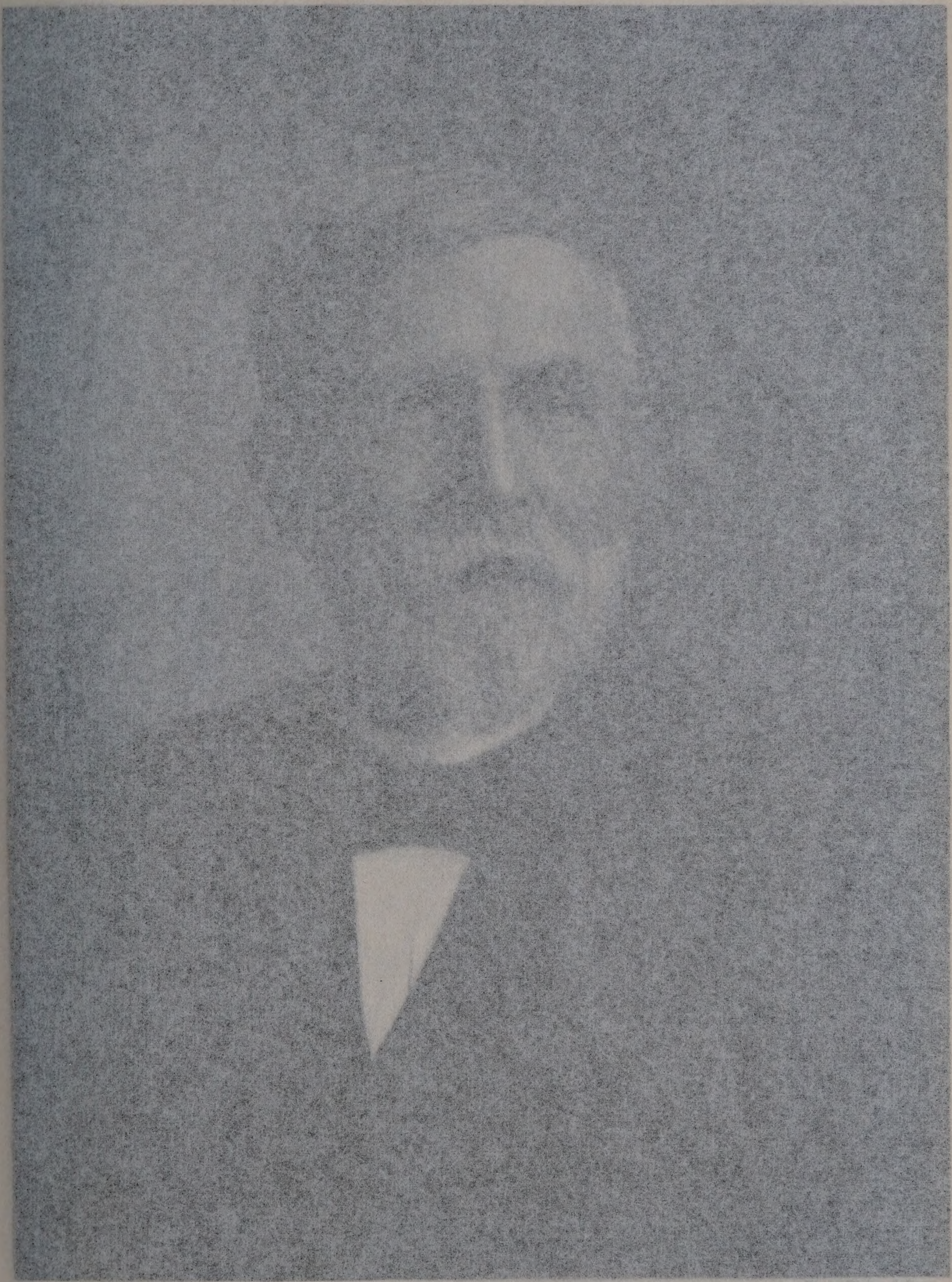
Jacob Schowalter, who has been engaged in the drug business in Milwaukee for the past twenty-five years, has achieved noteworthy success, due to painstaking attention to the needs and requirements of his patrons and his uniform courtesy and fair dealing. He was born in Jackson, Washington county, Wisconsin, in 1876, and there attended the public schools, graduating in 1891 from the Hartford high school. Up to that time he had lived with his parents on the home farm, but he then came to Milwaukee and took a position in the drug store of Charles H. Krause, at 1119 Vliet street. Later he was in the employ of H. L. Schulz and then of Edwin Kettler, the Kettler store being at the corner of Brady street and Farwell avenue. In 1905 Mr. Schowalter purchased the pharmacy at East Brady and North Racine streets, and has continued in business there to the present time. He carries a large stock of pure drugs, as well as the full line of Rexall and other standard pharmaceutical preparations, and the usual auxiliary lines to be found in a thoroughly modern drug store. His place is well arranged and attractive in furnishing and display and everyone who enters the store is given courteous and prompt attention.

In 1907 Mr. Schowalter was united in marriage to Miss Minnette Rasche, who is a native of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of a son, Jacob J. F., born April 15, 1910, in Milwaukee, and now a student in the University of Valparaiso. Mr. Schowalter is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. and A. M.; Kenwood Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; and Lakeside Lodge, K. P. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Association and the National Retail Druggists' Association. He exemplifies high ideals in business, civic and private life, has uniformly given his support to those things which concern the welfare and progress of his city and county, and is numbered among Milwaukee's progressive and reliable men.

THOMAS J. NEACY

The late Thomas J. Neacy, whose death occurred on November 16, 1926, was in some respects one of Milwaukee's most distinguished men and was moreover a most public spirited citizen. He achieved substantial success through the force of his personality and genius, and during the later years of his life was also prominent in the political and civic affairs of the city. Mr. Neacy was born in Dundalk, County Louth, Ireland, on the 17th of January, 1848, and was a son of Lawrence and Rose (Byrne) Neacy. On coming to this country he located in Whitewater, Wisconsin, where he obtained work as a machinist's helper, at a wage of one dollar a day. He was intensely ambitious and had formed the purpose of coming to Milwaukee where he might receive training as an apprentice in a large shop. He arrived here October 9, 1871, the day of the great Chicago fire. Two years later, during the great panic of 1873, the general business depression forced him out of his job as a machinist, and he turned his attention to selling flour, coal and sewing machines. Then he became a salesman for the Filer & Stowell Machinery Company, which position he held until 1882, when he became a stockholder in that concern, which had been incorporated in 1880. In 1893 he and Walter Read bought the controlling interest in the business and Mr. Neacy became president of that company. In 1920 they took over the Beaver Manufacturing Company, which became a subsidiary of the Filer & Stowell Company, and in that connection Mr. Neacy became a nationally known manufacturer of mill machinery and engines. Some time later he sold his interest in the Filer & Stowell Company and in 1927, after his death, the family sold their interest in the Beaver Manufacturing Company. Mr. Neacy was a man of great energy and executive ability and under his management both of these well known concerns prospered greatly.

On April 17, 1885, Mr. Neacy was united in marriage to Miss Mary Conway, a daughter of John and Anne (Morrissey) Conway, whose death occurred December 6, 1929. She was born in Franklin, Wisconsin, in 1859, and came to Milwaukee to attend Notre Dame convent. She proved a true helpmate to her husband, who accorded to her a due share of credit for his financial success. This tribute was in the following words, uttered to a friend: "A good wife is the greatest incentive in the world



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T. J. Neary

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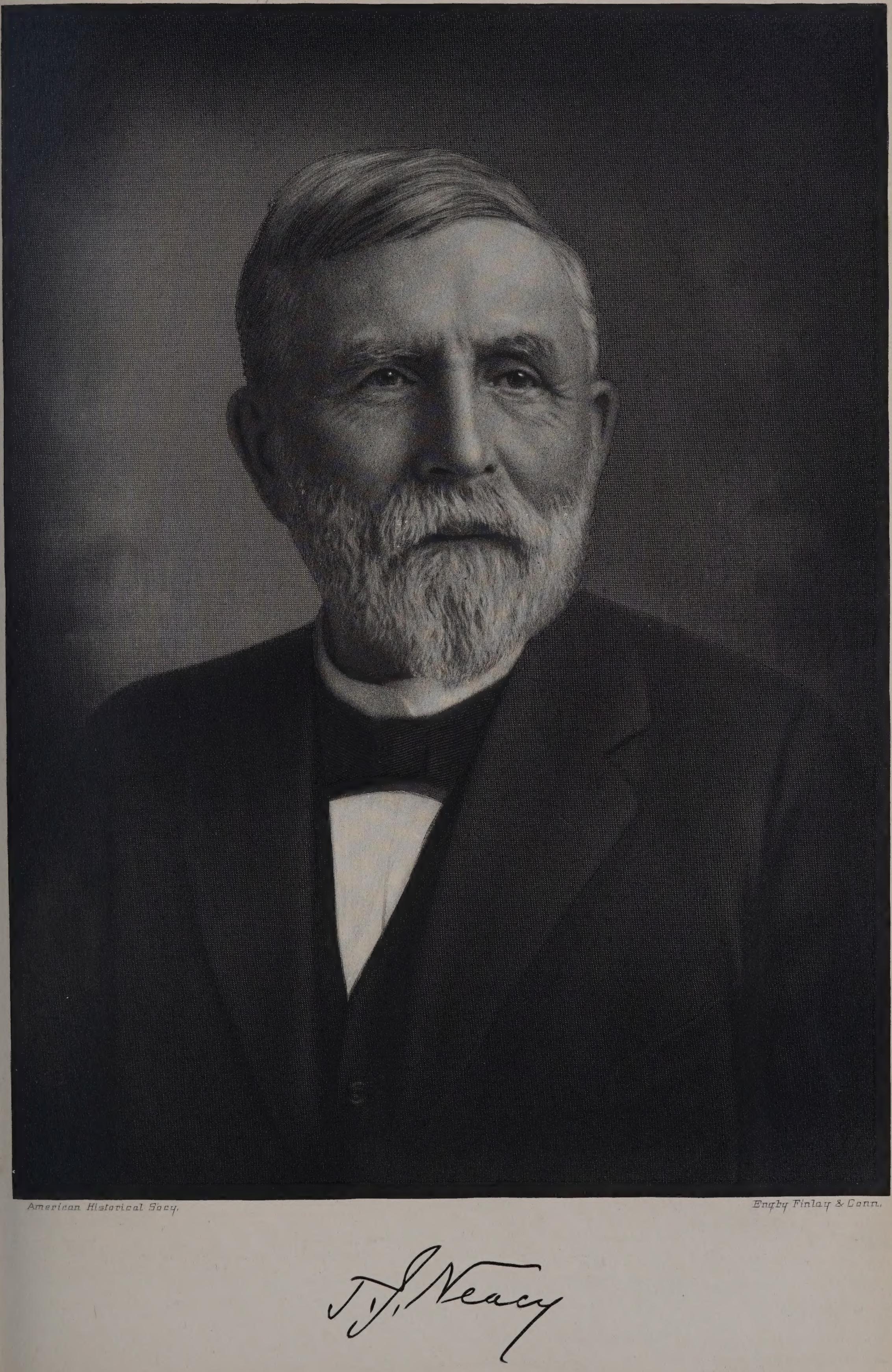

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T. J. Neacy

to the winning of a million. She is half the battle of life. Don't take the notion that you should never mention your business to her or consult her about what you intend to do in your fight for success. Let me tell you that the right kind of a woman is the best general a man can ever have. Every time in my life that I have made a bad deal I can lay it to the fact that I did something without consulting my wife." To Mr. and Mrs. Neacy were born six children, namely: Anna C., who was the wife of Lathrop Finlayson, and died January 8, 1929, leaving four children, Mary Joan, Ann Lathrop, Thomas Neacy and John Lathrop; Rose C., who keeps the old home on Highland boulevard; Ralph C., who is president of the Neacy-Koehn Company and married Miss Cora Price; Paul C., who is sales manager of the Non-Breakable Button Company, and married Miss Eleanor Gutenkunst, their two children being Mary Ann and Paul C., Jr.; Eugene C., manager of the Builders Equipment Fixture Company; and Conway J., who lives in Detroit, Michigan.

In his political views Mr. Neacy was a strong supporter of the republican party and always took a keen interest in public affairs, particularly as to matters affecting the welfare of his own community. In fact he did not hesitate to make use of the courts to protect what he considered the rights of the people and was consistent and conscientious in everything he did in that direction. He served as a member of the Board of the Trade School and was a strong factor in the successful establishment and operation of that institution. By appointment of Governor LaFollette, he was a trustee of the county asylum. He was a charter member of the Milwaukee Council of the Knights of Columbus and belonged to the Old Settlers' Club. His religious membership was with St. Rose's Roman Catholic Church. A man of earnest purpose and upright life, he was at all times a supporter of those things which counted for morality and civic righteousness and was numbered among the representative men of Milwaukee, commanding the confidence and respect of all who knew him.

HERMAN C. PIETSCH

Herman C. Pietsch, assistant postmaster of Milwaukee, has been connected with this branch of governmental service for thirty years, having been appointed a clerk in the Milwaukee post office in July, 1900. Born in this city, February 14, 1880, he is a son of Charles and Minnie (Ulbrich) Pietsch, both of whom were natives of Brandenburg, Germany, where they spent their youthful days and were married. In 1879 they arrived in Milwaukee, where the father became a cigarmaker, continuing in the business until his death in 1892. His widow long survived him, passing away in 1921. They had a family of five children.

While spending his youthful days under the parental roof Herman C. Pietsch attended the thirteenth ward school, from which he was graduated with the class of 1894. He then took a course in a local business college and in July, 1900, was appointed to a clerkship in the post office, with which he has since been identified. On the 1st of September, 1907, he was made assistant superintendent of station B in Milwaukee and on the 1st of March, 1909, was appointed examiner. On the 1st of July, 1910, he was advanced to the position of assistant superintendent of mails, was appointed superintendent of mails January 16, 1915, and became assistant postmaster on the 16th of January, 1929. His promotions have been well deserved as they have come in recognition of capability, loyalty and untiring industry.

Mr. Pietsch is identified with all branches of Masonry and has been particularly active in patrol work for twelve years, having been first lieutenant in 1928. He was also a lieutenant in Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T., and has ever been loyal to the teachings and purposes of the order. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Tripoli Country Club and his marked characteristics make for personal popularity wherever he is known.

HENRY SULLIVAN

One of Milwaukee's most prominent and successful establishments is that of the Henry Sullivan Engraving Company, located at 315 East Wisconsin avenue. Henry Sullivan, the founder and president is the dean of the engraving business in this city and has met with merited success. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 5th of November, 1864, and is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Dunn) Sullivan, both of whom are deceased. They were born in Queens county, Ireland, the father in 1830 and the mother in 1833. Michael Sullivan came to the United States in 1847, at the age of seventeen years, and settled in Milwaukee. After living here for ten years, he moved to Chicago, of which city he was a resident until his death, which occurred in 1893 at the age of sixty-three years. He was a mason by trade. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife accompanied her parents on their emigration to this country in 1845 and lived in Milwaukee until her marriage. Her father, Jeremiah Dunn, lived in Milwaukee during the remainder of his life. To Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan were born seven sons and five daughters, of whom six survive, as follows: Mary, the widow of James Birmingham and a resident of Chicago; Henry, of this review; Frank, Elizabeth and Ambrose, all of Milwaukee; and Camilla, the wife of Frank H. Russell, of this city. The mother died at the age of seventy-six years.

Henry Sullivan attended the public schools of Chicago, and when fourteen years of age went to work as a messenger boy for the American District and Telegraph Company, at a wage of twenty dollars a month. In 1882 he became an apprentice of the Birmingham Engraving Company, of Chicago, with which he learned all branches of the engraving business, becoming an expert in both steel and copper work. In 1886 he came to Milwaukee and was for a time employed in the Des Forges Book Store. Six years later he resigned that position to engage in the engraving business on his own account, his first plant being established at 118 Michigan street, at which time his cash capital was nineteen dollars. From this modest start he has developed the largest engraving business in Wisconsin, employing between thirty and thirty-five persons, in contrast with the one boy who constituted his original force. The work of the Henry Sullivan Engraving Company is widely known because of its superior quality, its products being sent to all parts of the country. The company is now specializing in steel and copper plate engraved stationery. Associated with Mr. Sullivan in the business are his brothers, Frank, who is secretary of the corporation, and Ambrose H., vice president. Mr. Sullivan is also a director of the City Bank of Milwaukee.

On July 21, 1897, Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn Malloy, who is a native of this city and a daughter of Martin and Ann (Murray) Malloy. Mrs. Sullivan graduated from the State Normal School and was a school teacher for several years prior to her marriage. She has maintained a keen interest in everything pertaining to the educational, moral and civic interests of her city, is a member of several clubs and during the late war took a leading part in various drives and other local war activities. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are the parents of Murray Henry Sullivan, who was born in this city, July 24, 1899, attended the public schools of Milwaukee, completed a preparatory course in Marquette Academy and was a student in Compton College at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. During the World war he enlisted for service and was in the army, but was not sent overseas. He married Miss Agnes Cahal in 1923.

Mr. Sullivan maintains a non-partisan attitude in politics, but is not lacking in wholehearted support of those things which are calculated to promote the welfare of the community. He is a member of St. Robert's Roman Catholic Church at Shorewood and also belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, of which he is a past president, the Rotary Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the City Club and the Association of Commerce. He is the president of the Milwaukee Engravers' Association and is a past president of the National Association of Engravers. Golf, swimming and other athletic sports give him pleasant diversion from business. He is greatly respected in business circles and is very popular socially.

EMMET LEE RICHARDSON

One of Milwaukee's learned, able and successful attorneys is Emmet L. Richardson, member of the firm of Upham, Black, Russell & Richardson, with offices at 927 Wells building. Mr. Richardson was born in Evansville, Indiana, on the 7th of November, 1870, and is a son of Robert Dale and Mary Eva (Bollman) Richardson, the former born January 13, 1847, and the latter September 23, 1846. After completing the courses of the public and high schools, he entered the University of Indiana, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891, receiving his Master degree from Leland Stanford University in the following year. He entered the Harvard Law School, from which he won the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897. He entered upon the practice of his profession in his home city of Evansville, but in 1898 came to Milwaukee, where he has been engaged in general practice to the present time, the firm of which he is a member being regarded as one of the strongest and most efficient law partnerships in this city.

On December 9, 1896, in Normal, Illinois, Mr. Richardson was united in marriage to Miss Harriet J. Fyffe, who was there born June 14, 1872, a daughter of Dr. James R. and Clara V. (Fell) Fyffe. Mr. and Mrs. Richardson are the parents of a son, Robert Dale Richardson, who is the minister of a Unitarian Church at Keokuk, Iowa. Mr. Richardson is a member of the Unitarian Church and is a consistent supporter and advocate of those things which make for the well-being of society.

CORNELIUS L. BENOY

Following in the business footsteps of his father, Cornelius L. Benoy is successfully conducting the Wauwatosa News, a paper which has been published by members of the family for a period of twenty-three years. He was born in Boscobel, Wisconsin, October 22, 1889, a son of John R. and Ida (Massman) Benoy, who were also born in the Badger state. In both the paternal and maternal lines he is of English lineage, although the Benoy family is of French origin. It was established in Wisconsin by his grandfather, John Benoy, who settled in Boscobel in 1848 and there resided until his death, following the occupations of blacksmithing and wagon-making. His son, John R. Benoy, spent his early life in Boscobel, removing to Wauwatosa July 2, 1895, four days previous to the memorable fire which destroyed a considerable portion of the town. He entered the employ of L. R. Gridley, the founder of the Wauwatosa News, and in 1907 acquired his interest in the business, becoming sole owner. He continued as proprietor of the paper until 1921, when he retired, and his son, Cornelius L., has since controlled the business as editor and publisher of the News.

In the acquirement of an education Cornelius L. Benoy attended the schools of Wauwatosa, and following his graduation entered the printing office of the Wauwatosa News, where he was thoroughly trained in newspaper work. About six years later he left the paper and went to Carterville, Illinois, where he embarked upon his independent career in the publishing business as one of the founders of the Carterville Herald, devoting three years to that enterprise. He then sold his interest in the publication and for three years thereafter was in the employ of the Cutler-Hammer Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee. In April, 1921, he succeeded his father as the owner, editor and publisher of the Wauwatosa News, which has grown and prospered under his capable management and is generally regarded as one of the leading weeklies of southeastern Wisconsin. This is a seven-column, eight-page paper, containing authentic news, and its editorials are timely, forceful and well written. Many changes and improvements have taken place since Mr. Benoy assumed charge of the business. A considerable amount of money has been expended on new machinery and in remodeling the plant, which has every appliance found in the most modern newspaper establishments. The number of subscribers has steadily increased until the paper now has a circulation of about forty-five hundred. In addition to his responsibilities as the executive head of the News, Mr. Benoy is guiding the destiny of the C. L. Benoy Printing Company as its president and has created an efficient, prosperous organization which turns out artistic, high-grade work.

On the 1st of January, 1916, Mr. Benoy was married in Wauwatosa to Miss Grace Phillips, a daughter of John E. Phillips, prominently identified with construction work in this locality through his operations as a carpenter contractor. Mr. Benoy is a Royal Arch Mason and a charter member of the Knights of Pythias. He also belongs to the Kiwanis Club, the Men's Club of Wauwatosa and to the United Typothetae of America. Through the columns of his paper he champions all well defined movements for the growth and betterment of his community and in his journalistic work he has ever adhered to a course which reflects credit upon the profession.

GEORGE A. BOWMAN

George A. Bowman, the present district attorney of Milwaukee county, occupies a leading place in the legal profession in this county and enjoyed a large private practice prior to entering his present responsible position. He was born on the 29th of May, 1890, in Shelbyville, Illinois, and is a son of the late Dr. Jesse and Anna (Reiss) Bowman. His father was born in Shelbyville in 1862 and was descended from one of the old families of that county, of Scotch-Irish extraction. The paternal grandfather was both a physician and dentist, being the first "Doctor of Dental Surgery" in Shelby county. Jesse Bowman was reared in Shelbyville, where he attended the public and high schools, after which he was graduated from the Indianapolis School of Dentistry. He then became associated in dental practice with his father and devoted his attention to his profession in Shelbyville until 1906. In 1908 he came to Milwaukee and here followed his profession until his death, which occurred in December, 1928, at the age of sixty-six years. His wife was born in Shelbyville, where she was reared and educated. Her parents were natives of Leipzig, Germany, whence they came to the United States in the early '60s, settling in Shelbyville. The grandmother died there in 1926, at the age of eighty years. Jesse Bowman and Anna Reiss were married in the Shelbyville Lutheran Church, in which he was superintendent of the Sunday school. To them were born three sons and a daughter, namely: Fred H., who is a practicing dentist in this city; Carl R., who died in Milwaukee, in November, 1928; George A.; and Floy E., the wife of Lawrence Ford, a druggist of Chicago, Illinois.

George A. Bowman was educated in the public and high schools of Shelbyville, graduating from the latter in 1908, after which he entered Sparks' Business College in Shelbyville. On completing the course there he attended the law school of Marquette University and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. During the following two years he was in the office of William L. Tibbs and then engaged in the private practice of law. In 1919 he served as a member of the state legislature, retiring at the end of his first term, and in 1924 was elected to his present office as district attorney of Milwaukee county, to which office he has twice been reelected. He has proved a faithful and conscientious official and his record is one of which he may justifiably be proud.

On June 30, 1914, in Shelby county, Illinois, Mr. Bowman was united in marriage to Miss Edna Hunter, who was born and reared in that locality and is a daughter of Harry Hunter, of an early pioneer family of Shelby county. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are the parents of three children: William H., born May 21, 1916; George A., born December 1, 1917, and LaVone E., born August 23, 1919. Mrs. Bowman is a member of the Delphian Club and is very popular in the social circles of this city. Mr. Bowman is a republican in his political views and during the past decade has been very active in his support of the platform and candidates of that party. He is a member of Palmer Lodge, No. 301, F. & A. M.; Milwaukee Lodge, B. P. O. E.; and Milwaukee Aerie, F. O. E.. Socially, he belongs to the City Club. He was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church and has always been a supporter of those things which contribute to the public welfare. He maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

ALVIN B. PETERSON

One of the best tax lawyers in the state of Wisconsin is Alvin B. Peterson, of Milwaukee, who has been more than ordinarily successful in his profession. He was born at Soldiers Grove, Crawford county, Wisconsin, May 9, 1888, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Atley Peterson. The father was born in Laerdal, Sognfjord, Norway, February 21, 1847, and when about four years old was brought to the United States by his parents, Peter Bjorkum and wife. They came direct to Wisconsin, where the father bought a tract of land, part of which was government land, and on which it was necessary to clear off the timber before any farming could be done. He had a large family, all of whom became farmers. He and two of his sons, Ole and Knute, served in the Union Army during the Civil war. Ole married a Southern girl and established his permanent home in Corsicana, Texas. Peter Bjorkum died in 1905, at the age of eighty-four years, and Mary, his wife, passed away in 1910, at the age of eighty-seven years. The father became a large landowner and a prosperous farmer and stood high in his community.

Atley Peterson was reared on the home farm, which he helped to clear. He attended the public schools and took a commercial course in a business college in Madison, this state. He at once engaged in active business affairs, becoming the owner of flour mills and sawmills, also the owner of a dam and an electric light plant, and carried on farming operations. He likewise engaged in the banking business, under the name of the Atley Peterson Banking Company, and in all of his affairs won success. He became prominent and influential in public affairs and in 1887 was appointed the first railroad commissioner of Wisconsin. He was a candidate for state treasurer and for congress, being defeated by small majorities in each instance. A very strong man physically, and in his early days here he piloted many log rafts down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers. He married Miss Christina Fortney, a native of Aardal, Norway, who was brought to this country when ten weeks old by her parents, Torger Fortney and wife, who settled in Wisconsin in 1848. It was necessary to clear their land before a house could be erected, and eventually the Fortneys had not only a good home farm, but also much other valuable land, each of the sons being started in life with a good farm. The father died of the black plague, when but thirty-seven years of age. One of the sons, Ole Torger, was a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil war. The mother now lives with her son in Milwaukee, at the age of eighty-three years. To Atley and Christina (Fortney) Peterson were born ten children, four of whom died in infancy. Carl, who died at the age of thirty-three years, was cashier of the Bank of Soldiers Grove. He received a good education, having taken a business course in Valparaiso University, Indiana. Five of the family survive. Dr. Nels A., who graduated from St. Olaf's College and the Milwaukee Medical College, was a captain in the World war, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine at Soldiers Grove; Alma, who taught English in various high schools in the middle West, is the wife of James G. Chapman, of Evanston, Illinois, and is a leader in educational work in that city; Clarence A., who attended St. Olaf's College three years, is now operating in the Texas oil fields; Alvin B. is the next of the family; and Helen T., the wife of S. B. Groom, of Milwaukee, formerly taught school in Milwaukee and in Jefferson (now Beech Bluff), Massachusetts, and takes a great interest in educational work.

Alvin B. Peterson received his early education in the grade schools at Soldiers Grove, where his father had established the first school and served as a school director. He was graduated from high school in 1904, then entered St. Olaf's College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1908, after which he attended the law school of the University of Wisconsin, winning the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1911. Admitted to the bar, he began the practice of his profession at Soldiers Grove, where he soon won a large clientele. In 1912 he was elected county judge and when he assumed the office, January 1, 1913, was the youngest county judge in the United States. After serving on the bench for three years, during which period he made a splendid record as a jurist, he resigned and resumed the private practice of law. In 1918 he was elected district attorney, in which capacity he served until 1923, when he went to Washington, D. C., to accept the position of special solicitor in the internal revenue department. He served as such until 1926, when he went to the northwest, where he was engaged in private work for about a year. In 1927 he came to Milwaukee and was associated with Senator Lenroot during the latter's campaign, since which time he has been located in the Plankinton building, where he is conducting a large and successful practice in law, specializing in tax matters, on which he is regarded as an authority.

Mr. Peterson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons at Gays Mills, Crawford county, this state; the Royal Arch Chapter at Prairie du Chien; the Knights of Pythias at Prairie du Chien; the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks at Decorah, Iowa; the Kiwanis Club at Prairie du Chien, of which he was a trustee; and the Kappa Sigma and Phi Alpha Delta college fraternities. His religious membership is with the Lutheran Church. His father, who was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church in his community, was an effective supporter of every progressive movement in western Wisconsin, and was also a member of the Masonic order, in which he had received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Alvin B. Peterson has proved a learned, skillful and reliable attorney and has honored his profession by his able and conscientious work. He is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

ROBERT CAMP

Robert Camp has been identified with the banking interests of Milwaukee for many years and comes of a family which has been prominently connected with banking here for three-quarters of a century, his father having been an officer of what is now the First Wisconsin National Bank for forty years. Robert Camp was born in Milwaukee, June 1, 1859, his parents being Hoel H. and Caroline (Baylies) Camp, the latter a native of Montpelier, Vermont, and of English descent. Hoel H. Camp, who was born at Derby, Vermont, and was also of English ancestry, came to Wisconsin in 1852 and in the following year was made cashier of the Farmers and Millers Bank. This institution was nationalized as the First National Bank in 1862, being No. 64 bank in the United States to be nationalized, and that number is now carried by the First Wisconsin National Bank. Mr. Camp served as cashier of the First National Bank from 1862 until 1882 and was president of the institution from 1882 to 1894. He organized the Milwaukee Trust Company in 1894 and served as its president until 1901, when he sold out to John H. Van Dyke and to his son, Robert Camp. He died in 1909.

Robert Camp received his educational training in Markham Academy, the DeVeaux School and Yale University, attending the last named institution from 1877 to 1880. On leaving college he went to Peabody, Kansas, where he remained for eleven years, devoting his attention first to ranching and later to banking interests. It was in 1891 that he returned to Milwaukee and identified himself with the First National Bank. Subsequently he became secretary of the Milwaukee Trust Company, which his father established in 1894 and which absorbed the old Wisconsin Trust Company in 1903. He served as president of the institution from 1907 until his resignation in 1921, while during the two succeeding years he

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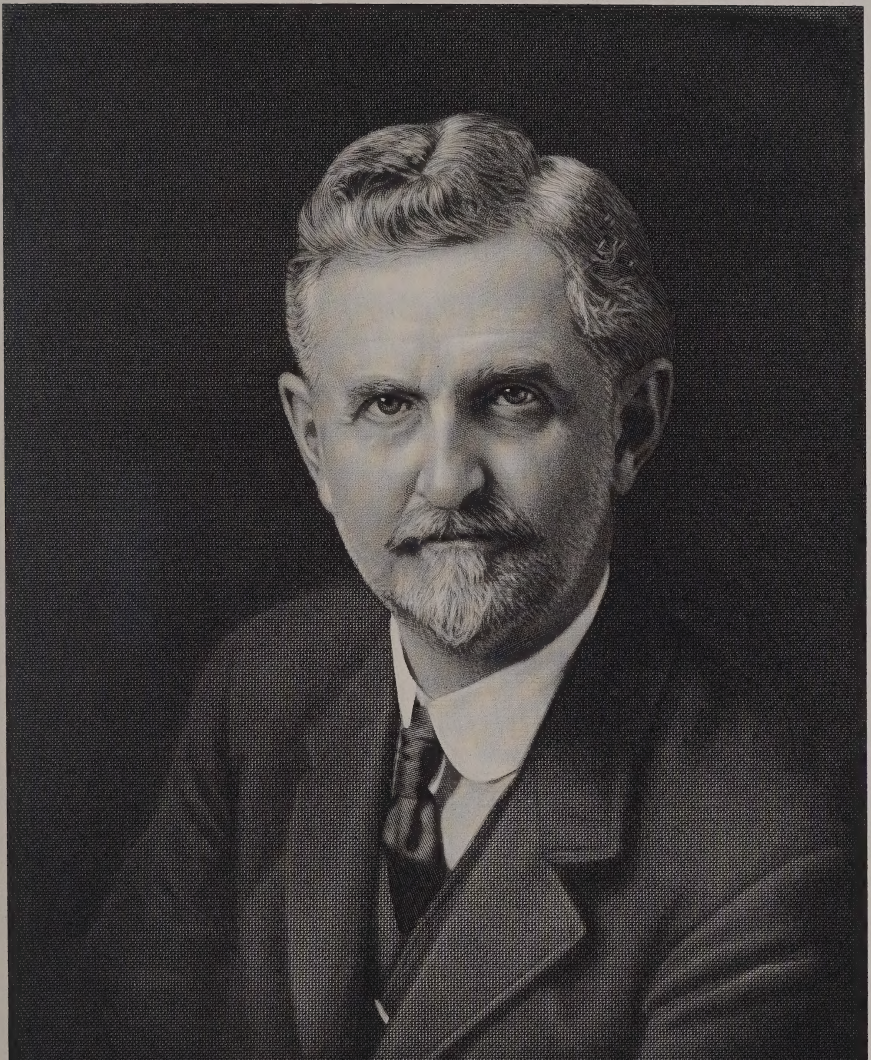


Robert Camp.

filled the official position of vice president with the First Wisconsin Trust Company, after which time he retired. However, he is still a director of the First Wisconsin Trust Company, the First Wisconsin National Bank and the First Wisconsin Company, as well as a director and chairman of the finance committee of the Northwestern National Insurance Company and a director of the Wisconsin Securities Company.

On the 5th of August, 1886, in Milwaukee, Mr. Camp was united in marriage to Miss Mary Cobb Ball, who was born in East Troy, Wisconsin, June 14, 1860, and died March 26, 1913. She was a daughter of Edward H. and Sarah Eusebia (Cobb) Ball, both of whom were natives of the state of New York. Mr. Ball was the owner of a general store in East Troy. Mrs. Camp held membership in the Woman's Club of Wisconsin and the Society of Colonial Dames. She was a woman of unusual qualities, whose kindliness and gracious and tactful manner endeared her to all who knew her. Mr. and Mrs. Camp became the parents of two daughters: Carolyn Mary, who resides in the city of New York; and Marion Merrill, who is the wife of Roger W. Newberry and the mother of four daughters—Mary Wolcott, Nancy Carolyn, Alice Kilbourne and Doris Newberry. The Newberrys live in Lincoln, England, where the husband and father represents the Ruston-Bucyrus Company.

Mr. Camp is a republican in politics, believing the principles of that party to be most conducive to good government. In fraternal circles he enjoys high standing as a Mason, having been treasurer of the Scottish Rite consistory since 1912, while in 1921 the honorary thirty-third degree was conferred upon him. His appreciation for the social amenities of life is manifest in his membership connection with the Milwaukee Club, the University Club and the Milwaukee Country Club. From the time it was organized until 1921, he was treasurer of Columbia Hospital in Milwaukee. He also served as treasurer of Milwaukee Chapter of the American Red Cross Society from the time of its organization until 1921 and was very active in its financial affairs during the period of the World war. A man of sterling character and unquestioned integrity, he has long stood as an exemplar of the highest civic virtues and commands the uniform regard of the community which has been honored by his residence.

JOHN WILLIAM WEGNER

For many years John W. Wegner has been regarded as one of the leading lawyers of Milwaukee, where he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession for forty-seven years. He was born in this city on the 18th of August, 1862, and is a son of Frederick and Caroline (Tesch) Wegner, who were natives of Germany and in 1852 became residents of Wisconsin, where the father followed agricultural pursuits.

J. W. attended the public schools of his home city and the Wisconsin State Normal School, and then entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1883. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, and during subsequent years has commanded his full share of the legal business of this section of the state. In 1886 he was elected district attorney of Milwaukee county and served two years with credit and distinction. During this period he prosecuted the cases growing out of the May riots during a general strike in this city in 1886 called by the Knights of Labor. He gained a conviction of the principal leader, Paul Grottkau, socialist and publisher of the Arbeiter Zeitung. On resuming private practice, Mr. Wegner became a member of the firm of Wegner & La Beule and, later, Wegner, Blatchley & Gilbertson, but since 1911 has practiced alone. He has conducted a general civil practice, in which he has been remarkably successful. He was an influential figure in the litigation concerning the consolidation of the street railway lines in this city, and he has argued many cases before the state supreme court. He is painstaking in the preparation of his cases, determined and resourceful in practice and a dependable advisor.

He has always supported the democratic party, in the councils of which he was active and prominent until 1896, since when he has not been active in politics. He is a member of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 1, K. P., of which he is a past chancellor commander and along professional lines is connected with the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

ROBERT ADAMS-BUELL

Milwaukee has long ranked as one of the notable music centers of America and to this merited reputation Robert Adams-Buell has largely contributed, for as a teacher he has been identified with her colleges of music since 1911, while his concert work has made him known throughout the length and breadth of the land. He was born August 31, 1883, in Burlington, Wisconsin, a son of Horace Campbell Buell, who was born August 11, 1853, and Florence Adams-Buell, born September 9, 1856. Both parents were of English lineage, the father being descended from Sir Robert and Lady Catherine Beville, of Huntingdon, England. Horace Campbell Buell died in 1911. His wife, who survives, is a daughter of Robert Adams and Amelia Boston-Adams, of Worcester and London, England.

Robert Adams-Buell acquired his academic education under tutors and in private and public schools and is a graduate and also a postgraduate of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music in Milwaukee, completing the two courses in 1902 and 1904, respectively. His entire life has been devoted to music. For three years he was a student under Martin Krause in Berlin, Germany, and in 1907 he made his professional debut in Europe. For nineteen years he has resided in Milwaukee but prior to that time lived in various cities in Wisconsin, Iowa and in the south, and for three years in Berlin, Germany. The development of his native talent has gained him national and international fame. From 1907 until 1909 he taught in Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin, and was then a member of the faculty of the Marquette University College of Music from 1911 until 1928. Since the latter year he has been a member of the faculty of the Wisconsin Conservatory of Music. These connections at once indicate his high standing in the teaching profession and he has won even greater fame as a concert pianist under New York management. His concert work began in Germany, where he also spent a year and a half as assistant to Professor Martin Krause in Berlin. The Koenigliche Zeitung, commenting on his first concert in Leipzig, predicted that "Robert Adams-Buell will unquestionably belong to the ranks of the great pianists." He met with continued success in his concert work in Germany and has gained a distinctive position in art circles of America and of Canada since his return to his native land. He has been heard in numerous recitals and public appearances throughout the North American continent and has shared honors on the programs of such distinguished artists as Antonio Scotti, David Bispham, Riccardo Martin, Luella Melius, Fritz Kreisler, Jeanne Gerville-Reache, Jaroslav Kocian, Jean Gerardy and the Flonzaley Quartette. Mr. Adams-Buell has fully justified the prophecy of his Berlin teacher and the favorable comment that was made of him when he made his debut in the Beethovensaal during the third year of his study in Germany. Inheriting from his mother a love of music, he has continually perfected himself in the technique of the art, while his natural love therefor is expressed in his sympathetic interpretation of the master composers of all lands and ages.

BERTRAND LICHTENBERGER

Bertrand Lichtenberger is numbered among Milwaukee's successful real estate men and is widely known in this city, where he has built up an extensive and important business. He was born in Shannon, Carroll county, Illinois, on the 26th of July, 1876, and is a son of William and Mary Ellen Lichtenberger. His father, who was of German and French stock, was a descendant of General Bertrand, who served in the French Army under Napoleon I. The mother was of Irish descent. Mr. Lichtenberger graduated from the high school of Savanna, Illinois, attended Knox College and then entered the law school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His home was in Savanna for twenty years, after which he was for twenty-three years a resident of Chicago, where he was engaged in law practice. During the past five years his home has been in Milwaukee, where the real estate business has commanded his attention. He has handled a large amount of city and suburban property, is energetic and prompt in all of his business affairs and has followed business methods which have gained for him the confidence of the people.

Mr. Lichtenberger was united in marriage to Miss Estelle Caulfield, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, who comes of Irish ancestry, being a descendant of C. Caulfield, the Earl of Charlimont. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenberger are the parents of two daughters, Atelle and Elise. Mr. Lichtenberger's religious connection is with the Roman Catholic Church and he is a consistent supporter of those things which make for the good of society and the advancement of the community's highest interests. He belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Milwaukee Yacht Club, and is a member of the Delta Chi and Phi Gamma Delta college fraternities.

CHARLES WILLIAM STARK, JR.

Charles William Stark, Jr., who has been in the service of the United States government since he entered the treasury department in 1918, is now chief estate tax officer in charge of administration of federal taxes for Wisconsin. He was born in Tiffany, Rock county, Wisconsin, August 13, 1883, his parents being Charles William and Cora May (Chapin) Stark, natives of the same county. Charles William Stark, Sr., who was born in Vermont in 1840 enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a private of the Thirteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Soon afterward he was transferred to the Thirty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which he served during the four years of hostilities between the north and the south. He received the successive warrants in his company, became a commissioned officer and quickly won promotion in rank until he had gained his majorate. It was as a major of infantry that he was finally discharged with honors in 1865. Major Stark served with the Army of the Tennessee in the battle of Nashville, the capture of Spanish Fort and the battle of Atlanta and spent forty-seven days in the trenches at Vicksburg. After the war he became one of the charter members of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee and at his death was succeeded in the membership of that organization by his eldest son, Charles William Stark, Jr. The latter's paternal grandfather, William Hubbard Stark, settled in Rock county with his family in 1846. William H. Stark, served two terms in the Wisconsin legislature, and was a member of the Vermont legislature before coming to Wisconsin, and representatives of both the Stark and Chapin families had figured prominently in the history of the Green Mountain state from the days prior to the Revolutionary period.

Charles William Stark, Jr., pursued his early education in the grade and high schools of his native county and continued his studies in the University of Wisconsin, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1908, while two years later, in 1910, he was graduated from the law department of the same institution with the LL. B. degree. While attending the university he became a brother of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity. Mr. Stark successfully practiced law in Milwaukee, in association with Judge Carpenter, from 1910 until 1918 and in the latter year entered the service of the United States government in the treasury department. He is now chief estate tax officer in charge of administration of federal taxes for the state of Wisconsin, performing his important duties in this connection in a most commendable and highly satisfactory manner.

Mr. Stark was a candidate for state senator from the ninth district on the republican ticket in 1914, but was defeated by a close margin by David G. Jennings. He is a prominent member of the Wisconsin Club and is at present serving on its board of directors as well as in the official capacity of secretary. He also has membership in the Oconomowoc Country Club and has won an extensive circle of warm friends in social relations.

RAY W. SCHMITT

Ray W. Schmitt, secretary of the Sherman Park Building and Loan Association, is a native of Milwaukee and a son of Joseph C. and Christina (Eschweiler) Schmitt, both of whom were born in Washington county, this state. In 1898 they were married in Milwaukee and have since resided here. Joseph Schmitt, who was then twenty-six years of age, obtained employment with the Standard Paper Company, with which he has since been connected. His initial position was that of a driver and he is now in charge of the stock room. To him and his wife were born six children, five of whom are living: Isabelle, the wife of R. J. Kastenholz, who is employed in the office of the A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee; Ray W.; Sylveria, who is the wife of John J. Ries, a carpenter with Henry Nesser; Joseph L., a student in St. John's Cathedral high school; and Alice, who is attending the Holy Angels Academy high school.

Ray W. Schmitt pursued his education in St. Ann's parochial school and in the Washington high school of Milwaukee, which he attended for two years. At the age of fifteen years he became an office boy in the employ of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Milwaukee, remaining with that corporation for a little more than a year and winning promotion to a clerkship. During the World war he was a record clerk for the Newport Chemical Company. He afterward became a general office clerk with the Ladish Milling Company and subsequently was made traffic clerk with the same firm. In March, 1922, he became secretary and a director of the Sherman Park Building and Loan Association, which position he has since continuously and successfully filled. The association was incorporated November 28, 1921, and is under the supervision of the State Banking Commission. This company in 1929 had placed mortgage loans to the sum of $2,214,535, while its total assets amounted to $2,384,361. This indicates a gradual increase in the business since December, 1922, when the annual report showed accounts of $85,598. Associated with Mr. Schmitt in the business are John G. Jansen, who is president of the company, J. H. Weber, vice president, and J. E. Kunkel, treasurer. This organization has membership in the Milwaukee County Building and Loan League, the Wisconsin League of Building and Loan Associations and the United States League of Building and Loan Associations. For three years Mr. Schmitt has been secretary of the Milwaukee County League of Building and Loan Associations and he is also serving as secretary of the Sherman Park Realty Company.

Mr. Schmitt resides with his parents at 1272 Thirty-eighth street, Milwaukee, and the family are communicants of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, also to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

FREDERICK C. WESTFAHL, Jr.

The present referee in bankruptcy for the eastern district of Wisconsin, Frederick C. Westfahl, Jr., has a splendid record of service in connection with the federal courts and is recognized as possessing to a marked degree the personal qualities and legal attainments essential to a proper discharge of his official duties. Born in Milwaukee on the 17th of January, 1876, he is a son of Frederick C. and Katherine (Freitag) Westfahl. The father was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1850 and when about six years of age was brought to this country by his foster parents, who also bore the name of Westfahl. He acquired a good public school education and on leaving school learned the file making business. Eventually he engaged in file manufacturing on his own account and, meeting with encouraging success, carried this on during the remainder of his life, his death occurring in April, 1911, at the age of sixty. After his death the business was continued by his son Philip C., who recently served as sheriff and later as register of deeds of Milwaukee county. Frederick C. Westfahl was a republican in his political alignment and his religious connection was with the Evangelical Church. He is survived by his widow, who is still residing in this city. She was born in Nassau, Germany, March 24, 1854, and is a daughter of Daniel and Katherine Freitag. Her parents were of German nativity, but eventually came to Milwaukee, where the father engaged in boring wells. Of the fourteen children of Mr. and Mrs. Westfahl, eight are living, namely: Philip C., Frederick C., Jr., Sophie, Tillie, Bernard, Elsie, Charles and Adele.

Frederick C. Westfahl, Jr., attended the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the East Division high school in 1895, and then entered the Milwaukee Law School (now the law department of Marquette University), from which he was graduated in September, 1897. He passed the required bar examination and was admitted to practice in the state and federal courts. In January, 1896, he was appointed deputy clerk of the United States district court, in which office he continued until January 1, 1902, when he entered upon the private practice of his profession in partnership with Benjamin Poss, under the firm name of Westfahl & Poss. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Westfahl was elected to the Wisconsin general assembly from the fourth Milwaukee district, comprising the fifteenth and sixteenth wards, and served two terms in that body, during which period he was a member of a number of important committees and did effective work. In 1905 he was again appointed deputy clerk of the United States court, in which capacity he served until January 1, 1909, when he was appointed clerk of the United States court for the eastern district of Wisconsin. He thus served in a very creditable manner until September 1, 1927, when he was appointed referee in bankruptcy and is the present incumbent of that office.

On July 14, 1910, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Westfahl was united in marriage to Miss Ella Prengel, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Herman and Emma (Roggow) Prengel, both of whom were members of old and well known families of this city. In his political views Mr. Westfahl has always been aligned with the republican party and has done much effective work in its ranks. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, and several civic organizations and maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association. He stands high in the regard of all who have business in his office and has discharged his duties in an eminently satisfactory manner.

DAVID WHEELER BLOODGOOD

Among Milwaukee's rising young attorneys is David Wheeler Bloodgood, practicing as a member of the firm of Bloodgood, Stebbins & Bloodgood, with offices at 622 North Water street. He is a native son of the city, born June 25, 1899, his parents being Wheeler Peckham and Elizabeth Twombley (Farrand) Bloodgood. Extended mention of the family is made on another page of this work in connection with the sketch of Wheeler P. Bloodgood.

In the acquirement of an education David W. Bloodgood attended the grade schools of Milwaukee, the old German-English Academy and St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, spending two years in the last named institution. Following his graduation in 1917 he entered the University of Wisconsin and left in November, 1917, when he enlisted in the United States Army and for a year and a half was a private of Headquarters Company, 121st Field Artillery of the Thirty-second Division, with which he served in France, fighting in every engagement in which the division participated. In one battle he was gassed. After his return to America he was a student in the University of Wisconsin for two and one-half years, then spent one semester at the law school of Marquette University and thereafter continued his law studies at the University of Chicago for two more years. He then entered the law office of his father and in 1925 passed his bar examination. He practiced as an associate of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood until 1930, when he became a partner in the firm of Bloodgood, Stebbins & Bloodgood, of which his brother, Francis J., is a member. He is a member of the Chicago Bar Association, the Wisconsin Bar Association, the Commercial Law League of America, the American Bar Association and was recording secretary of the Commercial Law League of America, 1929 and 1930.

On the 7th of June, 1924, Mr. Bloodgood was united in marriage to

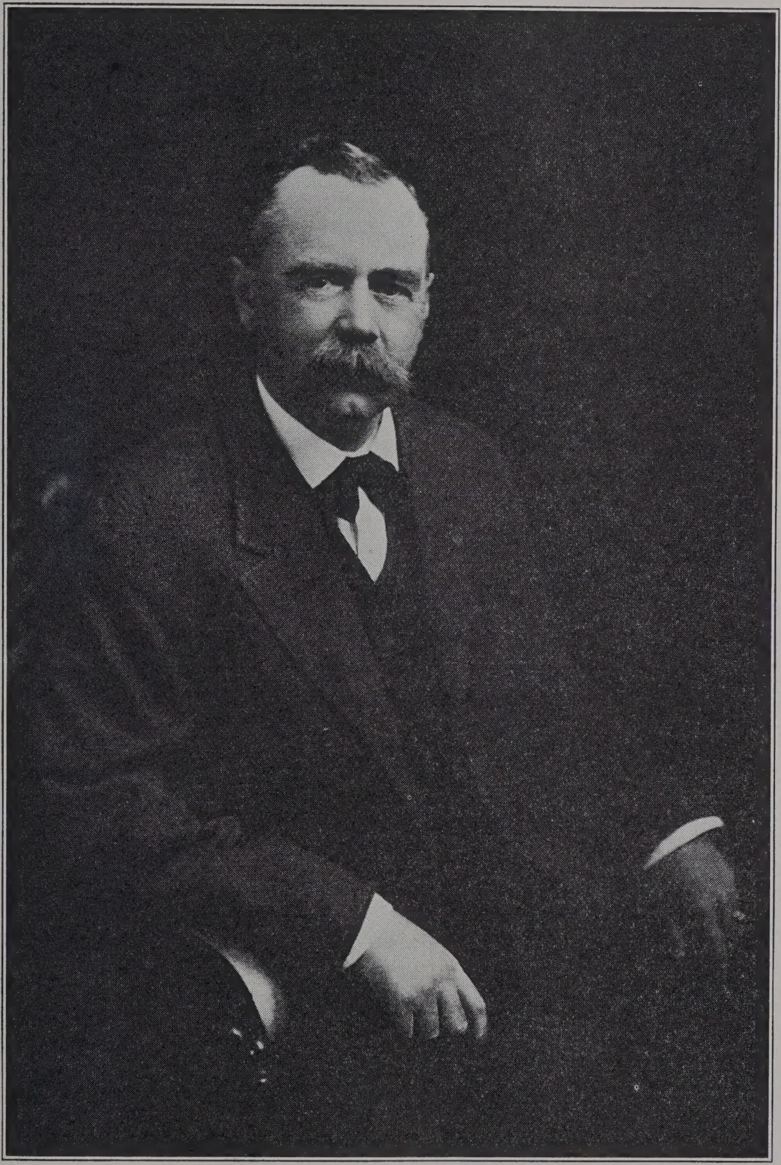
Miss Elinor Mueller and to them have been born two children: Clara Elizabeth, whose natal day was June 16, 1926; and Edward Wheeler, who was born January 19, 1929, and died on the 28th of July following.

Mr. Bloodgood belongs to the Town Club, the University Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Milwaukee Rowing Club and the Inter Fraternity Club of Chicago. As a college student he became a member of Sigma Nu, a social fraternity, and Phi Alpha Delta, a legal fraternity. Water sports constitute his favorite form of recreation. He is also very fond of reading and has made a hobby of collecting books. His religious faith is indicated by his membership in St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Milwaukee.

CONRAD NIEDERMAN

Conrad Niederman was a lifelong resident of Milwaukee who long figured prominently in business circles as president of the C. H. Starke Dredge & Dock Company and was also an active factor in civic affairs. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, December 30, 1844, and thus was in his eighty-third year when he departed this life on the 28th of April, 1927. His parents, John C. U. and Martha (Bender) Niederman, were natives of Germany who emigrated to the United States in the late '30s, settling in Milwaukee. The father, who became proprietor of a general store, supplied most of the boats sailing Lake Michigan with foodstuffs. Later he was the owner of a brickyard. Martha Bender Niederman died October 1, 1853. He died in this city on the 8th of October, 1892.

Conrad Niederman pursued his education in the public schools of his native city. He was a youth of seventeen years when on the 19th of August, 1862, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company B, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He was engaged in several of the principal battles of the Civil war, as follows: Perryville, October 8, 1862; Stone River, December 30, 1862; was at General Sheridan's headquarters as provost guard and clerk and fought in the battles of Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge, but not with his regiment; Rocky Face, May 9, 1864; Resaca, May 14, 1864; Adairsville, May 17, 1864; Dallas, May 25, 1864; wounded in the battle of Dallas on May 30, 1864, and sent back to his regiment on July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; Jonesboro, September 1, 1864; Lovejoy's Station, September 5, 1864; Spring Hill, November 29, 1864; Franklin, November 30, 1864; Nashville, December 15, 1864; taken prisoner by Wheeler's cavalry after the battle of Chickamauga, paroled at McMinnville, Tennessee, and returned to General Sheridan's headquarters at Chattanooga before the battle of Missionary Ridge. When the country no longer needed his services, Mr. Niederman returned to Milwaukee and during the succeeding ten years was employed by the old Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad Company. For seven years thereafter he was engaged in the hardware business as a member of the firm of Mueller & Niederman, located on



CONRAD NIEDERMAN

Milwaukee street. In 1881 he became associated with the C. H. Starke Dredge & Dock Company, with which he remained in various capacities for nearly thirty years, when he resigned the presidency of the company on January 1, 1910. He was a man of keen business sagacity and unfaltering enterprise, who well merited the success which attended his undertakings.

On the 13th of December, 1871, Mr. Niederman was united in marriage to Miss Ella Wood, of Mukwonago, Wisconsin, daughter of John and Mary (Orme) Wood, both of whom were natives of Derbyshire, England, the former born August 24, 1819, and the latter July 24, 1823. John Wood, who operated a sawmill at Mukwonago, Wisconsin, passed away August 20, 1917, having for a number of years survived his wife, Mrs. Mary Wood, who died January 10, 1904. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Niederman became the parents of four children, of whom the eldest, Henry J., who is mentioned at length in another part of this work married Ada Bading and they have two children, Philip H. and Marion A. Ella, born in 1875, is the wife of John H. Blodget of Germantown, Pennsylvania, engaged in the bond business, and is the mother of a son, William. Mabel is the wife of Dr. H. G. Oakland, of Milwaukee, and the mother of four children: Conrad, Elizabeth, Dorothy and Mary. Dr. and Mrs. Oakland reside at 740 Sherman boulevard. Frank C. Niederman, who was born in 1888, is a successful manufacturer of Milwaukee. He resides at 3537 North Prospect avenue with his wife, Mrs. Bernice (Whalen) Niederman, and their son, Robert.

Conrad Niederman gave his political support to the republican party and made a most creditable record in various positions of public honor and trust. He was a member of the Milwaukee board of alderman in 1870 and also did commendable work on the school board. He served for four years on the first Milwaukee board of civil service commissioners, was also a member of the fire and police commission and from 1913 until his death in 1927 served on the Milwaukee sewerage commission. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, being a past master of Excelsior Lodge, F. & A. M., and attaining the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Episcopal Church. His death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for his life had been an upright and honorable one and he was uniformly respected and esteemed. His remains were interred in Forest Home Cemetery of Milwaukee.

JOHN STATTNER, JR.

Entering into active association with the Bahn-Frei Mutual Building & Loan Association at its organization in 1907, John Stattner, Jr., is today secretary and one of the directors of the organization, which holds an enviable position in building and loan circles of Milwaukee. He was born in this city July 14, 1882, and is a son of John and Sophie Stattner, who are natives of Germany. They became residents of Milwaukee about forty-seven years ago and since that time have continuously resided here.

At the usual age John Stattner, Jr., entered the public schools, continuing his studies to the age of fourteen, when he started out to provide for his own support by becoming a printer's devil. He retained active connection with the printing craft for about a quarter of a century and in 1907 became associated with the Bahn-Frei Mutual Building & Loan Association as the assistant secretary. This company was organized in 1907, Mr. Stattner being one of the group which brought the organization into existence. At first it occupied very small quarters in the rear of the commodious suite now utilized for the conduct of the business, which has had a steady and substantial growth, and today the company is accounted one of the larger of the conservative building and loan organizations of Milwaukee. From the position of assistant secretary in 1907, Mr. Stattner has made steady progress and in 1913 became secretary and one of the directors of the association, so that he has since had voice in its management and control.

In 1918, Mr. Stattner was married to Miss Martha Lorenz, of Milwaukee, and they have a wide acquaintance here, enjoying the warm regard of many friends. Mr. Stattner belongs to the Turnverein but has never been a clubman, preferring to concentrate his efforts and attention upon his business affairs, whereby he has won place among the substantial residents of his native city.

FLOYD E. JENKINS

Floyd E. Jenkins, who has been engaged in the practice of law for the past fifteen years, is widely recognized as an able, resourceful and trustworthy attorney, who has attained success in his profession because he has worked hard and consistently for it. He was born at Lake Crystal, Minnesota, May 2, 1892, and is a son of Edward F. and Mary (Davis) Jenkins, the former born February 3, 1858, and the latter July 20, 1860. Both were of Welsh descent and Mr. Jenkins' maternal great-great-grandfather was one of the last of his line to resist the English in their conquest of the Welsh people, so that he was in plain words a rebel of the highest order. The paternal grandfather had a prominent part in resisting the Indian outbreak that took place at New Ulm, Minnesota, during the Civil war, and his son Edward F. lived at that place when about five years of age, during the period of the exciting event referred to.

Floyd E. Jenkins attended the grade and high schools at Lake Crystal, Minnesota, and Bangor, Wisconsin, then entered Carroll College, at Waukesha, Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1913, and was graduated from the law school of the University of Wisconsin with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in June, 1916. During the years of his high school, college and law courses he resided at Bangor, but in 1916 came to Milwaukee, where he has since remained. In July, 1916, he entered upon the practice of law in association with the firm of Glicksman, Gold & Corrigan, maintaining that relation until October, 1928, since which time he has practiced alone. His offices are at 611 Caswell building, and in the practice he specializes in appellant matters and income tax reports, in both of which he is an expert. On June 2, 1930, he was appointed United States Court Commissioner.

On April 27, 1918, in Milwaukee, Mr. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Alma M. Gehrz, who was born in this city, February 15, 1893, and is a daughter of John F. and Anna (Rahn) Gehrz. Her parents were born in Germany and the father is deceased, while the mother, who was born in 1852, is still living, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mrs. Jenkins' brother, Gustave G. Gehrz, is a judge of the circuit court of Milwaukee county and is represented on other pages of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are the parents of a daughter, Margaret Anne, eleven years of age.

Mr. Jenkins gives his political support to the republican party and his religious connection is with the Sherman Boulevard Congregational Church of Milwaukee. He is a member of Hiram W. Sawyer Lodge, No. 338, F. and A. M., of which he has been a trustee since its inception; Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E. and Nettie Y. Kenny Chapter, No. 268, O. E. S., of which he is the associate patron and of which Mrs. Jenkins is a past worthy matron. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Westmoor Country Club and of the Phi Alpha Tau, an honorary forensic fraternity. He maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is very highly regarded by his brother lawyers, while throughout his acquaintance he is greatly esteemed for his ability, success and sterling character.

DANIEL W. HOAN

Daniel W. Hoan, who has rendered signally able and appreciated service as mayor of Milwaukee since 1916, is a native of this state, having been born in Waukesha, on the 12th of March, 1881, and is a son of Daniel W. and Margaret A. (Hood) Hoan. The paternal grandfather, John Horan, as the family name was then spelled, was a native of Ireland, whence he came to America about 1825 and settled in St. Sylvester, Quebec, Canada, where he spent his remaining years. There he followed farming and also shoemaking. His son, Daniel W. Hoan, was born at St. Sylvester in 1841, and was there reared and educated. He was a veteran of the Civil war in this country, for which he enlisted in a New York regiment. He served two years and at the close of hostilities was discharged with the rank of color sergeant. He then settled in Waukesha, Wisconsin, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1895, at the age of fifty-four years. He was engaged in the manufacturing and erection of pumps and windmills and was prominent and influential in his community. In his political views he was first a democrat, but later became an ardent supporter of the populist party. Margaret A. (Hood) Hoan was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and was a member of a pioneer

Wisconsin family. Her ancestors settled in this country in colonial days and five members of her family in direct line participated in the war of the Revolution, one of them holding the rank of captain. Mrs. Hoan was of English and German lineage. She died in Waukesha in February, 1927. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoan were born five children, three sons and two daughters, as follows: William Henry, a resident of Waukesha; George Francis, of Milwaukee; Ellen, who died March 9, 1881; Gertrude J., the wife of Henry Losey, of Waukesha; and Daniel W., of this review.

Daniel W. Hoan received his early education in the public schools of Waukesha, after which he attended the University of Wisconsin. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905, and was president of his class. He prepared for his life work by a course in the Chicago Kent College of Law, and was admitted to practice in 1908. During his years of college work Mr. Hoan had been earning his way—in fact, he began earning his own livelihood at the age of fourteen years, when he began an apprenticeship to become a cook. He followed that line of work, in a number of the leading hotels in Milwaukee, Chicago and New York city, and, being wisely economical in managing his finances, he paid his way through college. One year after graduating from the University of Wisconsin, Mr. Hoan engaged in the restaurant business on State and Van Buren streets, Chicago, conducting that enterprise for one year, when he entered law school. He was successful in law practice from the start and soon won an important clientele. He was attorney for the State Federation of Labor, and in that capacity drafted and promoted the passage of the workmen's compensation act by the Wisconsin state legislature, this being the first one adopted by any legislature in this country. In April, 1910, Mr. Hoan was elected city attorney of Milwaukee, in which capacity he served until 1916, when he was elected mayor of this city, in which office he has, by successive reelections, been continued to the present time, his present term expiring in 1932. During the World war he served as chairman of the council of defense for Milwaukee county and as mayor had charge of the administration of the national draft, appointing the ward and district boards. Professionally he has also served as attorney for the American Metal Products Company, of Milwaukee.

On October 9, 1909, at Morris, Grundy county, Illinois, Mr. Hoan was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Bernice Magner, who was born there and is a daughter of Michael and Bridget (Walsh) Magner. Her family formerly owned property in Chicago, their lands embracing the present site of the Dearborn street railroad station. Mr. and Mrs. Hoan are the parents of two children, Daniel W., III, born July 22, 1910, and Agnes B., born January 22, 1916. The family resides in an attractive home at 3322 Kilbourn avenue, and they also have a country home at Eagle River, Wisconsin, where Mr. Hoan spends his vacations in rest and recreation. Politically he is a socialist and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, and is an associate member of the Princes of Syracuse, the junior auxiliary of the Knights of Pythias. The occasion of his induction into the last named order was made a notable event, a number of national and state officials of the order being present. Mr. Hoan was a close friend of the late Victor L. Berger, and after the death of the late congressman, the mayor arranged for funeral honors befitting the station and past services of the deceased, including a civilian guard of honor during the period in which the body lay in state at the city hall. Mayor Hoan stands consistently for those things which contribute to the public welfare and the advancement of society. He is a man of strong character and fine personality and throughout the city of which he is the executive head commands the highest respect and confidence.

LOUIS M. KOTECKI

Louis M. Kotecki has served as city comptroller of Milwaukee for the past eighteen years, his long retention in this important position standing in strong evidence of the able and satisfactory manner in which he has discharged his official duties. Born in Milwaukee on the 8th day of July, 1880, he is a son of Albert and Barbara Kotecki. His father was born in Posen, Poland, where he was reared and educated, and also learned the trade of a tailor. He came to the United States in 1873, locating in Milwaukee, where he was employed at his trade for many years, retiring from active work in 1903. His death occurred in 1928, at the age of eighty-two years. He gave his support to the republican party and took a great interest in political and civic affairs. His wife passed away in 1914, at the age of fifty-eight years. To them were born twelve children, of whom six survive, Frank, Louis, Adam, Victoria, Laura and May.

Louis M. Kotecki attended the public and parochial schools, was graduated from St. Joseph's high school and attended the Milwaukee Law School for eighteen months. When fourteen years of age he began to earn his own living by selling newspapers and later became a reporter on one of the city papers, subsequently becoming advertising agent and collector. When eighteen years of age he enlisted for the Spanish-American war, becoming a bugler in Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry. When twenty-two years of age he was elected constable for the tenth district and in 1906 was elected justice of the peace, which position he filled until 1912. In 1910 he was a candidate for county clerk on the democratic ticket, but was defeated. During the period of his incumbency as justice of the peace he frequently presided in the district court in the temporary absence of Judge Neelen. In 1912 Mr. Kotecki was elected city comptroller, in which office he has made an enviable record.

On November 25, 1917, in St. Adelbert's Church, Milwaukee, Mr. Kotecki was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Pozorski, a daughter of Stephen and Rosalia Pozorski, members of an old and well known Polish family of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Kotecki are the parents of two children, Rose Marie, born October 18, 1919, and Jeanette Loraine, born September 10, 1921. The family resides at 715 Layton boulevard. Mr. Kotecki is a member of Walker Lodge, No. 123, K. P.; Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E.; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Sons of Polish Pioneers, of which he has been president for the past fifteen years; the Polish National Alliance; the Polish Association of America; the Camels and the Modern Woodmen of America; the old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee County, Allyn Capron Camp, No. 19, United Spanish War Veterans, and Brotherhood of American Yeomen. During the World war he took an active part in promoting the various Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, and not only did effective work privately, but made many speeches in support of the various local war activities. He and his family are members of St. Adelbert's Roman Catholic Church. Personally Mr. Kotecki is very popular, because of a genial and unassuming manner, and his official record has gained for him the unreserved esteem of his fellowmen.

CHARLES LYNDSAY DUNLOP

Charles Lyndsay Dunlop, general agent at Milwaukee for the Goodrich Transit Company, belongs to that class of men whose advancement has resulted from individual merit, capability and determination. He was born in this city January 12, 1861, a son of John Wilson Dunlop, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland, who completed his education in the University of Edinburgh, where he specialized in botany. In the spring of 1840 he arrived in Milwaukee, where he established and conducted a floral business. In the course of years, however, the man and his work became better known in London than in Milwaukee. In Hyde Park, London, there are several trees bearing bronze plaques containing eulogies of Mr. Dunlop. He married Ann Eliza Griswold, the adopted daughter of Lyndsay Ward, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and who was the last chairman of the board of trustees of the village of Milwaukee and as ex-officio swore Solomon Juneau into office as the first mayor of Milwaukee. He likewise wrote the inaugural address which Mr. Juneau delivered on that occasion, and in many ways he was closely associated with the history of the city in its pioneer days. His adopted daughter, Ann Eliza Griswold, was born in Massachusetts and arrived in Milwaukee in 1837. Here in 1848 she became the wife of John Wilson Dunlop, who passed away in 1909 at the venerable age of ninety-seven years, while his wife survived until 1917. At one time he was sheriff of Milwaukee county.

Their son, Charles L. Dunlop, acquired his early education here and, passing through consecutive grades, was in due time graduated from the local high school. He then secured a clerical position with the Milwaukee Railroad and a year later was advanced to chief clerk with an increased salary of fifty dollars per month. Preparations had already been made for his entrance into Cornell University but the advancement in his business status and more particularly in his salary decided him to remain with the railroad. In 1899 he became agent for the Hoosic Tunnel Fast Freight and continued to serve in that connection until 1917, when he became assistant to the general agent of the Goodrich Transit Company. In 1920 he was advanced to the general agency, which he has since held. He is thoroughly familiar with every phase of the steamship business in connection with navigation on the Great Lakes and his powers as an executive well qualify him for the onerous duties that devolve upon him in this connection.

On the 12th of March, 1884, Mr. Dunlop was married to Miss Minnie Collins, the eldest grandchild of Christopher Latham Schultz, inventor of the typewriter. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop became the parents of three children and now have nine grandchildren. Their son, Thomas Wilson Dunlop, married Clara Roebel, whose father at one time owned the largest art store in Milwaukee, and they have three children, Ruth, Mary and Thomas, Jr. Lila, the second of the family, became the wife of Paul J. Porter, treasurer of the Fuller-Warren Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, and they have three children, James Dunlop, Alice Porter and Donald. The youngest of the family is Charles L. Dunlop, Jr., a contractor of Milwaukee, who married Elsie Grunewald, a daughter of Charles Grunewald, at one time a prominent contractor of this city.

The name of Charles L. Dunlop, Sr., appears on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Kiwanis Club, the Milwaukee Traffic Club, the Old Settlers' Club, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M. He is serving as president of the Milwaukee River & Harbor Association and is an honorary member of the Army & Navy Union, the United Spanish War Veterans and the General Memorial Association. These connections indicate how closely he is associated with interests which bear upon the welfare and progress of the city and his generous support is given to any movements which he deems vital to Milwaukee's upbuilding and advancement.

BRADLEE VAN BRUNT

Of New England ancestry, Bradlee Van Brunt was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 2, 1885. He is a son of Henry and Alice (Osborn) Van Brunt. The father, a well known architect, was formerly a resident of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in 1886 went west to Kansas City, Missouri, with the John Quincy Adams interests as architect for the Union Pacific Railway Company. While at Cambridge he had engaged in business in partnership with William Ware and they were the architects of many of the buildings of Harvard University. Through his notable achievements in the line of his profession Mr. Van Brunt gained international renown and he designed the Electricity building at the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, he was also on the committee of architects for the St. Louis and Paris Expositions and was for some years president of the American Institute of Architects. In 1895 he retired from the practice of architecture and returned to Massachusetts, establishing his home in Boston, where he passed away in the same year.

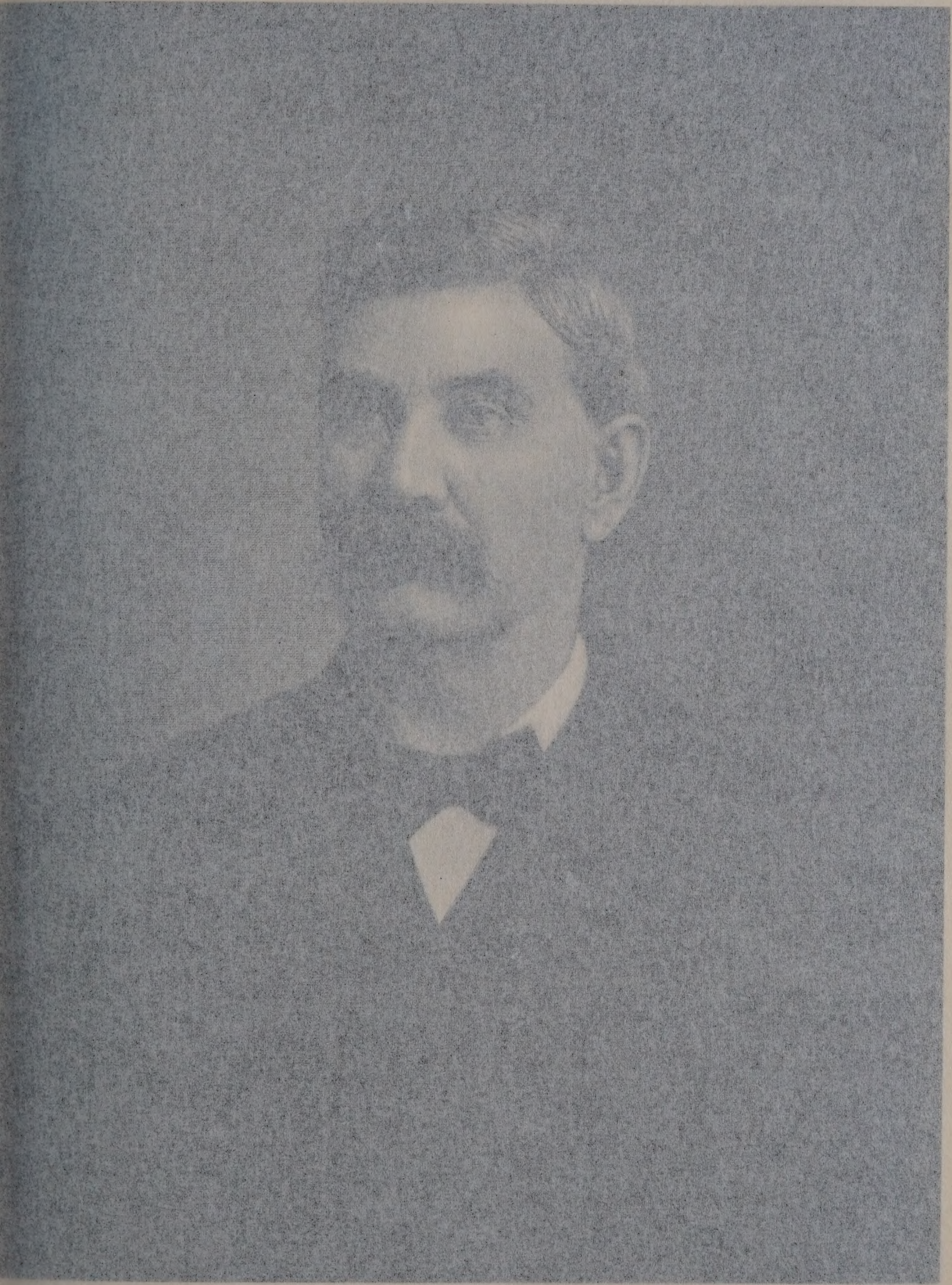
Bradlee Van Brunt attended Pomfret School at Pomfret, Connecticut, and entered Harvard University in 1904. He graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then came to Milwaukee with the Bucyrus-Erie Company and here remained until 1926 as manager of publicity. Since that time he has been special representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He makes his headquarters in Milwaukee. Mr. Van Brunt went to the Mexican border in 1916 as a private in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. During the World war he went to France as a second lieutenant in the One Hundred and Twentieth Field Artillery, of the Thirty-second Division and returned a captain.

On the 2d of October, 1920, Mr. Van Brunt was married to Miss Laura Russell, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Harvey Russell, of Milwaukee. To Mr. and Mrs. Van Brunt were born three children: Bradlee, Jr., in 1922, George Russell, in 1924; and a daughter, Marion, in 1927. Mr. Van Brunt is a member of the Town Club, the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the University Club, and the Harvard Club of this city of which he was president for two years. He is also a member of the Harvard Club of New York city.

ROBERT MILLS SCEETS

In a history of those who have contributed to the development and upbuilding of Milwaukee mention should be made of Robert Mills Sceets, who was for many years a prominent figure in business circles here. He was born in this city June 5, 1849, the youngest of a large family. His birth occurred on the west side and for sixty-five years he remained a resident of Milwaukee, passing away February 25, 1914. His father, Nicholas Sceets, was of Pennsylvania Dutch and Holland descent and died in Milwaukee when his son Robert was but five years of age. The mother of Robert M. Sceets bore the maiden name of Susan Mills, was a native of Belfast, Ireland, and belonged to an old, wealthy and prominent family of Protestant Irish who were the owners of large linen bleacheries and manufactories in Ireland. Crossing the Atlantic about 1813, the Mills family settled in Toronto, province of Ontario, Canada. The family home was established in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1844.

Robert M. Sceets attended the old First Ward school of his native city and as a lad started out in the business world with the firm of Sherwin, Nowell & Pratt, wholesale dry goods merchants, who engaged in the sale of men's woolen clothes. He worked directly under Henry Clay Payne, later postmaster-general of the United States, and between the two a warm friendship sprung up that continued until it was severed by death. From the outset of his business career Mr. Sceets steadily advanced. For a time he engaged in the lumber business in Whitehall, Michigan, after which he returned to Milwaukee and was connected with the Chicago & North Western and with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. His last active work was with the Rutland Transit Company of Milwaukee but for several years prior to his death he lived retired, giving his attention to the supervision of coal mining interests which he held in Tennessee.



Robt M Scott

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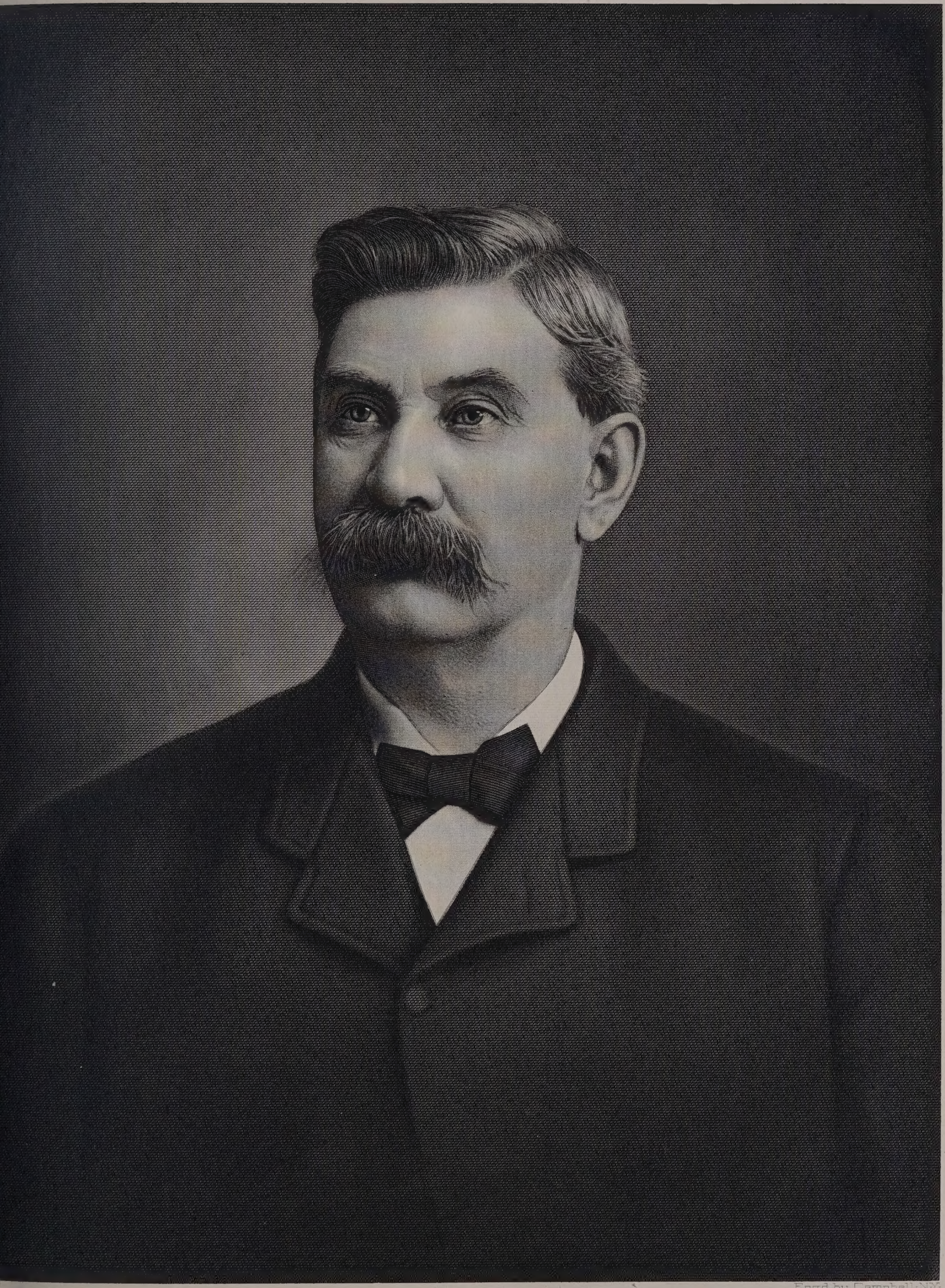

Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

Robt. M. Scott

It was in 1871 that Mr. Sceets was united in marriage to Miss Eleanora Josephine Olds, who was born May 8, 1848, in the family home at Clinton and South Water streets on the south side, the section being then known as Walkers Point. The Olds residence was one of the first built in that locality and was torn down in 1887. George Olds, the father of Mrs. Sceets, came from the state of New York and was one of the pioneer settlers of Milwaukee, having succeeded to the ownership of a bakery shop established by his father. This was the first enterprise of the character in the city and was the nucleus of one of the largest baking plants of Milwaukee today. George Olds married Sophie Evans, who came from Sköen, Norway, arriving in this country in early girlhood. Mr. and Mrs. Sceets had two daughters: Eva Josephine, who married Lawrence A. Olwell; and Laura Alice, who married Thomas Henry Gill. Both daughters were born, reared and educated in Milwaukee and have always had a great love for the city and a keen interest in its growth. Mrs. Gill is the mother of three children: William T., Robert H. and Elizabeth.

When Mr. Sceets went to cast his first vote he was challenged because of his very youthful appearance, but Matthew Hale Carpenter, an early settler of Milwaukee and later United States senator, vouched for "Bob," as Mr. Sceets was known to Mr. Carpenter and was always lovingly called by his many friends in all walks of life. He was lovable and genial, was ever extremely careful of the feelings and rights of others and had a high sense of justice and honor. He likewise possessed a keen sense of humor and was an excellent story teller and entertainer, so that he was a popular figure in social gatherings. He was a member of Captain Sheffles' company of the old Light Guard, under the command of Colonel Starkweather, and at all times he was interested in everything that had to do with the welfare and progress of his city and its substantial development along civic lines. His political support was given to the republican party, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, being an early member of Elcelsior Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M.; and Excelsior Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., of which he was past high priest. In the activities of the order he took a keen interest and served on the council for the Masonic sick. He held membership in St. John's Episcopal Church, which was the first house of worship erected on the south side and of which his family are still communicants.

GUIDO J. HANSEN

Guido J. Hansen is widely known as the head of the Hansen Storage Company, which is the principal concern in its line in Milwaukee, and has shown himself a progressive and enterprising business man. Mr. Hansen was born in Milwaukee and is a son of Theo and Louise (Dilg) Hansen. His father was born in Husum, Germany, in 1846 and was brought to the United States in childhood, his parents settling on a farm near Kilbourn, Columbia county, Wisconsin. The family passed through the usual privations and hardships of pioneer days and eventually established a general store at Kilbourn, in which Guido J. Hansen and several of his brothers were interested, each having charge of a department. One department was concerned entirely with the handling of hops, another department bought and sold furs, and the store handled a general line of furnishings, hats and gloves. Sometime between 1875 and 1880, the family moved to Milwaukee and established a business in the third ward. One department, which was operated as the Hansen Malt and Hop Company, was eventually sold to the American Malting Company. Their original building was destroyed by fire in 1893 and a new plant was built on South Bay street, and was developed into the largest malting plant in Milwaukee. The third ward location laid unoccupied until 1903, when the Hansen Storage Company built its first warehouse. In 1905 the Hansen Storage Company was established and incorporated, with Theo Hansen as president; J. M. Riebs, vice president, and Guido J. Hansen, secretary and treasurer, and Mr. Hansen remained at the head of that enterprise until his death, in 1910. He was married to Miss Louise Dilg, who was of Spanish descent, and whose death occurred in 1904. To these parents were born three children, Guido J., of this review; Emma, the wife of F. J. Maw, and Anita, the widow of the late August H. Vogel.

Guido J. Hansen received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee and the German-English Academy, and completed his higher education in the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota. He early became associated with his father in business, having served as secretary and treasurer of the Hansen Storage Company until his father's death, at which time he became the president of the corporation, the other officers being, J. M. Riebs, vice president, and S. W. Olson, secretary and treasurer. In 1927 the following officers of the corporation were chosen: Guido J. Hansen, president; J. M. Riebs, Jr., first vice president; U. Hansen, second vice president; James J. Grass, secretary, and S. N. Olsen, treasurer. Since the erection of the first warehouse in the third ward, other ground has been purchased and new warehouses erected until today the company owns and operates eighteen warehouses within two city blocks of the original store. The other two branches of that old store, the furs and the gents' furnishings, became the Empire Fur Factory, owned by J. D. and O. T. Hansen, who bought, sold and made fur coats, and also did a jobbing business in gloves and hats. They finally separated from the Empire Fur Company and went into the manufacture of gloves and hats under the name of the O. T. Hansen Manufacturing Company, which is now located on the Northwest side. The Hansen Storage Company has grown from an original investment of one thousand dollars into a one and a half million dollar plant, and the business policy has been changed from the old fashioned idea of a mere storage place to a system of distribution.

Immediately after the close of the war, Mr. Hansen bought from Edwin H. Abbott the dock property, known as the Shade dock, eight hundred and forty feet long, adjacent to the harbor entrance. This dock was originally built by Mr. Abbott when he was endeavoring to induce the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central to come into the city from the south underground and under the river. The terminal was to be at Wisconsin street, where the post office now stands, and it was planned for the railroads to also get out of the city underground. When the deal fell through, Mr. Abbott was the owner of large holdings of real estate, which he gradually disposed of until at the time of his death his only property was the Abbott & Colby building.

Mr. Hansen was united in marriage to Miss Ursula Titcomb, who was born and reared in Chicago, Illinois. To that union were born two children, Louise, who is at home, and Theodore L., who is a student in the University of Virginia. Mr. Hansen is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity. He has shown himself a keen and sagacious business man, possessing splendid executive ability, and his sterling integrity, business courage and progressive spirit have enabled him to build a more than local reputation for dependability in all of his affairs.

IN MEMORIAM

CAPTAIN WILLIAM FITZGERALD

Man enters life and passes out again leaving behind him the impress of good or evil. He labors either selfishly or unselfishly, he stamps the word failure upon his life, or else rounds out a career that is a blessing to his kin and to society as a whole. The lives brilliantly recorded in history are not all real successes when measured from high standards, nor are all such lives to be regarded as failures that do not reach the distinction of permanent record. Single acts of merit are frequently entered upon the pages of history in bright letters to the exclusion of deeds dark enough to eclipse such record.

On the other hand men in the plainer walks of life whose activities are not exposed to the eyes of the world are apt to perform deeds of value to mankind, of heroism and self-sacrifice, that remain unnoticed and unrecorded. The real contributors to human progress are frequently overlooked in the feverish haste of man and the multiplicity of events unless their efforts become spectacular and picturesque in character.

We are paying tribute to a plain man whose activities were confined to byways rather than the highways of life. He was identified with the constructive period of an earlier Milwaukee. The solitude of days and nights upon the waters of the Great Lakes and the peaceful activities of industrialism of Milwaukee were the scenes of his career. His labor, in its entirety and in the influences which resulted from the same, marks one of the earlier and yet a valuable contribution of the economic development of the city.

Captain William Fitzgerald lived and completed a useful life. No higher tribute can come to any man than to truthfully record these words with his name. He was born in Ireland, January 11, 1829, and came to this country with his parents at the age of six years. For a short time the family lived in New York and then came westward, locating on a farm in Michigan on the St. Clair river. Here they experienced the stern hardships and vicissitudes of pioneer life. The vessels passing up and down the St. Clair river had a great fascination for the boys raised along the banks of the river. One after another, this family of boys took up the life of vessel men on the Great Lakes. There were six brothers in the Fitzgerald family, all of whom became captains of vessels and up to the time of their death were all interested in the marine business, either as ship builders, ship owners or ship managers.

The Star and Crescent, which was the private flag of the so-called "Fitzgerald Fleet," became known all over the Great Lakes, and this fleet was a big factor in building up the marine business of the port of Milwaukee. When William Fitzgerald arrived at the age of twenty-one years, he was captain of his own vessel. In order to secure the command he walked early in the spring when the snow was still on the ground from Traverse City, Michigan, to Mackinac, a distance of some seventy odd miles, consuming three days time, meeting no one on the trip from the time he left, until he arrived within the confines of Mackinac. At the age of twenty-eight years he commanded the "Hans Crocker," the largest vessel then on the Great Lakes. When a young man, during the winter season, when he had no work to do, it was his pleasure to get together a number of men of his own age and vocation and engage a teacher, turn the cabin of his vessel into a classroom and receive the benefits of an education. That fondness for the study of the best things was evidenced all through his life.

He came to Milwaukee on December 5, 1852, and followed the life of a captain and vessel owner until 1871, when he became United States inspector of hulls at the port of Milwaukee. This work he continued up to the year 1904. At the time he retired he was the oldest employe in that department of the government service both in age and tenure of office. He left behind him a record of which he could justly feel proud. He took a great interest in helping young men and many a captain on the lakes today owes his position and his success to the friendly advice and encouragement of Captain William Fitzgerald.

With his death the club loses a loyal member. While he never sought distinction within its ranks or took any active part in its affairs, he manifested the keenest interest in all that the club stood for, attended many of its meetings and special functions. He was an active member and worker in the Westminster Church and at the time of his death was an elder and trustee of the same.

His executive ability, good judgment and high sense of duty won for him the confidence of his associates and contemporaries. Men stood ready to entrust their fate and fortune into his hands without bond or stipulations. He fulfilled every trust to the letter and realized every promise. This made him a factor in the lake shipping interests, which were then and are now, so vital to the commercial and industrial development of the city. It was men of his stamp that gave Milwaukee its prestige and prominence as a lake shipping centre.

High personal qualities commanded for him the respect and friendship of those who came in contact with him. He was modest and unassuming in manner, just and honorable in his dealings with men and affairs, courteous and kind as a friend and neighbor, thoughtful and loving as a husband and father.

He died on February 3, 1910, at the age of eighty-one, thus closing a life full of activity and usefulness. To his family must come that consolation which springs from the knowledge of a life well spent. He left them the most precious heritage man can confer upon man in leaving the impress of his splendid character upon his descendants, enriching them with the example and memory of a useful career and with the value of an honorable name.

"He that we loved so long
And see no more;
Loved and still loved,
Not dead, but gone before."

Respectfully submitted—Milwaukee, Wis., April 4, 1910. William George Bruce, Chairman, L. F. Pahlow, David Vance, Committee of the Old Settlers' Club.

LEONARD SOERGEL & SONS

For nearly forty years Leonard Soergel has been engaged in the plumbing business in Milwaukee and during these years has not only built up an extensive and prosperous business, but has also won an enviable reputation as a progressive, capable and honorable business man. He is now doing business under the name of Leonard Soergel & Sons, his sons George H. and Walter C. being associated with him in the business. Mr. Soergel was born in Milwaukee on the 28th of November, 1869, and is a son of George and Clara Soergel, both of whom were natives of Germany. They were reared and married in that country and in about 1838 came to the United States, establishing their home in Milwaukee, which at that time was but a village. Mr. Soergel located at what is now 570 National avenue, where he built a blacksmith shop, which is still standing and is one of the real landmarks of this city. In this shop he conducted a prosperous blacksmithing business up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1881. The business was continued by his sons John and Charles, who remained active in the business until the death of Charles in 1917, after which John remained as proprietor of the business until his death, in 1919. In the family were the following children: John; George, who died in early life; Charles; Leonard, of this review; and Barbara, the wife of Charles H. Pieplow, of Elkhorn, Wisconsin. The upper floor of the blacksmith shop referred to was used by the family for residential purposes and there the birth of Leonard Soergel occurred. He acquired his education in the public schools, after which he learned the trade of plumbing and gas fitting, at which he became an expert and was employed as a journeyman plumber until 1893, when he engaged in the plumbing business on his own account, establishing a shop at 538 National avenue, but later removed the business to 571 National avenue, where it remains. Mr. Soergel has handled many large and important contracts in his line, and has long been regarded as one of Milwaukee's substantial and dependable business men, enjoying the confidence and respect of the people among whom he has spent his life.

In 1891 Mr. Soergel was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Kroll, and to them were born two sons, George H. and Walter C., who are referred to in later paragraphs. Mr. Soergel has always kept in touch with the latest improvements in plumbing appliances and methods and has long been a member of the local, state and national master plumbers' associations. He has always given his political support to the republican party and, though never a seeker after public office, has taken a proper interest in affairs affecting the general welfare of his city. He belongs to the South Side Old Settlers' Club, the meetings of which he greatly enjoys. He has honored his community by his long and honorable career, both as a business man and citizen.

George H. Soergel was born in Milwaukee on March 18, 1896, and received his education in the public and high schools of this city, also taking a course in the plumbing division of the Milwaukee Technical School. He started working in his father's shop at the age of fourteen years, while still in school, and later was employed as a journeyman plumber there until April 16, 1926, when he was admitted to a partnership in the business, which was incorporated under the name of Leonard Soergel & Sons, and he has since closely devoted his attention to the business.

On January 14, 1926, in Waukegan, Illinois, George Soergel was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Leverson, who was born in Deerfield, Wisconsin, on November 25, 1903, and is a daughter of Svenung and Susanne (Huseboe) Leverson, the former of whom was born in Deerfield, Wisconsin, and the latter in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Soergel are the parents of a son, John Leonard, born on December 8, 1929.

George Soergel gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, as well as the Milwaukee Master Plumbers' Association and the National Master Plumbers' Association. His religious connection is with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Ascension, of which the pastor is Rev. Gustave Stearns, who was formerly chaplain of the Thirty-second Division while overseas. Mr. Soergel is a veteran of the World war, for which he enlisted on November 1, 1917, in Company K, Three Hundred and Fortieth Infantry Regiment, Eighty-fifth Division. After three months he was made a corporal, and in another month was promoted to sergeant. He was overseas with his regiment for eleven months, being located at the inter-allied training center, to which student officers from other commands came and used this regiment for training purposes and for lessons in combat and other phases of active warfare. Mr. Soergel was honorably discharged, with the rank of sergeant, in April, 1919.

Walter C. Soergel was born in Milwaukee on April 7, 1899, and received a good education, attending the public and high schools, the plumbing division of the Milwaukee Technical School, and a course in heating in the extension division of the University of Wisconsin. He received his practical training in plumbing in his father's shop, which he entered when sixteen years of age, and, like his brother, worked there as a journeyman until becoming a member of the firm on April 16, 1926.

On January 25, 1926, in Waukegan, Illinois, Mr. Soergel was united in marriage to Mrs. Gladys F. (Fralich) Hansen, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Harry and Adelle (Brownell) Fralich, both of whom also are natives of Milwaukee. By a former marriage Mrs. Soergel is the mother of a daughter, Florence A. Hansen, who was born in Milwaukee on September 1, 1917.

In his political views Mr. Soergel is independent, voting in accordance with the dictates of his judgment as to men and measures. His religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church and he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, belonging also to the Milwaukee and National Master Plumbers' Associations. The sons are popular members of the various circles to which they belong and they take a justifiable pride in maintaining the business prestige so well established by their father.

ERWIN G. WURSTER

One of the honored members of the Milwaukee bar is Erwin G. Wurster, who was for many years actively engaged in the practice of law, but is now devoting the major part of his attention to the financing and reorganization of corporations, in which he has met with marked success. Mr. Wurster was born in Milwaukee on the 3d of February, 1884, and is a son of Emanuel A. and Hattie (Schulz) Wurster. He comes of an old Milwaukee family, dating back to 1840, in which year his grandfather, Gotlieb Wurster, who was a native of Schwarzwald, Germany, came to Milwaukee, in which city he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a miller by vocation, and followed that line of business for many years. During the Civil war he organized the Watertown Rifles, of which he became the captain, but the company was never called into active service. His religious faith was that of the Lutheran Church. His death occurred in Europe in 1893, at the age of seventy-five years. Emanuel A. Wurster was reared and educated in Milwaukee. He took an active part in business affairs and became the secretary and treasurer of the Falk Corporation of this city. He is now retired and lives at 5201 Davenport street, Omaha, Nebraska. Hattie (Schulz) Wurster was born in Watertown, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Carl Schulz, a native of Germany and an early settler in Milwaukee. She is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Wurster became the parents of two children, Erwin G., of this review, and Hattie S., the wife of Charles D. Beaton, who resides in Omaha.

Erwin G. Wurster attended the Milwaukee public schools, graduating from the East Division high school, after which he attended Marquette College. He was graduated from the law school of the University of Michigan, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1906, and in that same year was admitted to the bar of this state. Soon afterwards he was appointed district attorney which position he held through three administrations, those of McGovern, Backus and McGee. In 1914 he entered into the private practice of law, in which he continued with success until 1918, when he entered the World war. He served as judge advocate of the Wisconsin State Guard prior to the war, and when the United States entered the struggle he was commissioned a captain in the federal service, being assigned to the ordnance department. He served overseas until 1920, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of captain, which rank he now holds in the Officers Reserve Corps. He resumed the practice of law, but is now retired from active professional work and is specializing in financial organizations and the reorganization of commercial enterprises.

On February 11, 1908, Mr. Wurster was united in marriage to Miss Dorothy Kiechhefer, who was born in Milwaukee and is a daughter of William H. J. and Louisa (Schroeder) Kiechhefer, both of whom represented old and well known Milwaukee families. To Mr. and Mrs. Wurster have been born three children, namely: William A., Albert J. and Dorothy Jane, all of whom were born in this city. The family home is at 1605 Lake drive.

In his political views Mr. Wurster is a strong republican and his religious connection is with the Lake Park Lutheran Church. He is a member of Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M.; McKinley Chapter, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Tripoli Country Club. He maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His favorite forms of recreation are motor touring, fishing and hunting.

JOHN WATKINS MARINER

John Watkins Mariner, a lifelong Milwaukeean, who, as president of the Mariner Realty Company, held valuable real estate throughout the city, died June 25, 1930, when sixty-two years of age.

He was born February 8, 1868, in the old Solomon Juneau residence at the corner of Milwaukee and Juneau avenues, just across from old Milwaukee College, where, for several years after the Mariners took up their abode therein, the Indians returned to seek their old friend, Solomon Juneau. John W. Mariner was a son of Ephraim and Lucinda (Watkins) Mariner, and a grandson of Miles and Millicent Seelye Mariner. William Mariner, the American progenitor of the family, emigrated to this country from France in 1765, settling in Cheshire, Connecticut. Eventually

Eng'd by Campbell N.Y.

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the Mariners removed from Connecticut to the Empire state. Ephraim Mariner, the father of John W. Mariner, bore the given name which has been bestowed upon a male member of the family for several generations back. He was born in Yates county, New York, March 27, 1827, came to Milwaukee in 1850, and was a prominent pioneer lawyer of this city, his death here occurring January 24, 1911. An extended review of his career will be found on other pages of this work. On November 17, 1858, at Waterloo, New York, he married Miss Lucinda Watkins, who was born at Fayette, New York, in 1823, and passed away in Milwaukee in 1917. Her father, Judge John Watkins, who was born in 1776, was married in November, 1810, at Waterloo, New York, to Mary Keeler, born in Athens, that state, in 1790. Charles Watkins, brother of Mrs. Lucinda (Watkins) Mariner, was a well known pioneer attorney of Milwaukee.

John W. Mariner was educated in Markham's Academy of Milwaukee, and afterward spent two years as a student in St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire. He next pursued a preparatory course in the Hopkinson School, Boston, and subsequently matriculated in Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1891. While attending the last named institution, he was manager of the football team; a member of the Hasty Pudding Institute, and also became a member of two Greek letter fraternities, the Alpha Delta Phi and Delta Kappa Epsilon. On returning to Milwaukee, he began reading law in his father's office in order to familiarize himself with the law of landlord and tenant, and other subjects connected with the realty and water power business. For many years, Mr. Mariner was president of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company, a water power company with headquarters in Appleton, Wisconsin.

The Mariner Realty Company was formed in 1920 with John W. Mariner as president, and it owns many valuable sites in the down-town districts of the city, among the most important of which was the property on the northwest corner of Sixth street and Wisconsin avenue, which has been leased for a term of ninety-nine years, and where now stands the new twenty-two story Mariner Tower, named in honor of the Mariner family.

An early real estate investment of the family was what was known as the "Mariner Farm" on Oakland avenue, a part of which is the present site of Columbia Hospital and the Milwaukee University School, and it extended west of Milwaukee-Downer College for many blocks.

Mr. Mariner's father owned a large collection of law books, many of them valuable sources of information on taxes and real estate law. The library was presented to Marquette University in 1927 by John W. Mariner. The gift helped to make the Marquette University Law Library one of the best equipped in the middle west. At the same time, he gave to the Marquette University a collection of very fine steel engravings of the justices of the Supreme Court.

John W. Mariner was a pioneer in many sports. He was one of the first to take up the game of golf here, and had much to do with organizing the Milwaukee Country Club, of which his brother was the first president, and also gave much time and attention to laying out the golf course of the Oconomowoc Country Club. In the early days he did a great deal of sailing, both on Lake Michigan and the smaller lakes of Wisconsin, being a part owner of the "Viola," one of the best known sailboats on Lake Michigan at that time. He was among the first to become interested in ice-boating, and owned several ice boats, some of which he designed and built himself. He was very fond of hunting, and every year saw him at the "Caw Caw Shooting Club" or in Dakota for the fall shooting.

Mr. Mariner was a generous contributor to many philanthropies, both public and private. In cooperation with J. E. Friend he started Columbia Hospital, and raised the money to purchase the old Knowlton Hospital and Training School for Nurses, which afterwards became Columbia Hospital. He served as president of this hospital for many years, and took a very active interest in its affairs.

John W. Mariner gave his political support to the republican party, and rendered valuable service to the government at the time of the World war in the capacity of chairman for Wisconsin of the American Protective League, and he also worked with the Navy Intelligence Department. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Protective Order of Elks, while his religious belief was indicated by his membership in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. His name was also on the membership rolls of: "The Harvard Club of Milwaukee," which he served as president; the "Milwaukee Club," of which he was president for many years; "The University Club;" "Milwaukee Country Club;" "Oconomowoc Country Club;" and the "Midwick Club of California." In the later years of his life, Mr. Mariner developed a very keen interest in etchings, and it became his greatest pleasure to collect and study them. His collection, though small, consists of the finest examples of the etcher's art, both old and modern.

John Mariner had the courteous manner of the gentleman of the old school. His attitude toward life, his thoughtfulness, and helpfulness for older people and those in trouble, gave an impression of kindliness, integrity and quiet charm that endeared him to his many friends.

On the seventeenth of October, 1894, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Mariner was united in marriage to Miss Mary Fargo Antisdel, who was born in that city on the 6th of August, 1869, her parents being Albert and Sophia Metcalf (Bradford) Antisdel. The family is of Scotch descent. Albert Antisdel, born in New York, May 7, 1840, came to Milwaukee in 1869 and was in charge of the business of the American Express Company here until 1884, when he was transferred to Chicago and promoted to the vice presidency of the company, also continuing in the responsible position of general manager until his death, which occurred October 31, 1906. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophia Metcalf Bradford, and was born at Cooperstown, New York, August 26, 1842, was of the eighth generation descended from Governor Bradford. She passed away February 10, 1913, in Milwaukee, having taken up her abode in this city following the death of her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Albert Antisdel are survived by three children, of whom Ophelia Martha married Charles Edward Blakeway of Lichfield, England, archdeacon of Stafford and canon of

Lichfield Cathedral. Lloyd Sterling Antisdel is a resident of California. Mrs. Mary Fargo (Antisdel) Mariner, the widow of John W. Mariner, was born in Chicago, but lived in Milwaukee as a child and pursued her education in Milwaukee Seminary, and in Miss Kirkland's School for Girls in Chicago. She enjoys deserved popularity in Milwaukee's social and civic circles. She was a leader in the women's war work in Wisconsin during the World war; has served as president of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin; Colonial Dames; Mayflower Society and Descendants of Colonial Governors, and is at present a trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College, Milwaukee Art Institute and a member of the Board of Columbia Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Mariner became the parents of three daughters, the eldest of whom, Millicent Watkins Mariner, born August 11, 1895, died February 13, 1902, when six years of age. Polly Antisdel Mariner, born March 7, 1898, acquired her education in the Lake School for Girls at Milwaukee, the Milwaukee-Downer Seminary, and Miss Master's School at Dobbs Ferry, New York. She became the wife of Emmet A. Donnelly, from whom she has been divorced, and they were the parents of a daughter, Deirdre Donnelly, born January 4, 1926. Constance Mariner, who received the same educational advantages as her sister Polly, was married on the 17th of November, 1926, to Joseph Durand Patton, a representative of an old Milwaukee family. They are the parents of a daughter, Polly Patton, born in this city on the 23rd of March, 1928.

AUGUST C. MOELLER

Standing high in the ranks of the legal profession in Milwaukee, being regarded as one of its leading corporation attorneys, August C. Moeller commands the respect of his fellowmen to a marked degree and has met with merited success. Born in Milwaukee on the 22d of March, 1878, he is a son of Daniel and Friederike Sophie Ulrieke Schwassmann. His father was born in Freiderickstadt, Germany, July 4, 1842, and was there reared and educated and learned the cooper trade. In may, 1872, he came direct to Milwaukee and here, on February 1, 1874, was married to Miss Schwassmann, who was born in Kogel, Mecklenburg, Germany, September 11, 1850. Mr. Moeller followed his trade in Milwaukee to the time of his death, which occurred August 30, 1910, and was survived by his widow, who died in March, 1930, at the age of eighty years. To this worthy couple were born seven children, one of whom died in infancy, while Mary, the wife of John Gehrke, of Milwaukee, died in August, 1930. The others are Martha, wife of Christ Kludt, of Milwaukee; August C.; Walter, who is connected with the Federal Rubber Company; Olga, the wife of Arthur Kronening; and Lydia, the wife of August Jennrich, of this city.

August C. Moeller attended the thirteenth ward public school, after which he was employed as a messenger boy by Turner & Timlin and later with Turner, Bloodgood & Kemper. While in that office he took up the study of law, in 1903 successfully passed the bar examination and in 1915 became a member of the firm of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood, with whom he remained until December, 1925, when he withdrew from the firm. He now engages in the general practice of law, but specializes in commercial and corporation work, in which he has shown expert ability and has been very successful.

On December 23, 1913, Mr. Moeller was united in marriage to Miss Helen Klode, who was born in this city, October 29, 1890, and is a daughter of Frank Klode. They are the parents of two children, Emily Jane and Elizabeth ("Betty"). The first family home was the one erected by Mr. Moeller at Birch avenue and Lake drive at the time of their marriage, but they now live in a splendid home at Whitefish Bay. Their former church membership was in the old St. Paul's Lutheran Church at Seventh and Galena streets, and they are now connected with the Lake Park Lutheran Church. Mr. Moeller gives his political support to the republican party. Fraternally he is a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M.; Milwaukee Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs to the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Ozaukee Country Club, is an enthusiastic fisherman and is an active member of the Izaak Walton Club.

HENRY M. GATES

Few residents of Milwaukee have a wider acquaintance than Henry M. Gates, who was long identified with newspaper interests of the city and is now reaping the rewards of a well spent life. He was born in Grafton, Wisconsin, in 1848, and is a son of Aaron B. Gates, who was born in the state of New York in 1812. When a young man of thirty-two years the father journeyed westward to Wisconsin and in 1844 settled in Grafton, where he opened a general store, remaining as its proprietor for several years. After disposing of his mercantile interests he resumed work at his trade—that of a tinsmith—and successfully engaged in that line of business until his death in 1857. In 1832 he had married Margaret Hayden, who was born in 1812 and passed away in 1869. They had three children: Josephine Virginia, who was born in 1846 and has departed this life; Henry M.; and Aurelia Jeannette, who was born in 1854 and is also deceased.

Henry M. Gates, the only surviving member of the family, was a pupil in the public schools of Grafton until 1860, when he came to Milwaukee, and here continued his studies in the Seventh Ward school. In 1863, when a youth of fifteen years, he made his initial step in the newspaper business as an apprentice with the old Evening Wisconsin but at the end of six months went to work for Messrs. Lyon & Paul, the owners of the Milwaukee News, and remained with them until 1871, steadily advancing as he gained knowledge and experience. He then returned to the Evening Wisconsin as a compositor, occupying the position until

1896, when linotype machines were installed in the plant of that paper. Afterward he spent four years in the job office of Swain & Tate and in 1900 reentered the employ of the Evening Wisconsin, acting as a collector for the publication until 1904. Interested in the business of fruit raising, Mr. Gates next went to southern Alabama, where he purchased a peach orchard, but the venture proved unprofitable and in 1906 he returned to Milwaukee, again assuming the duties of collector for the Evening Wisconsin. He was thus occupied until 1911, when he went to Chicago as station agent for the Western Electric Railway Company, and was with the corporation for twelve years, working on the twelve-hour system. In 1923 he retired and has since resided continuously in Milwaukee, making his home at 1175 Fiftieth street. During his long connection with business affairs Mr. Gates gave his best efforts to every task that he undertook, faithfully and efficiently discharging each trust reposed in him, and in the evening of life he is enjoying well earned leisure.

In 1880 Mr. Gates was married in Chicago to Miss Mary E. Drake and on July 1, 1930, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, hospitably entertaining their many friends. Charles B. Gates, the eldest of their three surviving children, was born in 1881 and following his graduation from the University of Wisconsin was made head of the chemistry department at the State Teachers College of Wisconsin, thus continuing for fifteen years. He married Miss Genevieve Day, by whom he has one child, Roy. Henry D. Gates, the twin brother of Charles B. Gates, died in 1906, when a young man of twenty-five years. The two daughters are Ethel A., who was born in 1882 and is now the wife of W. L. Hess, of Milwaukee, a prominent architect, who is mentioned elsewhere in this work, and Mary Margaret, now Mrs. O. J. Jargonson, of Oak Ridge, Illinois.

Coming to Milwaukee before the outbreak of the Civil war, Mr. Gates has witnessed notable changes in its aspect as pioneer conditions have been replaced by the improvements and advantages of modern times. He has a deep and abiding affection for the city in which the greater part of his life has been spent, and is endowed with those traits of character which inspire confidence, esteem and friendship.

JAMES E. PLESSNER

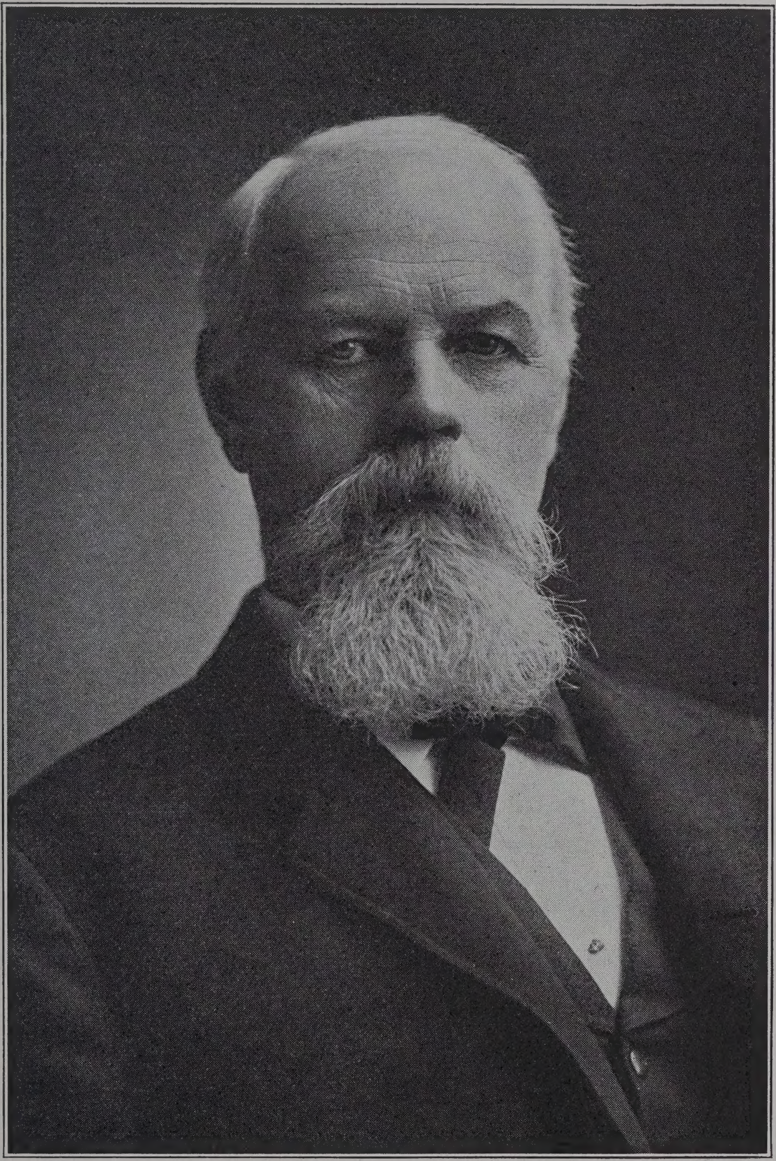
James E. Plessner, secretary-treasurer of the Matthews Brothers Manufacturing Company, was born at Karlin, Austria, on the 5th of August, 1888, and is a son of Anthony and Antoinette Plessner. He was reared in Karlin, and attended the Academy of Business Law and Administration maintained by national government. After coming to the United States, he took a commercial course, was two years with the Flour City Ornamental Iron Works, and after that with the Pullman Company of Chicago for six years. Early in 1918 he came to Milwaukee and joined the Matthews Brothers Manufacturing Company as auditor, later becoming secretary-treasurer of that company. He is also secretary-treasurer of the Woodwork Sales Company, a subsidiary of the Matthews Brothers Manufacturing Company.

In May, 1917, Mr. Plessner was united in marriage to Miss Mathilda Gumz, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert E. Gumz of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of a daughter, Felice Joy, aged nine years, who is a student in the University School. In his political views Mr. Plessner is a republican.

FREDERICK RIETBROCK

For more than forty years Frederick Rietbrock was closely identified with legal practice in Milwaukee. He was a lawyer of ability, to whom was accorded an extensive practice that gave him well merited prominence, and at the same time he conducted business interests which featured largely in the development, upbuilding and prosperity of the state. Born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, April 6, 1839, he was a son of Adolph and Christina (Koch) Rietbrock, both of whom were natives of Germany. Coming to the United States in 1832, the father traveled extensively over this country, after which he returned to Germany and brought his family to the new world in 1837, making his way direct to Kenosha county. They were among the early settlers of southeastern Wisconsin, taking up their abode there at a time when Indians roamed over the country, many years passing before the red men left that locality. Adolph Rietbrock was a goldsmith by trade, but like many others who came into this new district, he turned to farming as a more lucrative occupation and was thus engaged until 1870, when he retired from active life. He passed away July 23, 1887, having for about four years survived his wife, who died in 1883.

Frederick Rietbrock attended the public schools until graduated from high school, after which he entered the University of Michigan for the study of law, and won his LL. B. degree from that institution in 1865. In the same year he began active practice in Milwaukee, continuing a prominent, able and honored member of the bar of this city until his death on the 23d of July, 1906. He was associated in practice with C. K. Martin until 1870, when he formed a partnership with D. H. Johnson, and in 1877 L. W. Halsey became a member of the firm. In 1888 Mr. Johnson was elected circuit judge and the two remaining partners were thereafter in business together until 1900, when Mr. Halsey was appointed to the bench as the successor of Judge Johnson. At that time Mr. Rietbrock admitted his son, Adolph C., to a partnership, which was maintained until the death of the father, who long held a high position among the leading lawyers of this city. He devoted much thought and study to the preparation of his cases and in argument was felicitous, strong and convincing, winning many verdicts favorable to the interests of his clients. In the '70s he purchased land grants and tax titles to thousands of acres of land in central Wisconsin and was an important factor in the



FREDERICK RIETBROCK

development of this section of the state. While Judges Johnson and Halsey were his partners in the practice of law, they were also his partners in the land and lumber business. Together the three purchased additional holdings and the firm carried on colonization work, aid being given to desirable settlers. Mr. Rietbrock engaged extensively in dairying, which remains the chief industry of Wisconsin today, he having developed the Guernsey Yeksa Sunbeam, the first cow of any breed to produce one thousand pounds of butter in a year. His efforts thus constituted an important element in the steady development and progress of the state. Mr. Rietbrock had membership with the American Guernsey Cattle Club and the National Live Stock Association. In 1901 he acquired the interests of Messrs. Johnson and Halsey and with his son and both sons-in-law, organized the Rietbrock Land and Lumber Company, of which he remained president to the time of his death.

On February 4, 1866, Mr. Rietbrock was married in Milwaukee to Miss Helen M. Peters, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, December 15, 1837, and passed away February 5, 1901. Their family numbered a son and two daughters, of whom Adolph C. Rietbrock is mentioned on another page of this work. Marianna became the wife of William L. Erbach and died in 1915. Christina is the wife of William C. Klann, vice president of the Rietbrock Company.

In politics Mr. Rietbrock was a lifelong democrat and took a keen interest in the leading questions and issues of the day. In the early '70s he was active in campaign work, was chairman of the county committee for several years and served as district attorney for one term, but preferred to give the major part of his time and attention to his private practice and to his business interests. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Club, the Milwaukee Sharpshooters Society, the Pine Lake Yacht Club of which he was commodore for several years, and the Germania Society; in connection with his profession was a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association. His sterling traits of character gained for him the warm friendship of the majority of those with whom he came in contact.

FRED W. RIBBE

For over fifty years Fred W. Ribbe has been identified with the Gugler Lithographic Company, which has one of the leading establishments in its line in Milwaukee, and for a number of years he has been the vice president. Mr. Ribbe was born in this city, September 8, 1859, at Fourth and Vliet streets, where his father, John F. Ribbe, built a house that was the family home for many years. The father, a native of Berlin, Germany, came to the United States in 1849, spent two years in Philadelphia, one year in Cincinnati and then came to Milwaukee in 1853.

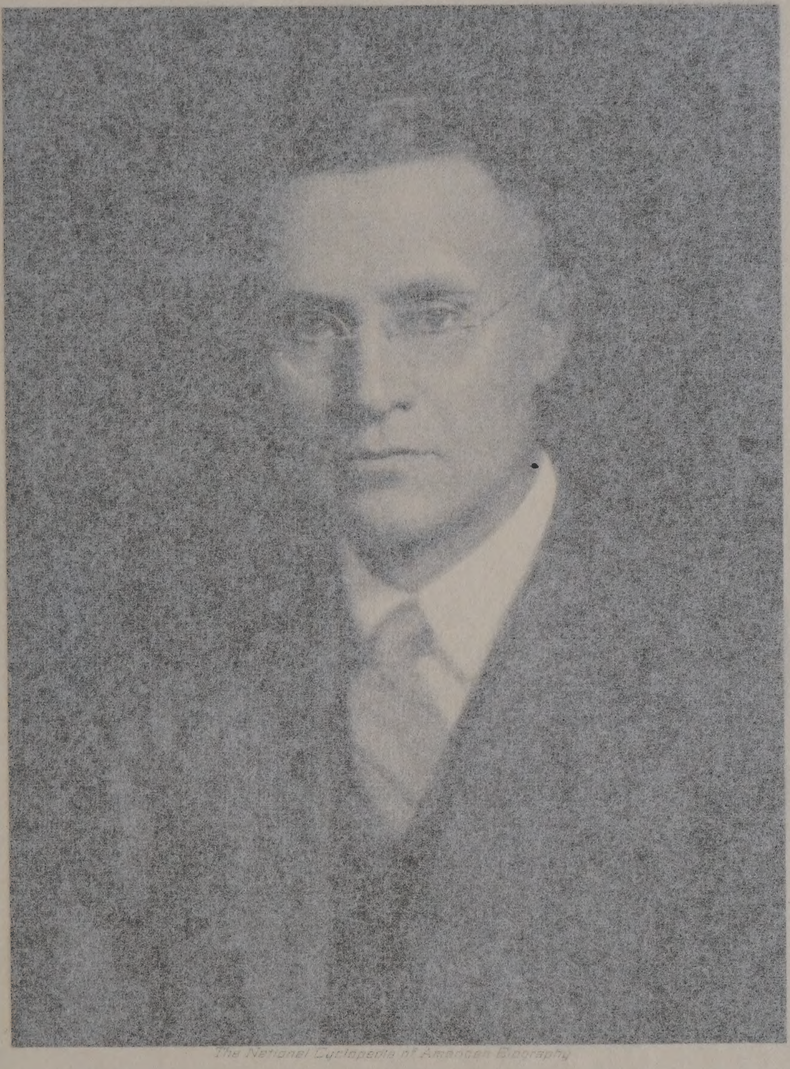
Fred W. Ribbe received his education in the public schools of his home city, graduating in 1875, and in that year entered the employ of the Milwaukee Lithographing Company, in which connection he acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the business. In 1879 he became a stockholder in the Gugler Lithographic Company, with which he has been actively connected to the present time.

In 1888, in Buffalo, New York, Mr. Ribbe was united in marriage to Miss Louise Kuhn, who was born in that city in 1866. Her father was a native of Germany, took part in the revolution of 1848 and in the following year came to the United States, locating in Buffalo. He was a man of sterling character and marked ability, and stood high in Masonic circles, having served as grand master of the grand lodge of the state of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Ribbe were born a son and two daughters. Roland J., a partner in the Uecker Engraving Company, married Mildred Johnson, of Marinette, and has two children, Jean and Charlotte. Edna is the wife of A. J. Pietsch, of Wauwatosa, and the mother of two children, Marian and Richard. Alma, the wife of Henry P. Miller, of Wauwatosa, also has two children, Frederick and Helen.

Mr. Ribbe is a member of the Old Settlers' Club and the Milwaukee Gymnastic Association. His wife is a member of the Golden Star Legion. They have resided in Wauwatosa during the past five years but prior to that time made their home in Milwaukee. Mr. Ribbe has lived a long and useful life, enjoys a wide acquaintance here and is very highly regarded throughout the community.

LOUIS QUARLES

Louis Quarles, member of the law firm of Lines, Spooner & Quarles, is one of Milwaukee's able and successful attorneys and represents a family which has for many years figured prominently in the legal profession in this state. He was born at Kenosha, Wisconsin, January 15, 1883, his parents being Charles and Emma W. (Thiers) Quarles. His father, also born in Kenosha, February 14, 1846, was a son of Joseph Very and Caroline (Bullen) Quarles. Joseph V. Quarles, who was of English and Norman-French descent, came of sturdy old colonial stock. The family was founded in this country by two brothers, one of whom settled in Massachusetts and the other in Virginia. The present family is descended from the Massachusetts branch and some of its members participated in the Revolutionary war. Seth Capron, an ancestor of Louis Quarles of this review, was an aide to General Washington and served on the staff of General Lafayette. Mrs. Louisa K. Thiers, daughter of Seth Capron and maternal grandmother of Louis Quarles, was born in 1814 and reached the remarkable age of one hundred and eleven years, passing away in Milwaukee in 1926. She was one of the original Daughters of the Revolution and personally met General Lafayette when he was in this country. John Bullen, great-grandfather of Louis Quarles, was one of the first settlers of Kenosha, which was then known as Southport. Joseph Very Quarles came to Wisconsin in 1838 and was actively connected with the industrial development of Kenosha as the founder of a large wagon factory in that city. His son, Joseph V. Quarles, became prominent in politics, represented Wisconsin in the United States senate and later became United States district judge in Milwaukee.



The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography

Louis

in the Gugler Lithographic Company, with which he has been actively connected to the present time.

In 1888, in Buffalo, New York, Mr. Ribbe was united in marriage to Miss Louise Kuhn, who was born in that city in 1866. Her father was a native of Germany, took part in the revolution of 1848 and in the following year came to the United States, locating in Buffalo. He was a man of sterling character and marked ability, and stood high in Masonic circles, having served as grand master of the grand lodge of the state of New York. To Mr. and Mrs. Ribbe were born a son and two daughters. Roland J., a partner in the Uecker Engraving Company, married Mildred Johnson, of Marinette, and has two children, Jean and Charlotte. Edna is the wife of A. J. Pietsch, of Wauwatosa, and the mother of two children, Marian and Richard. Alma, the wife of Henry P. Miller, of Wauwatosa, also has two children, Frederick and Helen.

Mr. Ribbe is a member of the Old Settlers' Club and the Milwaukee Gymnastic Association. His wife is a member of the Golden Star Legion. They have resided in Wauwatosa during the past five years but prior to that time made their home in Milwaukee. Mr. Ribbe has lived a long and useful life, enjoys a wide acquaintance here and is very highly regarded throughout the community.

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Louis Searle

Charles Quarles attended the public schools of Kenosha and pursued a classical course in the University of Michigan. Following his graduation in 1868 he went to Chicago, where he became identified with the Home Fire Insurance Company of New York, with which he spent five years. Returning to his native city in 1873, he took up the study of law in the office of Head & Quarles, and in 1875 was admitted to practice. He opened a law office in Kenosha and there practiced successfully until 1888, when he came to Milwaukee and was one of the organizers of the firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, the senior partner being his brother, Senator Quarles, and the second member of the firm, Thomas W. Spence. From the outstart Mr. Quarles made steady advancement and it was not long until he gained recognition as one of the ablest and most successful members of the Milwaukee bar, rarely suffering defeat in a case, and he was retained in many of the most important cases tried in the courts of this section of the state. He retained his place in the front rank of his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred April 8, 1908.

Charles Quarles gave his political support to the republican party, while his religious faith was that of the Congregational Church. He was the first president of the Milwaukee school board under the new plan and manifested a deep and helpful interest in educational and civic matters. He was the father of a bill which took the schools out of politics. He served for some years as president of the board and exerted a marked influence in the direction of advanced methods and improved equipment. His name was on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee Club, the Deutscher Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Yacht Club and the Wisconsin Humane Society. He was a lover of scientific research and gathered a valuable and interesting collection of mineralogical and archeological specimens. On November 10, 1881, Mr. Quarles was married to Miss Emma W. Thiers, a daughter of David B. and Louisa (Capron) Thiers, of Kenosha, and they became the parents of four children, namely: Louis, of this review; Charles B., who is engaged in law practice in Milwaukee in partnership with his brother Louis; Henry C., deceased; and Ethel, the wife of Louis O. French, who is associated with Louis Quarles as a patent attorney.

Louis Quarles is ably sustaining the family prestige in the profession of law and commands a large clientele, specializing in corporation and patent law as well as civil cases. His Milwaukee office is at 1025 Empire building, and he also maintains a law office in Chicago. Among the various cases he has tried was that of Niels A. Christensen vs. National Brake & Electric Company, which was in the courts for twenty-four years. He is a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee, trustee of the Marquette Medical School and chairman of the board of Milwaukee-Downer College. Among the numerous Milwaukee organizations of which he is a director are the Allen-Bradley Company, the American Hair & Felt Company, the Farm Sales & Mortgage Company, of which he is chairman of the board, the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, the Peter Cooper Corporations, the Harnischfeger Foundation, the Milwaukee Company and the United States Glue Company.

On June 30, 1908, in Milwaukee, Louis Quarles was united in marriage to Miss Inez B. French, a native of this city and a daughter of Samuel W. and Minnie I. (Boardman) French, an old Massachusetts family. Mrs. Quarles is a member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin and takes an active part in local club, civic and social matters. Mr. and Mrs. Quarles are the parents of three children, namely: Louise Inez, who was born March 16, 1909, and is now the wife of David A. Fox; Ruth French, who was born May 8, 1913, and died February 7, 1916; and Charles Samuel, born September 11, 1917.

The republican party receives Mr. Quarles' support and his religious membership is with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He belongs to Kenwood Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., the Milwaukee Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Madison Club, the City Club, the Fox Point Club and the Chemists Club of New York. Along strictly professional lines he has membership connections with the Milwaukee County Bar Association, of which he was president in 1924, the Wisconsin State Bar Association, the Chicago Patent Law Association and the American Bar Association. He was a member of the Board of Law Examiners from 1918 to 1922. He is a trustee of the village of Fox Point, where he resides, and is identified with various local civic organizations. During the World war he was identified with the Red Cross and was a member of the Training Camp Association. Fishing and hunting are his favorite forms of recreation and he is fond of outdoor sports.

CLARENCE URLING SMITH

Clarence Urling Smith, after spending twenty years in railroad work, became harbor terminal director of the board of harbor commissioners of the city of Milwaukee in May, 1926. Mr. Smith was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1885, and is the son of Frederick Urling and Pauline (Waters) Smith, the latter also a native of the Quaker city.

His father, born in England, after pursuing studies in English, French and German universities, came to this country some fifty years ago. He was connected with Armour & Company for a number of years and at the request of the late Phillip D. Armour became comptroller of the Armour Institute of Technology at Chicago. This position he held until his retirement in 1916.

Mr. Smith's parents moved to Chicago in 1887. He acquired his education in the Chicago public schools, Armour Scientific Academy and Armour Institute of Technology. He graduated from the Armour Institute of Technology with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering in 1907, and in 1911 received the degree of Civil Engineer from the same institution. Immediately following his graduation from college, he entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company (later Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company) and held various positions in the engineering department including rodman, instrument man, draftsman, assistant engineer, division engineer and district engineer, which position he held at the time of leaving railroad service to accept employment with the city of Milwaukee.

During the World war Mr. Smith entered the army, being commissioned captain of engineers, and with that rank assisted in organizing Company B, First Battalion, Wisconsin Engineers, which was later upon consolidation into the regular United States army forces designated as Company E, 107th Engineers. This engineering regiment was attached to the Thirty-second Division, which was engaged in active duty overseas for over sixteen months. Mr. Smith was cited in United States Army Orders and decorated by the French government with the Croix de Guerre for meritorious service. His service in the army extended from May, 1917, to June, 1919.

Mr. Smith was married, October 6, 1908, in Chicago, to Miss Nellie G. Gaither of that city. They have three daughters, Clarice, Patricia and Joyce, who have received the major part of their education in the Milwaukee Normal School and the Milwaukee University School.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Emblem Lodge, No. 984, A. F. and A. M., Excelsior Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., as well as Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E. Mr. Smith retains membership in the Milwaukee Yacht Club, Milwaukee City Club and the Kilbourn Country Club. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma, a national college fraternity and is also a member of the American Legion, the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Society of American Military Engineers, the American Railway Engineer Association, the American Railway Bridge and Building Association and the American Association of Port Authorities.

FITZHUGH SCOTT

During the past twenty-two years Fitzhugh Scott has earned a wide reputation for the high order of his work as an architect, many prominent buildings in this section of the state standing in evidence of his excellent taste and original ideas. Born in Milwaukee in 1881, he is a son of Frederick Meyers and Mary Evelyn (Caswell) Scott. The father was born in Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1845, and in young manhood removed to Milwaukee, where he became connected with the real estate and insurance department of the Wisconsin Trust Company, with which he was identified to the time of his retirement in 1910. His death occurred two years later. Mary E. Caswell was born in Lyons, New York, in 1852, and became the wife of Frederick M. Scott at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1878. Her father built and owned the old Caswell building and made the first contribution of one thousand dollars toward purchasing the land upon which the Plankinton Hotel was built, Mr. Plankinton having agreed to erect a four-story hotel providing the building site was donated. The purchase price of the land was fifteen thousand dollars, which was raised by voluntary subscription. Frederick M. Scott's father was in the hardware and feed business on West Water street until the time of his death, which occurred in 1884.

In his infancy Fitzhugh Scott was taken by his parents to Atlanta, Georgia, in the public schools of which city he received his early education. In 1897 he entered Georgia Institute of Technology, which he attended three years, and later took a position in an architect's office. After a year and a half of study and work there, he entered Columbia University in New York city, from which he was graduated in architecture in 1905. In that year he returned to Milwaukee and accepted a position with A. C. Eschweiler, an architect, with whom he remained until 1908, when he went into business for himself, establishing his office in the First Trust building. He has been at his present location, 214 Mason street, since 1925. Since starting independently he has designed and supervised the construction of the tuberculosis hospital at the Soldiers' Home, the Milwaukee Children's Hospital, at Seventeenth street and Wisconsin avenue, the Milwaukee Country Club building, St. Mark's Church, a large addition to the Protestant Home for the Aged, the new Young Women's Christian Association building, and among the residences he has designed are those of Myron T. MacLaren, Armin A. Schlessinger, Harold Seaman and W. R. Helmholz. He is a master of his profession, his work possessing a distinctive individuality that is both pleasing from an art standpoint and satisfactory from the viewpoint of utility.

In 1909, in Atlanta, Georgia, Mr. Scott was united in marriage to Miss Elise Landrum, and they are the parents of three children: Fitzhugh, Jr., born in 1910, William Frederick, in 1911, and Elise Warren, in 1913. Fitzhugh Scott is a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Town Club, the City Club, the Milwaukee Country Club and the Fox Point Club.

E. B. LA CROIX

E. B. La Croix has long held a leading place among the capable and successful architects of Milwaukee and many fine examples of his skill are to be found in Milwaukee county. He was born in Calumet county, Wisconsin, in 1883, and is a son of Peter and Catherin La Croix. His father, a native of Belgium, was brought to the United States in his childhood. He died in 1911. He was married at St. Anna, Wisconsin, and is survived by his widow, who is now living at Chilton, this state. To them were born five children, E. B., Minnie, Joseph, Bertha and Olive.

E. B. La Croix received his early educational training in the country schools of Calumet county and assisted his father in the operation of the home farm until 1902, when he turned his attention to the study of architecture. In 1904 he entered Armour Institute, in Chicago, where he continued his studies in architecture, and on the completion of his work there took an engineering course in the University of Wisconsin. In 1908 he joined Fernekes & Cramer, architects, with whom he remained until 1917, and in the following year accepted a position with Elines, Inc., by whom he was employed in designing factory buildings. In 1924 he severed his connections with that concern and established an office of his own at 403 Third street, Milwaukee. He has been very successful in his profession, gives employment to several men, and has designed a large number of important structures, both business and residential, in this city. He designed and superintended the construction of the St. Leo Roman Catholic Church, the residence of T. M. Spense, on the Lake drive, and a number of other buildings, all of which display to advantage his distinctive and original ideas.

In 1913, at Kiel, Wisconsin, Mr. La Croix was united in marriage to Miss Anna Stahl, a daughter of Joseph and Apalonia (Dreus) Stahl, the father having been a native of western Prussia, whence he came to the United States in the '70s. He was a carpenter by trade, and he and his wife are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. La Croix have six children: Lucile, born in 1916, Ruth, in 1918, Erwin, in 1920, Mildred, in 1922, Catherin, in 1924, and Bertram, born in 1927. Mr. La Croix is a man of earnest purposes and high professional ideals, is closely devoted to his life work, in which he has earned a high reputation, and commands the respect of all who have come in contact with him.

THOMAS L. ROSE

Thomas L. Rose is regarded as a leader in the field of architecture in Milwaukee, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession for nearly four decades, during which period he has done much notable work. He was born in New York city, July 23, 1868, and is a son of James M. Rose, a sculptor and artist, who followed the sea during his early years, but later had a studio at Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street, New York. He died in Chicago, Illinois, when about seventy-two years of age.

Thomas L. Rose received his education in the public schools and in 1884, in Chicago, took up the study of architecture under James J. Egan, who for many years was regarded as one of that city's leading architects. He acquired a thorough knowledge of every phase of the profession and eventually was put in charge of the office, which position he held to the time of his removal to Milwaukee. He was offered a splendid opportunity to enter into a partnership with Charles Kirchhoff, Sr., one of the best architects in Milwaukee, and in 1897 became a member of the firm of Kirchhoff & Rose. During the subsequent years he has designed some of Milwaukee's finest buildings, among his earliest productions being the Majestic office building, the Alhambra theater and Schlitz' first Palm Garden. Among his more recent work, the Empire building has attracted much attention.

In 1902 Mr. Rose was united in marriage to Miss Louise Niederman, who was born and reared in Milwaukee and is a daughter of John C. U. Niederman. Mr. and Mrs. Rose are the parents of two sons, James A., who is a graduate of the Riverside high school and is an expert radio engineer, and Francis John, who graduated from the Northwestern Naval and Military Academy, and is now taking the architectural engineering course in the University of Illinois. Mr. Rose is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club and the Wisconsin chapter of the American Institute of Architects. His first residence after coming to Milwaukee was in the clergy house of All Saints' Cathedral. While in Chicago he had become greatly interested in music and after removing to this city he served as assistant choir master of All Saints' Cathedral and later as choir master of St. John's Church, on the South side. His religious membership is with St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman. Music and photography are his favorite diversions, but during his young manhood football and baseball absorbed his attention. His first office in Milwaukee was in the old Montgomery building, and at that time he, with an assistant, handled the drafting part of the office work. Though he stands in the front rank of his profession in this city, he is an unassuming man, kindly and affable in all of his social relations, and is held in high regard by those who know him by reason of his attainments and his many estimable personal qualities.

HERBERT C. HIRSCHBOECK

Herbert C. Hirschboeck, a member of the bar and also well known in art circles of this city, especially in connection with dramatic interests, was born in Milwaukee, June 5, 1898. His grandfather, John S. Hirschboeck, was a native of Bavaria, Germany, and became one of the pioneer residents of Milwaukee, where he was connected with the internal revenue department for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1912. His son, Stephen H. Hirschboeck, the father of Herbert C. Hirschboeck, was born in Milwaukee in 1867 and in childhood went with his parents to Kewaskum, Washington county, Wisconsin, returning to Milwaukee in 1895. Here he engaged in business as an accountant until 1915, when he took charge of the accounting for the Luick Ice Cream Company, with which he is still identified. On the 26th of May, 1897, he married Katharine J. Heiser, who was born in Saukville, Wisconsin, in 1869, and they became the parents of two sons and a daughter: Herbert C.; Elizabeth J., who was born in 1904 and is now Sister Mary Mercy of the Missionary Sisters of St. Dominic at Mary Knoll, New York; and John S., born in 1910.

Herbert C. Hirschboeck acquired his early education in the Sts. Peter and Paul parochial school and afterward attended Marquette University as a law student, being graduated with the class of 1921. The same year he was admitted to the bar and in the fall entered upon the practice of law at 373 Broadway. In 1927 he removed to his present location at 907 Empire building. During the nine years of his connection with the Milwaukee bar he has made steady progress and has demonstrated his ability in the conduct of many important law cases tried in the courts of the district and state.

Mr. Hirschboeck is likewise identified with the leaders of dramatic art in Milwaukee. In 1921 he was the director of the Passion Play which was presented at the Pabst Theater under the auspices of the Holy Name Society, and much favorable comment was given him by all of the papers at that time. In 1922 he made the journey to Oberammergau, where he attended the Passion Play and obtained many new ideas as to stage settings and other accessories of the presentation. These he incorporated in the Passion Play that was presented under his direction in 1923, 1925 and 1927. In these performances he not only acted as director but also took the part of Judas. On the 21st of September, 1921, he directed a charity pageant, which was a climax of the National Conference of Catholic Charities, portraying the lesson of charity. All of the stage settings were likewise designed by him. With his return from Oberammergau he wrote the pageant of the Fall of Babylon, which was presented by the cast of the Passion Play for the benefit of the child welfare department of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. Mr. Hirschboeck also wrote and directed the "Adventure of Columbus," which was presented at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Knights of Columbus on October 12, 1922, before an audience of ten thousand people, the spectacle being presented by a cast of one thousand. Mr. Hirschboeck has membership in the Knights of Columbus and also in the City Club. He has done much to further the progress of dramatic art in Milwaukee, while at the same time in the practice of law he has made steady advancement.

WALTER WILLIAM OEFLEIN

Walter William Oeflein, late president of the Oeflein Construction Company of Milwaukee, left as monuments to his skill as a builder many of the largest and finest structures in the city and state. He was a resident of Milwaukee nearly all his life. His untimely death at Curtis Lake, Michigan, on September 1, 1930, occasioned deep and widespread regret. He was born in North Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 27, 1886, his parents being Frederick G. and Sidonia (Koehler) Oeflein, the former a successful realtor of North Milwaukee who resides at 5475 Hopkins street. The mother passed away November 2, 1930, being survived by the father and two children, namely: Fred J., of Wauwatosa, Wisconsin; and Mrs. Ella Schmechel, who makes her home at 5475 Hopkins street, Milwaukee.

Walter W. Oeflein pursued his early education in the public schools of North Milwaukee and following his graduation from the Wauwatosa high school became a member of the class of 1908 at the University of Wisconsin, where he studied engineering. Before embarking upon an independent business career he worked for the Raulf-Lewis Construction Company and the Lakeside Bridge & Steel Company of Milwaukee. One of Mr. Oeflein's finest pieces of construction work was among his first—the plant of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, which he erected in 1913. For about fifteen years prior to his death he was president of the Oeflein Construction Company. In Milwaukee he built the Hotel Schroeder, largest hotel in Wisconsin; Hotel Randolph; Journal building; Guaranty building; University Club; new Blue Mound Country Club; Temple Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun; Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist; St. Joseph's Hospital; candy manufacturing plant of Eline's, Inc.; plant of The Palmolive Company; plant of the Allen-Bradley Company; Second Wisconsin National Bank; Marquette Stadium; Marquette Gymnasium; Marquette Dental School; Marquette Science Building; Holy Angels high school; and the Garden Theatre building. A short time before he passed away he was engaged to build an addition to the present home office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was probably the largest contract he ever undertook, running into millions of dollars. Mr. Oeflein was a close friend of Walter Schroeder, owner of the Schroeder hotels, and built several Schroeder hostelries outside of Milwaukee, among them the Wausau Hotel at Wausau and the Northland Hotel at Green Bay. At Madison he erected Tripp and Adams halls, men's dormitories at the University of Wisconsin. During the period between 1916 and 1930 ten buildings of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company at Manitowoc were built by the Oeflein Construction Company, which also erected the Holy Family Hospital and the Elks Club at Manitowoc.

On the 26th of May, 1928, at Curtis Lake, Michigan, Mr. Oeflein was united in marriage to Mrs. Helene Nemeth Hyde, daughter of Michael and Leah (Throckmorton) Nemeth, of Chicago, Illinois. He died suddenly on the 1st of September, 1930, at his estate at Curtis Lake, near Watersmeet, Michigan, where he had built a large home and where he resided. His name was on the membership rolls of the Blue Mound Country Club, the University Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club, the Chicago Athletic Association, the Milwaukee Gun Club and the Elks Club of Manitowoc. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to Myron Reed Lodge, No. 297, F. & A. M., and to Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R. He had an extensive circle of warm friends in both business and social circles of his native city, and his memory will ever be enshrined in the hearts of those who knew him best.

MAX SCHOETZ, JR.

Max Schoetz, Jr., whose brilliant career was cut short in the prime of his life by a fatal accident, had attained an outstanding position in professional circles of Milwaukee as a leading attorney of the city and as dean of the Marquette University School of Law. He was born in Menasha, Wisconsin, December 27, 1882, his parents being Max M. and Barbara (Landgraf) Schoetz. The father was born in Milwaukee and was a son of Michael Schoetz, a native of Bavaria, Germany, whence he came to the United States in young manhood. After residing for a time in Milwaukee he removed to Boltonville, Washington county, Wisconsin,

Max Schultz Jr

death he was president of the Oeflein Construction Company. In Milwaukee he built the Hotel Schroeder, largest hotel in Wisconsin; Hotel Randolph; Journal building; Guaranty building; University Club; new Blue Mound Country Club; Temple Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun; Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist; St. Joseph's Hospital; candy manufacturing plant of Eline's, Inc.; plant of The Palmolive Company; plant of the Allen-Bradley Company; Second Wisconsin National Bank; Marquette Stadium; Marquette Gymnasium; Marquette Dental School; Marquette Science Building; Holy Angels high school; and the Garden Theatre building. A short time before he passed away he was engaged to build an addition to the present home office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which was probably the largest contract he ever undertook, running into millions of dollars. Mr. Oeflein was a close friend of Walter Schroeder, owner of the Schroeder hotels, and built several Schroeder hostelries outside of Milwaukee, among them the Wausau Hotel at Wausau and the Northland Hotel at Green Bay. At Madison he erected Tripp and Adams halls, men's dormitories at the University of Wisconsin. During the period between 1916 and 1930 ten buildings of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company at Manitowoc were built by the Oeflein Construction Company, which also erected the Holy Family Hospital and the Elks Club at Manitowoc.

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Max Schoetz Jr

and there established a wagon-making shop. He served in the northern army during the Civil war and was wounded in battle. His son, Max M. Schoetz, became a member of the bar, practicing successfully at Menasha, and for many years he filled the office of mayor there, giving to the city a businesslike and progressive administration. He married Barbara Landgraf, who was born in Louisville, Kentucky, and died in 1911. Her father, Andrew Landgraf, was a hotel proprietor who was born in Darmstadt, Germany. He married a Miss Walter, whose father was one of the most prominent residents of Milwaukee in early times. Andrew Landgraf, coming to the new world in early life, served as captain of a transport on the Mississippi river during the Civil war as a representative of the Union Army. He removed from Louisville, Kentucky, to Theresa, Wisconsin, while the war was in progress and after the close of hostilities he established the Theresa House, which became a well known hotel of Theresa and is still being conducted. Mr. Landgraf afterward removed to Menasha, Wisconsin, where he established the present Landgraf Hotel, conducting it to the time of his death, which occurred when he was fifty-five years of age.

Max Schoetz, Jr., acquired his early education in St. Mary's parochial school at Menasha and afterward attended the high school there, from which he was graduated with the class of 1898. Determining upon the practice of law as a life work, he became a student in Lawrence College at Appleton, Wisconsin, and was graduated therefrom in 1902 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, this constituting the initial step which brought him ultimately to the high professional position which he occupied. From 1902 until 1904 he was a clerk in the Commercial National Bank of Chicago and in the latter year became law clerk for the firm of Bouck & Hilton, attorneys of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he remained until the following year. He then entered the University of Wisconsin Law School and was graduated in 1908 with the LL. B. degree. He worked his way through the law school, being revision clerk of the state senate, steward of his fraternity and a law clerk in the office of Olin & Butler, attorneys of Madison. Following his graduation he became a law clerk for the firm of Rubin & Zabel, well known attorneys of Milwaukee, and in 1910 he entered upon the general practice of law, which claimed his attention throughout the remainder of his life. As a member of the law firm of Schoetz, Williams & Gandrey he became widely known and won distinctive success in the field of his chosen profession. He served as second assistant city attorney of Milwaukee from 1914 until 1916 and filled the office of first assistant city attorney from 1918 until 1920. He was counsel for the city of Milwaukee in the street car fare and telephone litigation. It was in 1916 that he became dean of the Marquette University School of Law, in which position he remained to the time of his death. He took a very active part in the erection of the new law school building at Grand avenue and Eleventh street, dedicated August 27, 1924. "The history of Marquette University School of Law," said one writer, "is so closely bound up in the work and achievements of Dean Schoetz that the two are synonymous. Marquette had but two deans until Schoetz' death.

The life and work of Hon. James G. Jenkins, its first dean, is well and honorably known. The credit for the growth and real vision and usefulness of Marquette Law School is largely due to Dean Schoetz. He was first of all a man with commanding personality, an erudition not gotten entirely from books but from a broad contact with life itself." It was his belief that "moral as well as mental education should be given the fullest amount of attention in our professional schools." He was a member of the Wisconsin commission on uniform state laws and had membership with the Milwaukee, Wisconsin State and American Bar Associations. He was the author of "Docket and Note Book Moot Court," published in 1917, also contributed numerous articles to law reviews and was considered an authoritative lecturer and writer on legal topics. Aside from his important work as lawyer and educator he occupied the vice presidency of the Vliet Street State Bank of Milwaukee, which he organized in 1920 with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars and of which his father-in-law, Charles Knoernschild, was president. The splendid new home of the institution was ready for occupancy September 9, 1925. Mr. Schoetz was likewise a director and treasurer of the Interstate Exchange, conducting an automobile liability business, and was also one of the organizers and a director of the Community Building & Loan Association.

On the 27th of June, 1912, Mr. Schoetz was married to Miss Mollie Knoernschild, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a daughter of Charles Knoernschild, who met death in company with his son-in-law. A separate sketch of Mr. Knoernschild appears in another part of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Schoetz were the parents of two daughters and three sons, as follows: Barbara Helen, who was born April 3, 1913, and is a student at Marquette University; Max Charles, who was born June 10, 1917, and is attending St. Michael's parochial school; David John, born June 10, 1920, who is also a student at St. Michael's parochial school; Carl Vincent, who died at the age of four months; and Rose Marie, born March 5, 1927.

During the period of the World war Mr. Schoetz rendered patriotic service to his country as a member of the legal advisory board, as a Four-Minute speaker and as professor of military law with the Student Army Training Corps established at Marquette University. He was formerly a member of Company B of the Wisconsin National Guard. His religious faith was that of the Catholic Church, his membership being in St. Michael's parish, while fraternally he was affiliated with Pere Marquette Council of the Knights of Columbus at Milwaukee, in which he served as advocate. He was a member of Sigma Nu fraternity of the University of Wisconsin, also of the Phi Alpha Delta, a law fraternity, the Sigma Nu Phi, the International Club at Madison and a member of the Order of the Coif, which is the honorary law fraternity. Max Schoetz and his father-in-law, Charles Knoernschild, were killed when their automobile was hurled into a creek a few hundred feet west of Lovers' Lane on the Watertown road, June 8, 1927. In the same machine, returning from Oconomowoc to Milwaukee, was their close friend and business associate, Wm. Heib. Dean Schoetz was to speak at the commencement exercises of Marquette University being held at the Auditorium, and the news of his death was withheld from the audience until the end of the program.

On the 5th of May, 1923, Max Schoetz at the eighteenth general term of the high court of chancery of the Sigma Nu Phi was elected to honorary membership. It was said: "In honoring Dean Schoetz by conferring upon him an honor bestowed by the High Court upon but three American citizens, the Court considered it had not only paid its highest honor to Max Schoetz but had also honored itself, because he had rendered Trojan service to the cause of legal education, not only to the state of Wisconsin but to the nation as well." He was a man of the highest moral character, a favorite among young and old alike, and with his sudden passing there were many who realized how much they had loved him. High tributes from men and women in every walk of life were paid these two leading citizens of Milwaukee at the joint funeral services, which were attended by a large concourse of people with fifty priests assisting in the requiem mass.

RICHARD PHILIPP

Richard Philipp, a well known and successful architect of Milwaukee, formed a partnership with Peter Brust a quarter of a century ago but since 1927 has followed his profession independently, maintaining offices at 707 North Broadway. He was born at Mayville, Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1874, his parents being Julius F. and Anne Sophie (Melcher) Philipp, who were natives of Germany, born in 1823 and 1836, respectively. The father's birthplace was the city of Berlin, while the mother came from the region of the Oder river, south of Berlin. Richard Philipp is the youngest son of the youngest daughter of George Melcher, an early pioneer of Wisconsin who left this state for Nebraska. Julius F. Philipp, the father of Richard Philipp, crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1843 and made his way direct to Wisconsin, remaining a resident of this state until his death, which occurred in 1895. He was originally trained as a cabinetmaker but later built up a furniture factory at Mayville, Wisconsin. His wife, who was brought to Wisconsin in childhood, died in 1900. Their family numbered nine children, six of whom survive, namely: Mathilda, Adolph, William, Julius, Florentine and Richard.

The family home was established in Milwaukee in 1889, when Richard Philipp was a youth of fifteen years. Following his graduation from the East Side high school he entered an apprenticeship with the firm of Ferry & Clas, architects, with whom he continued for ten years. In 1899 he went to Europe to study foreign architecture and during the next seven years made two trips abroad. In 1906 he formed a partnership with Peter Brust that was maintained until 1927, since which year he has worked independently. Among the many splendid structures which stand as monuments to his architectural skill and ability are the Marshall &

Ilsley Bank, the factory of the American Lace Paper Company, the home of Governor Kohler, the residences of Robert J. Kieckhefer, Benjamin Rosenberg, Benjamin Poss, A. Lester Slocum, Herman Reel, Mrs. W. H. Alford in Kenosha, and the residence for F. J. Sensenbrenner on Lake Winnebago. He is architect for the city of Kohler, Wisconsin.

As partner of the firm of Brust and Philipp he had a large share in the designing of the great chapel of St. Joseph's Convent, the Detention Home and Juvenile Court building, the South Side branch of the Public Library, the Albert Gallun residence, the Schuster Stores, the North Avenue State Bank, the Mercy high school and the Alvernia high school in Chicago.

In 1923 Mr. Philipp was united in marriage to Ella Smith, of Milwaukee, who taught piano for a number of years and is widely recognized as a talented musician of this city. Mr. Philipp belongs to the City Club of Milwaukee and has also been a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club for years and has won many friends in social as well as professional relations.

JOHN GOADBY GREGORY

Eldest of three sons by his father's second marriage unusually late in life, John Goadby Gregory came into the world at Milwaukee on the 11th of July in the year 1856.

John Gregory, Sr., had pursued an active and purposeful career. He was the son of a small farmer with local reputation for literacy, and was born near Listowel, County Kerry, Ireland, in 1783, evincing early aptitude for the reception of knowledge, and making his way to Dublin, where he won prompt recognition in educational circles by proficiency in mathematics and the natural sciences. While a young man, he wrote "The Philosophy of Arithmetic," of which numerous editions were required to supply a demand that continued for many years. By private arrangement he gave instruction to students of Trinity College. Later he conducted in different parts of Ireland a propaganda similar to that which under the name of farmers' institutes has been credited with important results in Wisconsin. Still later he was president of the College of Civil Engineering, Mining and Agriculture, in Dublin. As early as 1832 he took out letters patent for "a steam wagon for the common roads," but "the rocky roads to Dublin" at that time were not conducive to the success of experiments in automobiling. When the capital of Ireland was selected as its place of meeting in 1835 by the British Association for the Advancement of Science, he was one of the members of the council of that distinguished body which arranged for the reception and entertainment of the fifteen hundred men of learning from all parts of the United Kingdom who assembled to participate in its proceedings. He was one of the engineers in charge of the Lough Neagh Improvement, and was associated with Archbishop Whately and others in the preparation of text books for the Irish National Schools. Following the famine, he was secretary of the Irish National Emigration Society, in which capacity he came to the United States, his tour of observation bringing him to Wisconsin. Here, after extensive purchases of land on his own account—destined to pass out of his possession as a result of the panic of 1857,—he made his home during the remainder of his long and busy life, which came to its close in the summer of 1880. His book entitled "Industrial Resources of Wisconsin," published in 1853, circulated extensively in the eastern states and in Europe, contributing to direct the tide of settlement to this section of the west.

The date of Mr. Gregory's arrival in Milwaukee was 1849. His first wife died in Ireland. In 1855, at Milwaukee, he married Elizabeth Goadby, daughter of Henry Goadby, M. D., of London, England, a young lady in the bloom of womanhood, who had received in France and England the highest educational advantages open at the time to members of her sex. Speaking, reading and writing English, French and German with equal fluency and precision, she was also adept in pencil-sketching and not without technical skill in mechanical draughtsmanship. For eleven years she was a teacher in the Milwaukee public schools.

A qualified physician and surgeon, Dr. Goadby had devoted his life to microscopical researches, in which pursuit his eyesight became impaired, necessitating a sea voyage for rest and recuperation. This had brought him to the United States in 1849, with his daughter and a young son as companions of his travels. After spending several years in lecturing and fully recovering the use of his eyes, he accepted the position of professor of animal and vegetable physiology in the State Agricultural College of Michigan, at Lansing, while incumbent of which he was a voluminous contributor to the Michigan Agriculturist and editor of the Medical Independent, a monthly magazine of high standing published at Detroit. In the early '60s, in failing health, he came to live with his daughter in Milwaukee, where he died in the spring of 1864. Dr. Goadby was the author of "Animal and Vegetable Physiology," published by D. Appleton and Company, an important contribution to the scientific literature of its day, profusely illustrated with plates from his own drawings of cellular tissues and other objects as seen with the aid of microscopes of high power.

Large private libraries brought from Dublin and from London by his father and his grandfather surrounded young Gregory's infancy with books. As an eldest child it was his fortune to be much in the company of grown people, whose talk was largely of books and their contents. Ambitious for his mental development, both his parents took his education in hand from the time when he was old enough to talk. As he advanced in years, they supplemented the instruction which he received in public schools. While passing through the grades, he retained lively interest in his carefully directed home reading. Nor were his physical requirements neglected. Love of books never was permitted to interfere with his enjoyment of the round of sports engaged in by youths of his age—swimming, jumping, exercises on the turning-pole, rowing on the lake and river, long walks into the country, which at that time was nearer to the city than it is today. In his generation boys were expected to perform home chores, a wholesome discipline which he did not escape. Parental solicitude accounted for his systematic exposure from a tender age to such incidental cultural opportunities as were available in the Milwaukee of earlier days—including frequent visits to the collection of natural history specimens at the German-English Academy, which later formed the nucleus of the Milwaukee Public Museum; visits also to traveling exhibits of paintings; regular attendance upon the monthly concerts of the Milwaukee Musical Society and the lecture courses conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Association. As a Christmas present in 1864, he received from his mother a ticket of membership in that association, after which he was accustomed to spend happy hours in its reading room and take out books from its library for home perusal. Sometimes in winter evenings he read aloud to his mother. Sometimes she read aloud to him. He profited by gifts from his mother of season tickets to successive courses of lectures on science by Professor William Carey Richards. He heard men like Professors Gunning and Winchell and Powell expound geology. He attended a series of illuminating discourses on American history by Professor John Fiske. Now and then the legitimate drama came within the range of his opportunities. He witnessed interpretations of classics of the stage by Janauschek, and the elder Salvini, and Rossi, and by Modjeska and Edwin Booth. Before leaving school, he dabbled in experimental chemistry, and acquired an amateur printing outfit, the latter circumstance possibly exerting an influence in determining the bent of his career.

In his fourteenth year he jumped at an opportunity to learn the trade of Franklin in the composing room of the Milwaukee Sentinel, a morning newspaper, where he remained for nearly five years, and where working conditions compelled many of the cheerful toilers to "make the night joint laborer with the day." The age of eighteen found him wearing spectacles. Early in 1875 he entered the employ of the Evening Wisconsin, where the working schedule was "through by daylight." Throughout the period of adolescence and early manhood young Gregory spent most of his evenings at home, the blessings of uninterrupted health and parental encouragement and assistance promoting his persistence in studious habits. While delighting in the productions of the poets and the standard writers of fiction, he always had found inspiration in history and biography. Now he gave systematic attention to rhetoric and logic and political economy. He had reveled in the works of Frost and Headley and Lossing, and Irving and Bancroft and Prescott and Parkman. Now he found equal pleasure in those of Cary and Walker and Benton, in the speeches of Randolph and Clay and Webster, in the writings of Jefferson and Hamilton and Madison, and in the letters and addresses of Sumner. He took to turning over the pages of debates in congress. He also found time for the writings of Tyndall and Huxley and Spencer, and kept up with periodical literature as exemplified by the New York Tribune, Times and Evening Post, and by such magazines as

Harpers', the Atlantic, the North American Review, the Eclectic, Littell's Living Age, the Popular Science Monthly of Dr. Youmans and the Scribner's of Dr. Holland.

Meanwhile, in his industrial capacity, he functioned successively as compositor, reporter, special writer, commercial writer, commercial editor, city editor and editorial writer. With some interruptions, he was reporter for the Evening Wisconsin from 1877 to 1885. He was editor of the Northwestern Trade Bulletin, a weekly publication devoted to commercial and industrial interests, from 1880 to 1883. He was special writer for the Sentinel in 1881 and 1882. He was commercial editor of the Evening Wisconsin in 1882 and part of 1883, and city editor of that paper from 1885 to 1889. In 1887, while continuing to perform his duties as city editor of the Evening Wisconsin, he was editor of the Milwaukee Miner and Manufacturer. He was editorial writer for the Evening Wisconsin from September, 1889, till the spring of 1905, working in daily association with its founder and editor-in-chief, William E. Cramer, after whose death in May of that year he was editor-in-chief of the Evening Wisconsin till the fall of 1918.

In activities outside of his daily round he found recreation as a member of the Shakespeare Club, which flourished in the later '70s and early '80s, and subsequently in the Milwaukee League, whose members debated on subjects suggested by current events. He was a member of the executive committee of the Sunset Club, the League's successor. He was secretary of the first Milwaukee Press Club, organized in 1885, and is a member of the present organization of that name, of which he was president in 1897. He is a member of the City Club of Milwaukee, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, and the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, and a life member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Since 1892 he has been a member of the First Unitarian Society of Milwaukee.

June 2, 1883, Mr. Gregory married Caroline Strong Paul, daughter of George H. Paul, prominent for many years in the public life of Wisconsin. She died of pneumonia, May 5, 1891, leaving four children, Marian Elizabeth, Caroline Strong, Paul Goadby and William Oliver, the last named dying in infancy. On June 1, 1892, at St. Paul, Mr. Gregory married Victoria Winburn Smalley, daughter of Palemon J. Smalley, at that time editor of the St. Paul Daily Globe, and for many years conspicuous in various activities pertaining to the welfare of Minnesota. The child of this marriage is Elizabeth Winburn Gregory, at present residing at Washington, D. C. Miss Marian Elizabeth Gregory lives in Cleveland, where she is instructor in art at the Central high school. Caroline Strong Gregory, also a resident of Cleveland, is the wife of William Wallace Rinehart and the mother of two children, William Wallace, Jr., and Marian Young Rinehart. Paul Goadby Gregory is a student and writer, now living in Philadelphia.

In 1891 Mr. Gregory published a slender volume of verse, "The Beauty of Thebes," and for many years made contributions of verse on special occasions, such as the Milwaukee Semi-Centennial celebration, the dedication of the Wisconsin building at the Omaha World's Fair, in 1898, and the launching of the battleship Wisconsin at San Francisco in the same year. At various times he has collaborated in the preparation of books on divers subjects, and in 1895 was one of the organizers of the Parkman Club, which held monthly meetings for the promotion of research on the subject of Wisconsin history. His publications under the auspices of the Parkman Club were monographs on Jonathan Carver and "The Land Limitation Movement in Wisconsin." In 1895 he wrote the "Political History of Milwaukee."

As the editor of a daily newspaper, he was naturally interested in politics, and attended many local, state and national gatherings of a political character, sometimes in the capacity of a chronicler for the press, and sometimes in that of a delegate. He was at the national democratic convention at Chicago in 1884 which nominated Grover Cleveland for the first time, and at that in the same city in 1896 at which William Jennings Bryan made his "Cross of Gold" oration and won the presidential nomination of his party. He was a delegate to the convention of Young Men's Republican League Clubs at Denver in 1894, and attended a number of national republican nominating conventions, including the one at St. Louis in 1896 which raised the standard of McKinley and the one at Philadelphia in 1900 at which Roosevelt was reluctantly constrained to accept nomination for the vice presidency. With greater respect for principles in politics than for party designations, and with a lively appreciation of the importance of personal character in determining the selection of candidates for office, he has been generally active for the promotion of republican success, but never a candidate for the honors and responsibilities of public office. For ten years, beginning with 1894, he was a member of the Milwaukee republican county committee, representing the first ward of the city.

In 1906, Marquette College, established in Milwaukee by the Jesuits in 1880, had attained proportions warranting its expansion into a university. For this purpose a charter was obtained from the legislature of Wisconsin. Later, with the view of promoting the prosperity of the institution, which had become a matter of interest and pride to citizens in general, the plan was conceived of appointing a board of regents consisting of Milwaukee business and professional men regardless of sectarian alignments to act in an advisory capacity with the president of the university and members of the faculty. Mr. Gregory was one of the members of this board, which held frequent meetings for several years subsequent to its organization and continued to be called into consultation at intervals for more than a decade thereafter.

In the spring of 1919, when Rev. John S. Danihy was dean of the department of journalism at Marquette University, Mr. Gregory was professor of journalism in that department. Later in the same year he was elected secretary of the Wisconsin War History Commission, created by act of the legislature of 1919, to collect and preserve material relating to services performed by Wisconsin soldiers and civilians in the World war. When the work of the commission was turned over to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, he was made chief of the war history division of the State Historical Society, remaining till the fall of 1925, when new arrangements were necessitated by the failure of legislative appropriation for the continuance of the work. Since his return from Madison, Mr. Gregory has been engaged independently in biographical and historical research activities at Milwaukee.

Since 1896, the year in which he attained the age at that time requisite for eligibility, he has been a member of the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee county, of which he was president in 1911.

LEO WILLIAM SLENSBY

Prominent among the able and successful lawyers of Milwaukee is numbered Leo W. Slensby, who for the past thirteen years has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession here and has steadily risen in the esteem of his fellow lawyers and in the confidence of the public. He was born in Milwaukee on the 7th of October, 1894, and is a son of William J. and H. Ernestine (Crimmins) Slensby, the former a civil engineer by profession.

Leo W. Slensby received his educational training in the Milwaukee public school, Marquette Academy and Marquette University, having graduated from the law school of the last named institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1917. He was admitted to the bar in that year and began practice. After about four years' connection with a law firm, he opened an office of his own and has won a large and representative clientele, earning a reputation as a very capable and trustworthy attorney. He is a man of great energy, is a close and constant student of the law and the decisions of the courts, and as a counselor is safe and sound, while in the trial of causes he is determined and resourceful. He belongs to the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

Mr. Slensby is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and is very partial to all forms of athletic sports, particularly baseball and football.

ADOLPH C. RIETBROCK

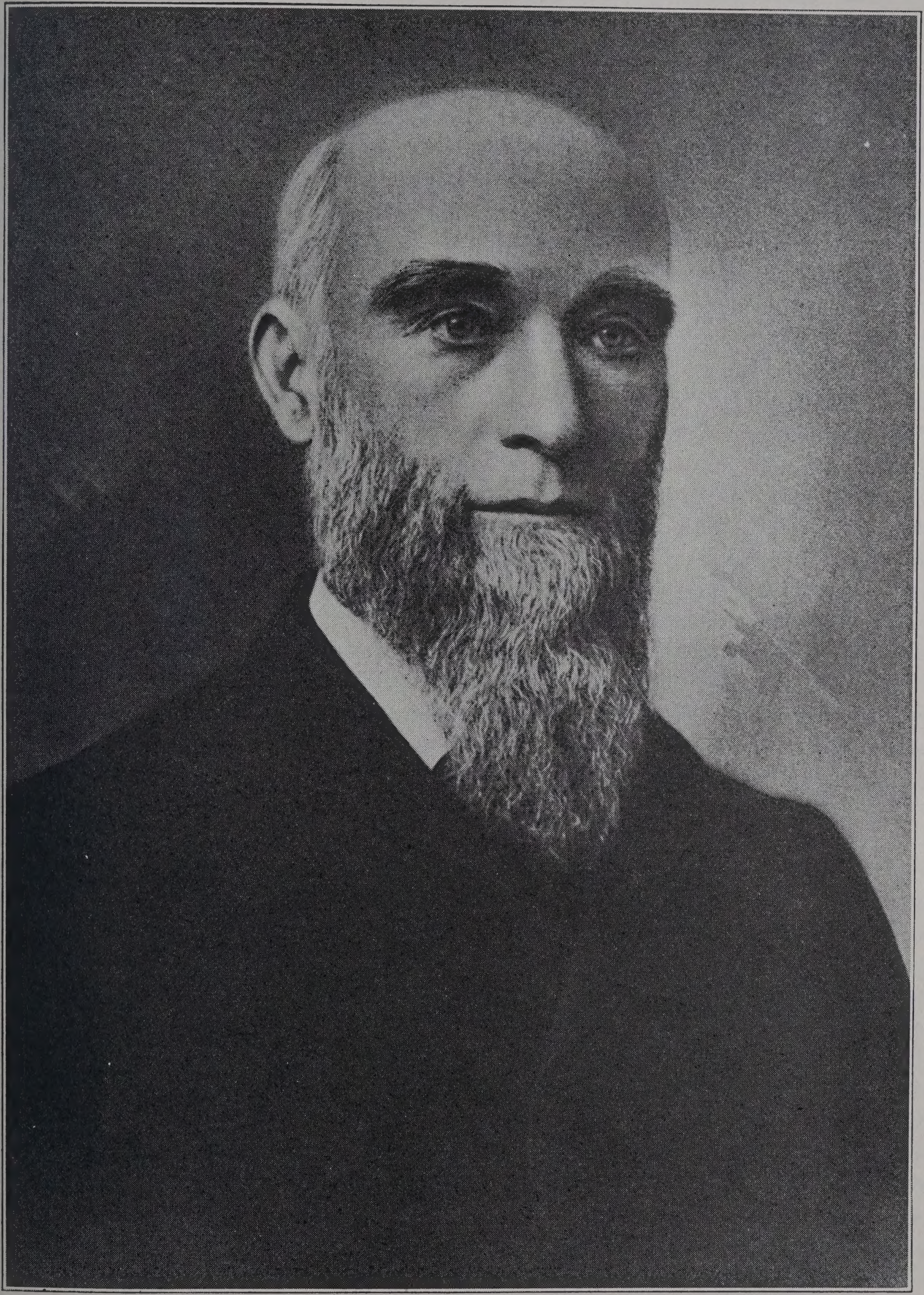
Adolph C. Rietbrock, who is president of the Rietbrock Land & Lumber Company, having extensive land and lumber interests which were acquired and developed by his father, Frederick Rietbrock, is a native son of Milwaukee, born October 8, 1866. In the public schools of this city he pursued his education until his graduation from the Milwaukee high school and then entered the University of Wisconsin, graduating in 1889. He next attended the Michigan Law School, where he qualified for admission to the bar, which was accorded him in 1891. He engaged in the private practice of law with his father in Milwaukee until 1906 and had won a liberal clientele when his father passed away. He afterward took charge of his father's business, including important holdings in both land and lumber, the father having established the business in the '70s. Since 1906 Adolph C. Rietbrock has given his attention to the management of the interests developed by his father and has shown notably sound business judgment, combined with a most progressive spirit.

In 1894 Mr. Rietbrock was married to Miss Laura Meiswinkel, of Milwaukee, and they have become the parents of two children. Dorothy, born in 1895, is now Mrs. Deane S. Bascom, of Milwaukee, and has two sons, Deane R., Jr., and Richard Lathrop, aged respectively eight and five years. The other member of the family, Frederick J., born in 1898, now lives in Denver, Colorado, and has one son, Fred Adolph. Mr. Rietbrock belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club and the City Club and is popular here, having a wide circle of friends, many of whom have known him from his boyhood to the present time. This is indicative of a well spent life, and all who know aught of his career regard him as a valuable citizen, for as president of the Rietbrock Land & Lumber Company he is contributing to the further development of city and state.

TIMOTHY DORE

Though three decades have passed since Timothy Dore departed this life, he is still remembered by many of Milwaukee's older residents as a prominent and highly respected citizen who was identified with some of the most important real estate transactions in the history of the city. He was born in the parish of Rathkeale, County Limerick, Ireland, January 1, 1831, and was thus in his seventieth year when he passed away at his residence at Jefferson and Knapp streets in Milwaukee on the 13th of April, 1900. The Dore family in Ireland had a ninety-nine year lease on a large farm on which they raised fine horses for an international market. Timothy Dore was a youth of sixteen when he crossed the Atlantic to the United States in company with his parents, John and Ellen (O'Connell) Dore. They first located in Boston, Massachusetts, but six months later came on to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the first home of the family was near old St. Gall's Church on Fourth street. The father, John Dore, died soon after his arrival in Milwaukee and is buried in the family lot at Calvary cemetery.

The educational advantages of Timothy Dore were confined to attendance at a village school, but he was naturally bright and intelligent and very fond of reading, so that he became a well informed man on a wide range of subjects. His initial business experience was gained in a small store owned by a Mr. Holliwell at Cedarburg, Wisconsin. Every month he hired an Indian to bring him down the river by canoe so that he might visit his parents in Milwaukee, who during their last years lived at St. Mary's Hospital. Subsequently he obtained employment in Milwaukee with John Furlong, who was then identified with lake fisheries on an extensive scale and who soon made him his bookkeeper. In 1857 he severed his business relations with Mr. Furlong and became associated



TIMOTHY DORE

with John and Anthony Dahlman and Edward O'Neil in the conduct of a wholesale grocery business, continuing the same successfully until his retirement in 1868. Later he became the owner of a distillery in Louisville, Kentucky, which he operated until 1880, when he abandoned that enterprise and turned his attention to the real estate business. In this field of activity Mr. Dore developed remarkable capabilities and figured in some of the most important real estate transactions in the earlier history of Milwaukee. The handsome block erected by Peter McGeoch is a splendid monument to the genius of Mr. Dore, for he was successful in purchasing the property after many others had failed. Mr. Dore was one of the three men who purchased from several owners the Wisconsin avenue block for the new Federal building. His efforts were also resultant factors in the construction of the Michigan street bridge, and the removal of the commission house from West Water to Broadway in the third ward, as well as in the erection of an east side hotel to take the place of the old Newhall House, which was destroyed by fire in 1883. The Milwaukee Hotel Company was organized, the location of the present Pfister Hotel was procured and a fine hotel was erected by popular subscription.

Mr. Dore was a believer in quiet persistency and in manner was singularly unostentatious. His charitable nature found expression in his contributions to all worthy charities regardless of creed and in the erection and support of St. Mary's Marine Hospital and St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, as well as in liberal contributions to the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor. He was one of the original communicants of St. John's Cathedral, taking part in its dedication, and he gave his political allegiance to the republican party. He was a lover of good books and had a fine library, including a splendid small collection of first editions, which, at his death, was given by his children to Marquette University in his memory.

Leaving Cedarburg, Mr. Dore moved to a farm at Kinnickinnic which he had purchased and soon thereafter, on the 18th of October, 1863, was married, in the Greenfield Catholic Church, to Mary Clara Starkey, who was born at Perry Harbor, Canada, May 14, 1841, and who in the same year was taken by her parents to New Berlin, Wisconsin, where her father, Isaiah Starkey, settled on a farm. The latter was a native of Canada, and old records in possession of his grandchildren show that he took out his naturalization papers in 1847. In 1833, at Niagara, Canada, Isaiah Starkey married Elizabeth Royall, whose father was an English lawyer. Mrs. Mary Clara (Starkey) Dore was active and influential in promoting the work of St. John's parish in Milwaukee. She died June 30, 1913, and her remains were interred in Calvary cemetery. For over sixteen years the Dore family lived in the large house built in 1857 by Mr. Van Cott, an early jeweler, the property being for many years known as Dore's Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Dore were the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, who are named in the order of their birth. Lucy Dore, the eldest of the family, was born in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, is a graduate of St. Mary's Convent and is very much interested in musical and charitable projects. George Francis, the eldest son of the family, was born on a farm near Kinnickinnic and attended

St. John's parish school and Marquette College. He was engaged in the insurance business to the time of his death, which occurred in Milwaukee, May 13, 1926, and he is buried in Calvary cemetery. He was a great lover of sport and of animals, especially English bulldogs, of which he owned numerous fine specimens, and he had membership in the Kennel Club and the Izaak Walton League. Fraternally he was a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Active in the ranks of the republican party, he conducted the campaign of Sherburn M. Becker for mayor of Milwaukee. Charles Lalumere Dore was born and reared in Milwaukee and pursued his education in St. John's parochial school and Marquette College. He spent the last twelve or more years of his life in Los Angeles, California, where he passed away March 17, 1928, at the age of sixty. He is buried in Calvary cemetery. Robert F. Dore was born in Louisville, Kentucky, during the residence of the family there. He pursued his education in St. John's parish school, Marquette College, the East Side high school and completed a law course at the University of Wisconsin in 1890, being admitted to the Milwaukee bar in 1892. He is an expert on abstract and title work and is associated with the Guarantee Title Company, one of the oldest concerns of the kind in the state. His name is on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association. He is an active business man of Milwaukee and is keenly interested in public development and progress. Jane Dore acquired her education in St. Mary's Convent, the seventh ward school and the East Side high school of Milwaukee. She was very active in Red Cross work during the World war, was a member of the publicity staff of the Milwaukee Red Cross and was in readiness for overseas duty when the armistice was signed. For some time she was on the advertising staff of the Milwaukee Sentinel and now is actively interested in direct mail advertising. She is a charter member of the Milwaukee Women's Advertising Association and of the Walrus Club. Mary Dore attended St. Mary's Convent and the East Side high school and became very much interested in music. She is a charter member of the McDowell Musical Club, also a charter member of the Infants Ward Association of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital. Upon the death of her brother, George Francis Dore, she succeeded to his insurance business, which she has continued. Paul Dore, who was born in Milwaukee, also attended St. John's parish school and Marquette College and is now in the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

ALFRED B. BENSON

Alfred B. Benson, who at the November election of 1930 was chosen to fill the office of sheriff of Milwaukee county, is a well known citizen and is a very effective worker for the betterment of the working class. He was born at Stoughton, Dane county, this state, on the 2d of September, 1887, and is a son of August and Amelia (Hanson) Benson. His parents, the father a native of Sweden and the mother of Norway, came to this country in youth with groups of people who crossed the Atlantic to establish homes in the new world. They settled at Stoughton, Wisconsin, in 1870, and there were married later. August Benson followed farming for some years and afterward was identified with the lumber industry in Menominee county, Michigan. To him and his wife were born four children.

Alfred B. Benson received his education in the public schools of Menominee, Michigan, and when sixteen years of age came to Milwaukee, where he started to learn the polishing and buffing trade, serving an apprenticeship of three years. He followed that trade in several of the large industrial plants of the country for five years, after which he began to learn the machinist's trade, at which he served an apprenticeship of two years. He then made a trip to Canada for the purpose of filing on a homestead, and walked through the forest for five hundred miles and over the prairies of the northwest to get the experience of being in the great out-of-doors. After six months he returned to Milwaukee. Shortly afterward he entered Ferris Institute, at Big Rapids, Michigan, where he completed a commercial course, and then went to Detroit, Michigan, where he was employed as a machinist for about a year. The following year he spent in travel, visiting many points of interest in this country. Returning to Menominee, Michigan, he worked at the machinist's trade until 1912, when he came to Milwaukee and established his permanent home. Here he was employed in various machine shops until 1916, when he secured a position in the employment bureau of the United States government, in Milwaukee. Soon afterward, however, the United States entered the World war and Mr. Benson enlisted as a machinist's mate in the naval air service, in which capacity he served throughout the war, at the close of which he was honorably discharged. He then reentered the employment bureau of the government at Milwaukee, in which he remained one year. In 1920 he engaged in the trucking business, which he carried on successfully until 1927. In the latter year he was made secretary of the socialist party, which position he held until he resigned January 1, 1931, to take over the duties of sheriff of Milwaukee county.

In 1915, in Menominee, Michigan, Mr. Benson was united in marriage to Miss Grace Miller, a daughter of Fred and Emma (Barker) Miller, of Oconto, Wisconsin. Mr. Benson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Men's Club, the University Society of the South Side and the Metal Polishers' Union. Politically he has been a member of the socialist party for more than a quarter of a century and has been one of its tireless workers. In 1908 he was greatly impressed by the special train which carried Eugene V. Debs, a candidate for president on the socialist ticket, through the country. During that campaign he stopped at Menominee, Michigan, and there Mr. Debs patted Mr. Benson on the back and said, "Stick to the fight for the common people." This he has never forgotten and has endeavored to carry out the injunction of his leader. His greatest ambition during the past few years has been to establish a weekly socialist paper, which has been accomplished through the cooperative efforts of Mr. Benson and the executive committee of his party this year. He is a lover of outdoor life, particularly of hunting and fishing. He is a great reader and especially likes Jack London's works, having had a personal acquaintance with the author. He is exceedingly popular throughout this city and county, as was evidenced by the splendid vote which he received at the recent election, and has a host of warm and loyal friends who esteem him for his genuine worth as a man and citizen.

CHESTER MOODY

Chester Moody, was born in the third ward in 1882 and pursued his studies in the public schools of Milwaukee, also attending St. John's Military Academy and Wayland Academy at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Entering business life at the age of seventeen, he secured a position with The H. M. Benjamin Coal Company in their yard office. He continued with that organization until it was merged with the Milwaukee Western Fuel Company, of which he was treasurer until 1919. He and several others formed the Kozy Komfort Shoe Company, Inc., in May, 1922. The first officers were: Chester Moody, president and treasurer; L. W. Morrison, vice president; and E. G. Wuerster, secretary. They began operations at 2222 Lisbon avenue but in 1923 removed to 161 Center street and a year later purchased the property at 1701-03 Richards street, where they have a large, modern, completely equipped plant which turns out high grade slippers. Mr. Wuerster retired in 1925 and was succeeded by G. B. Mueller, who has since been secretary of the company.

Mr. Moody was united in marriage to Miss Mabel F. Comstock and they are the parents of two children, William Gordon and Mary Virginia.

JOHN A. KEELAN

One of the best known representatives of the insurance business in Milwaukee is John A. Keelan, assistant secretary and the superintendent of agencies of the Time Insurance Company of this city. He has been identified with the insurance business for more than two decades and in his present executive position is doing able and effective work. Mr. Keelan was born at Kaukauna, Outagamie county, Wisconsin, on the 31st of May, 1882, and is a son of Michael and Sarah (Donnelley) Keelan, the latter having been a native of Canada. The father was born in Ireland and when five years old was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Vermont in 1840. There he was reared and received his early education. Soon after leaving school he went to the province of Ontario, Canada, where he was later married. In 1865 he came to Wisconsin and settled on a farm on the outskirts of Kaukauna, where he followed agricultural pursuits until he retired, when he moved into the city of Kaukauna, where his death occurred in January, 1908. His widow resided in that city until 1916, when she moved to Milwaukee, and her death occurred here in 1927. To them were born three sons and a daughter.

John A. Keelan received public school training in Kaukauna and took a commercial course in the Green Bay Business College at Green Bay, Wisconsin. After graduating from that institution in 1903 he entered the employ of the United States government as a clerk, recording materials purchased by the government for use in the Fox river improvement. In 1906 he accepted a position as accountant with the Bergstrom Stove Works, of Neenah, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1912. In the meantime, from 1909 to 1912, he was engaged in the insurance business as a side line, and in 1912 removed to Milwaukee and joined the Time Insurance Company as special agent for Wisconsin. In the following year he was made manager of the claim department, which position he held until 1921, when he became assistant secretary and superintendent of agencies, which position he is still filling in a manner that has abundantly demonstrated his worth to the company which he represents.

In 1906 Mr. Keelan was united in marriage to Miss Mina Niesen, of Kaukauna, a daughter of Hubert and Catherine (Wolf) Niesen, both of whom were natives of Wisconsin and members of pioneer families. They were the parents of five sons and three daughters. Mr. and Mrs. Keelan have three children, as follows: Geraldine S., born July 11, 1907, attended the public schools of Milwaukee, graduated from Holy Angels Academy, and is now employed in the office of the Atlas Building and Loan Association; Michel H., born December 20, 1908, attended the public schools of Milwaukee and is now a student in the law school of Marquette University; and Kathryne, born June 17, 1911, is a student in Mount Mary College in Milwaukee.

John A. Keelan is a member of the Insurance Federation of Wisconsin, of which he was the president for two terms and is now chairman of the executive committee. He is also an associate member of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board. He belongs to St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church, and, socially, to the Tuckaway Country Club. His favorite forms of recreation are hunting and fishing. He is an energetic and efficient man in business, is loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and sincere and cordial in his social relations.

WOLFGANG REISINGER

For approximately half a century Wolfgang Reisinger has been a resident of Milwaukee and for the past twenty years has been engaged in the building and paving contracting business, in which he has not only prospered financially, but has also won a high place in the esteem of those who have had dealings with him. He was born in Furth in Wald, Bavaria, Germany, in 1866, and was there reared to the age of sixteen years, in the meantime securing a good public school education. In

1883 he came to the United States and at once located in Milwaukee, where he went to work as an apprentice at the brickmason's trade under Leonard Sonner, with whom he remained three years. Following that he was with Paul Riesen six years and with Meredith Brothers ten years or more, and was afterward with various concerns until 1911, when he engaged in the general contracting business in association with his son Robert L., under the name of Robert L. Reisinger & Company, which was incorporated in 1912, with the following officers: Wolfgang Reisinger, president, Mrs. Ida L. Reisinger, vice president, and Robert L. Reisinger, secretary and treasurer. The original offices of the company were in the First Wisconsin National Bank building, were later at 466 Oakland avenue, and are now at 4975 North Richards street. For more detailed reference to the work done and under construction, the reader is referred to the sketch of Robert L. Reisinger.

In 1887 Mr. Reisinger was united in marriage to Miss Ida L. Loewenhagen, who was born in Milwaukee in 1869, and to them have been born four children, as follows: Robert L., Wolfgang P., Jr., who is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; Adolph E., who is a member of Palmer Lodge, No. 301, F. & A. M., and Palmer Chapter, No. 87, R. A. M.; and Frances, the wife of Oliver Treutelaar. Mr. Reisinger is a member of Columbia Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, and the Northwest Old Settlers' Club. He is a man of sterling integrity, sound business principles and loyal citizenship, and during all the years of his residence here has enjoyed the respect and admiration of those who have known him, and is today numbered among Milwaukee's most substantial citizens.

JOHN I. MAYER

John I. Mayer, vice president of the United Coal & Dock Company of Milwaukee, has been continuously identified with the coal business during the past thirty-six years and has gained a gratifying measure of prosperity in this field. He was born in Menasha, Wisconsin, November 17, 1872, his parents being J. Frederick and Christine (Harmeyer) Mayer, the latter having been born in the town of Franklin, Milwaukee county, while the father was born in Germany and was five years of age when he came to Wisconsin with his parents, who settled in Muskego township. J. Frederick Mayer was engaged in the brewery business in Menasha and later became connected with the lumber industry at Spencer, this state. He is now living retired at Neenah, Wisconsin, and has attained the venerable age of eighty-nine years.

John I. Mayer pursued his education in parochial schools of Menasha and after putting aside his text-books worked in his father's bottling plant until about 1890, when he came to Milwaukee. Here he was associated with a brother-in-law in the restaurant business for two years and in June, 1894, became a salesman for the Gross Coal Company. He next spent about eleven years as a salesman with the Lehigh Valley Coal Com-

JOHN I. MAYER

pany and then returned to the Gross Coal Company, purchasing an interest in the business in 1910. He acted as its sales manager during the succeeding three years and later became vice president of the company. Since 1919 he has been connected in a similar official capacity with the United Coal & Dock Company, which in that year took over the business of the Gross Coal Company and the Wisconsin Coal & Dock Company. His long experience in the coal business has gained him thorough familiarity with every phase thereof and his efforts have constituted an important factor in the steady expansion and success of the corporation which he represents. Mr. Mayer is also a member of the board of directors of the Old Line Life Insurance Company, is the secretary and treasurer of the American Founders Securities Company of Milwaukee and a director of the Commonwealth Savings & Loan Company of Madison.

In 1898 Mr. Mayer was united in marriage to Miss Madgalena Stadtler, of Caledonia, Minnesota, and they are the parents of three daughters and a son. Irene is the wife of Dr. Ray J. Krause, of North Milwaukee, and the mother of one child, Beverly Jean. Ruth, twin sister of Irene, is the wife of Franklin Champagne and the mother of two children, Franklin and Muriel. John I., Jr., who is connected with the sales department of the United Coal & Dock Company, married Florence Sheahan and has a daughter, Mary Helen. Genevieve resides with her parents at 2316 North Grant boulevard in Milwaukee.

Fraternally Mr. Mayer is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and his name is also on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Optimist Club of Milwaukee. His has been an active, useful and honorable career and he has long figured prominently in business and financial circles of his adopted city.

ROBERT L. REISINGER

Robert L. Reisinger, secretary and treasurer of Robert L. Reisinger & Company, holds a high place in the business circles of Milwaukee, in which city he has always lived. The firm which he represents has done a vast amount of both building and paving contracting and is widely known as a competent and reliable concern. Mr. Reisinger was born in Milwaukee, on the 19th of July, 1889, and is a son of Wolfgang and Ida (Loewenhagen) Reisinger. He received a public school education, graduating from the East Division high school in 1907. In that year he started as a mason apprentice under Henry Danischefsky, for whom he also served as clerk and timekeeper. On March 13, 1911, in association with his father, he engaged in business, under the name of Robert L. Reisinger & Company, and two years later the business was incorporated, with Wolfgang Reisinger as president; Mrs. Ida L. Reisinger as vice president, and Robert L. Reisinger, secretary and treasurer. Their offices were originally in the First Wisconsin National Bank building, were later located at 466 Oakland avenue, and are now at 4975 North Richards street, where they are permanently established, with every arrangement and convenience for the adequate handling of their business, which has grown to extensive proportions during the past nineteen years. They have now under construction the Marquette Tower, a fifteen story apartment building in Milwaukee, and among the many building contracts which they have successfully handled are five buildings for the Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company, five for the Pressed Steel Tank Company, second unit of the Vocational School, the Old Line building, Underwriters Exchange building, the Plankinton, Belmont, Knickerbocker and LaSalle hotels in Milwaukee, the Vincent Hotel at Benton Harbor, the Richmond Hotel at Richmond, Indiana, the Freeport Hotel at Freeport, Illinois, the Avalon Hotel at Waukesha, and the Graphic Arts building of Milwaukee, besides which they have laid one million two hundred thousand square yards of road paving in Milwaukee county.

Mr. Reisinger besides being an officer of Robert L. Reisinger & Company, is also president of the Tri State Hotel Company, vice president of East End Manor, Inc., vice president of Forum Investment Company, president of the Commerce Realty Company, secretary and treasurer of the Randco Corporation, treasurer of the Stephenson Hotel Company and president of the Arcade Apartment Company.

In 1914 Mr. Reisinger was united in marriage to Miss Adele Baumbach of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of two children, Robert L., Jr., born in 1921, and Barbara, born in 1922. Mr. Reisinger is a member of Palmer Lodge, No. 301, F. & A. M.; Palmer Chapter, No. 87, R. A. M.; Kilbourn Council, No. 9, R. & S. M.; Henry L. Palmer Commandery, No. 14, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Tripoli Country Club, and the National Association of Builders Exchanges, of which he is a past president, and was formerly a member of the Board of the General Contractors Association. Mr. Reisinger has an enviable record of accomplishment, as well as of square dealing in all of his affairs, and none stands higher than he in public esteem, while socially he is very popular.

JOHN A. KOLBE

John A. Kolbe has been an active and successful representative of business interests in Milwaukee as secretary and treasurer of the Tindall, Kolbe & McDowell Company, importers and jobbers of teas, coffees, spices and tobacco, since the company was incorporated about a quarter of a century ago. He was born May 12, 1863, in Bavaria, Germany, where his father, John A. Kolbe, Sr., was engaged in merchandising. He was educated in Bavaria and afterward worked for his father until the time of his emigration to the United States. When a youth of nineteen he entered the German Army and for three years remained in the cavalry branch of the service, in which he had risen to the rank of quartermaster at the time of his discharge. He was a young man of twenty-three years when in 1886 he crossed the Atlantic to America and took up his permanent abode in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here he was first employed as clerk by the Gale Drug Company for a year and subsequently became associated in a similar capacity with the J. E. Patten Paint Company, from which he resigned as manager six years later to embark in the tea and coffee business. He began as buyer for the Kersting & Apel Company of Milwaukee, which about six years later was consolidated with the Smith, Thorndyke & Brown Company, handling teas, coffees, spices, etc. Mr. Kolbe was head buyer of teas and coffees until the last mentioned firm went into bankruptcy on May 24, 1907. Otis Tindall, John A. Kolbe and H. N. McDowell purchased the assets of the tea and coffee department of the defunct concern, and on the succeeding day, May 25, 1907, the new firm of Tindall, Kolbe & McDowell opened its doors for business. On the 5th of April, 1923, the company abandoned its original quarters on Broadway and Chicago streets for its present commodious establishment at 320 East Clybourn street, Milwaukee. The officers of the company upon its incorporation in 1907 were as follows: H. N. McDowell, president; Otis Tindall, vice president; and John A. Kolbe, secretary and treasurer. Upon the death of Otis Tindall in 1922, his widow, Mrs. Evelyn Tindall, succeeded him in the official position of vice president. In his dual official capacity of secretary and treasurer, Mr. Kolbe has contributed in substantial measure to the continued growth and expansion of the business of the corporation, and he has long been numbered among the successful merchants and prominent citizens of Milwaukee.

In 1893 Mr. Kolbe was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Klein, a native of the city of Oberstein, province of Hohenzollern, Germany. They are the parents of a son, Walter H., who was born in Milwaukee, April 3, 1894, and now has charge of the city sales of the Tindall, Kolbe & McDowell Company.

BENJAMIN A. KIEKHOFER

Benjamin A. Kiekhofer, who for a number of years has been connected with various important business interests, is now serving as secretary and treasurer of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company. He was born in Clintonville, Wisconsin, on the 15th of November, 1889, and is a son of Gustavus F. and Christina (Gasser) Kiekhofer. The father was born in Germany, December 1, 1853, and was a graduate of Galesville University and Northwestern College, at Naperville, Illinois. He was ordained a minister of the Evangelical Association and began preaching in 1882 on the Calumet circuit. He served as district superintendent of Wisconsin for twenty-eight years and retired from active work in the ministry in 1927, his death occurring in Milwaukee, January 14, 1929. His wife was born in Montana, Wisconsin, February 24, 1861, and is a daughter of Thomas and Margaret Gasser. They were both natives of Switzerland, were married there and came to this country on their wedding trip. To Gustavus and Christina Kiekhofer were born seven children, as follows: William H., who graduated from the North Central

College, at Naperville, Illinois, and took a post-graduate course in Berlin, Leipsic and London, later studying for and receiving his Doctor's degree from the University of Wisconsin, is now at the head of the department of economics in the latter institution; Alma E., who graduated from the Milwaukee Normal School and the University of Wisconsin, is now with the Pabst Corporation in Milwaukee; Benjamin A., of this review; and Margaret A., who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, and is now with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. Three sisters are deceased: Amanda, a graduate of Oshkosh Normal, who taught in the public schools of Two Rivers and Madison; Viola and Erna, who died while in their senior year at the University of Wisconsin.

Benjamin A. Kiekhofer attended the public schools and graduated from the South Division high school of Milwaukee. He entered the University of Wisconsin, and was graduated from the commerce course in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He practiced as a public accountant and became connected with the state board of public affairs, of which the governor is chairman. He was first employed as accountant, but under Governor E. L. Philipp was made secretary of the board. He filled that position until 1921, when he came to Milwaukee with the Union Refrigerator Transit Company as secretary and treasurer, which position he is still filling. Since 1918 he has also been associated with the public accounting firm of Elwell, Kiekhofer & Company, with offices at Madison and Milwaukee. He has been a member of the state board of accountancy since 1916, conducting examinations of persons who desire to become certified public accountants. He is a member of the University of Wisconsin board of visitors.

On December 30, 1915, Mr. Kiekhofer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Turner, of Naperville, Illinois, a daughter of George C. and Martha Turner, members of an old family of that state. She is a graduate of North Central College, at Naperville, and taught school at Paw Paw and Elmhurst, Illinois. Mrs. Kiekhofer is a member of the Women's Club at White Fish Bay, their home place, and of the Parent-Teacher Association. Mr. and Mrs. Kiekhofer are members of the Congregational Church. They have a daughter, Dorothy, who was born in Milwaukee, September 14, 1921, and is attending the public schools of White Fish Bay. Mr. Kiekhofer is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and belongs to the University Club, the City Club and the Kiwanis Club.

LOUIS FREDERICK WEINHAGEN

Louis F. Weinhagen, special agent with the Clifford L. McMillen Insurance Agency of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at 5034 Plankinton building, and one of the best known and most capable members of the insurance circles of Milwaukee, was born in Milwaukee, on the 6th of August, 1888, and is a son of Frederick and Mamie (Bartels) Weinhagen. The father, whose death occurred in April, 1930, was born in Hildesheim, Germany, and became one of Milwaukee's most prominent business men, having been president of the A. Geo. Schulz Box Company and the founder of the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company. The mother was a daughter of Louis Bartels, a member of the firm of Espenheim & Bartels, a leading dry goods firm of this city.

Louis F. Weinhagen received his early education in the public schools and the Milwaukee Academy, and in 1907 entered the University of Wisconsin, where he studied engineering for two years. While there he was a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and was a member of the freshman bowling team. On leaving college he went to work for the Wisconsin Bridge and Iron Company, with which he was connected for a short time. About 1909 he entered the employ of the Worden-Allen Company, starting in the drafting room and eventually becoming superintendent of erection work. In 1915 he joined the Milwaukee Bridge Company, with which he remained two years as engineer, and then returned to the Worden-Allen Company as assistant superintendent, which position he was holding when that company erected the plant for the Gishold Manufacturing Company, a year's job. In 1918 Mr. Weinhagen worked out of Baltimore for the Worden-Allen Company, and in September of that year enlisted in the United States Army. He was honorably discharged in February, 1919, after which he went to the Edward E. Gillen Company as assistant engineer. In the fall of 1920 he joined the staff of the McMillen Insurance Agency as a special agent and has been with that well known concern continuously since. He has been more than ordinarily successful in his present field of effort, being regarded as one of the best special agents in this city. He is also a director of the A. Geo. Schulz Paper Box Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. Weinhagen is a member of the Wisconsin Club and the Blue Mound Country Club and is very popular in the social circles in which he moves. He has the reputation of doing well whatever he undertakes,—a trait which has been one of the reasons for his success,—and he well merits the respect which is accorded him by all who know him.

FRED CONRAD

Fred Conrad, who is now retired after an active career of thirty years, is one of Milwaukee's highly respected citizens. He was born in Switzerland on the 14th of February, 1875, and is one of the five children of Casper and Anna (Streiff) Conrad. He attended the public schools of his native country and at the age of fourteen years started to work in an office, in which he remained until eighteen years old. In 1893 he came to the United States to join his oldest brother, who had come to this country a short time previously and settled in Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Conrad's first job here was with a nickel plating concern, with which he remained one year. He held several positions until 1900, when he came to Milwaukee and was here associated with John Oswald, professor of singing, in putting on a Swiss play. After rehearsing for several weeks, they put on several performances in Milwaukee, later also appearing in the larger cities of this state. When the company finally broke up, Mr. Conrad and three of his fellow players formed a quartet and played in vaudeville for ten years, appearing all over the country. On his return to Milwaukee he engaged in mercantile business, in which he was successful, owning five stores in Milwaukee at different times. He continued in that line until 1924, when he sold out and became manager of the Liederkranz Club, in which he was assisted by his wife, and they continued there until 1927. For about a year Mr. Conrad lived retired and then bought a grocery store which he and his wife managed for a year and then sold. He has since lived retired, only looking after his personal property.

Mr. Conrad was married in 1901, in Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Minnie Erler, now deceased. In 1910, in Chicago, he married Miss Elizabeth Heupler, a daughter of Bartholmas and Theresa (Schwind) Heupler, natives of Austria. They conducted a bakery in Vienna and catered particularly to the royalty of the Empire. Mr. and Mrs. Conrad have two children, Elsie, born January 4, 1912, is employed by the Wise Shoe Company. Fred, Jr., born January 29, 1913, is employed at the butcher business. Both live at home. By a previous marriage Mrs. Conrad is the mother of two children, Henrietta, born December 21, 1900, now the wife of A. O. Wendt, a broker in Milwaukee, and Ervin, born June 6, 1906, and now connected with Standard Brands, Inc.

Mr. Conrad is a member of the G. U. G. G., a German club, the Swiss Club, the Swiss Singing Club, the German Beneficial Union, the Liederkranz Society and the Eichenkranz Club. His hobby is shown in his large and valuable collection of stamps and coins, in both of which are many rare and costly specimens. In all of his affairs Mr. Conrad has been ably assisted by his wife, who has been to him a helpmate in the truest sense of the term. They have a summer home at Pewaukee lake. Mr. Conrad is a man of sterling qualities, makes a favorable impression on those with whom he comes in contact, and is popular among his many friends.

MRS. MARGARET PORTER RADCLIFFE

One of the highly esteemed residents of Milwaukee county is Mrs. Margaret Porter Radcliffe, who has spent her life in this locality and has been actively identified with many interests relating to the community welfare. She was born in Milwaukee and is a daughter of James and Margaret (Killips) Porter. Her father was a native of Ireland, whence he came to the United States in 1852 and to Milwaukee two years later. Here he successfully engaged in business as the owner of the South Side Tea store. He was active in the political affairs of those early days in Milwaukee and also showed a keen interest in educational matters. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His wife was born in Waukesha county and her death occurred here in 1863. Their daughter

J. E. Radcliffe

Margaret attended the Fifth Ward public school and graduated from the Milwaukee high school and the Milwaukee Normal School, after which she taught in the public schools of this city. On January 5, 1887, she became the wife of James Edward Radcliffe, who was born in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, June 24, 1862. When sixteen years of age, and with a cash capital of one dollar and sixty-two cents, he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of Sanger, Rockwell & Company, now the Rockwell Manufacturing Company. He was with that firm for twenty years, leaving to enter the employ of the Anson-Hixon Sash and Door Company, at Merrill, this state. He held that position three years, and on his return to Milwaukee he went into business on his own account, organizing the Radcliffe Manufacturing Company in 1901. He began operations in a building thirty by one hundred feet in size, at 243 Grove street, Milwaukee. The business expanded and, this space proving too small for manufacturing and storage purposes, he was compelled to look elsewhere for a favorable location. With a vision of the future possibilities of West Allis, he bought two acres of ground there, on which suitable buildings were erected, and in 1904 the business was moved to that place. About that time James Porter, Jr., became a member of the firm and the firm name became Radcliffe & Porter Manufacturing Company. In 1907 Mr. Radcliffe bought out Mr. Porter and a stock company was formed, of which Mr. Radcliffe became president, with Chris Erickson as vice president and M. P. Radcliffe, secretary and treasurer. In 1909 Mr. Erickson withdrew to enter business for himself and Albert Dammann became vice president. Mr. Radcliffe was an energetic and wide-awake business man, was tireless in his efforts to promote the company of which he was the head, and had the pleasure of seeing it develop into a splendid concern. He remained at its head until his death, which occurred January 23, 1918, when he was succeeded in the presidency by his widow, who retained that office until 1920, when she sold her interest in the business.

Mr. Radcliffe was a member of the Masonic order, a past master of West Allis Lodge, F. & A. M., and had attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He was a member of the Golden Jubilee Class. He was greatly interested in city affairs, particularly in educational matters and the children. He was a member and for some time president of the school board after West Allis was made a city of the fourth class, and he was regarded as one of its most capable and dependable citizens, commanding the uniform respect of the entire community.

Mrs. Radcliffe has served a number of years as a member of the school board and has evinced particular interest in the advancement of the boys and girls of the community from sixteen to twenty years of age. She was president and secretary of the West Allis Woman's Club and is a past worthy matron of the Order of the Eastern Star. She is also a popular member of the social circles to which she belongs. To Mr. and Mrs. Radcliffe were born three children, Margaret L., now Mrs. David G. Park, was graduated from the South Side high school and Milwaukee-Downer College, of this city, after which she took a post-graduate course in Columbia University. She taught in the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, and Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, and on June 24, 1912, became the wife of Mr. Park. She is the mother of two children, Radcliffe E. and Margaret Jane. B. Marie graduated from the West Allis high school and Beloit College, after which she taught school in Union Grove, Wisconsin. On February 1, 1919, she became the wife of Ferdinand Zoppel. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star. She has two children, Richard Radcliffe and Margaret Ann and the family reside in Columbus, Ohio. Porter E., who graduated from the West Allis high school, is now an estimator for Marks Brothers of West Allis and a member of the board of education. He married Miss Irene F. Carpenter, June 20, 1917, and they have two children, James Edward and Robert Carpenter. Mrs. Radcliffe is a past president of the Milwaukee County Federation of Women's Clubs, and everything relating to the welfare of the community enlists her interest and warm support. She is a woman of intellectual gifts, is interested in things worth while, and her tactful and gracious manner has endeared her to a large circle of loyal friends.

JOSEPH C. KASTENHOLZ

Joseph C. Kastenholz, who for fifty years has had charge of the finishing department of the H. Niedecken Company, has the very unusual record of sixty-one years of continuous service with one concern, a fact which stands as undisputable evidence of the faithfulness and efficiency which have characterized his work. Born in Milwaukee on the 16th of October, 1856, he is a son of John C. and Christine (Schmitz) Kastenholz. His father was born at Cologne, Germany, in 1819, and lived in his native land until 1847, when he emigrated to the United States and came direct to Milwaukee. The ocean voyage, which was made on a sailing vessel, required just three months. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and followed that line of work here to the time of his death, which occurred in 1910, at the age of ninety-one years. On the boat which brought him to this country was a family by the name of Schmitz, with whom he formed acquaintance, particularly of the daughter Christine, whom he married in Milwaukee, October 30, 1849. Her death occurred May 11, 1906, after a married life of over fifty-six years. Of the eleven children born to this worthy couple, six are living, namely: Sybil, the widow of the late Nick Wahlen; Joseph C.; Barbara, the wife of Jacob Schowalter, of Saukville, Ozaukee county, this state; Anna, the wife of Theodore Hausmann, of Milwaukee; Christina, the wife of Anthony Dreis, secretary of the Wagner Iron Works; and Herbert, a painter by trade, who married Miss Rose Borst.

Joseph C. Kastenholz received his education in St. Joseph's parochial school and when twelve years of age entered the employ of the H. Niedecken Company, manufacturing stationers. Starting as an apprentice in their bindery, he received successive promotions as a reward for loyal and able service, and in 1875 became the head of the finishing department, which position he has held continuously to the present time.

In 1919 Mr. Kastenholz was given a surprise banquet and presented with a beautiful watch in recognition and appreciation of his fifty years of faithful service.

In 1880 Mr. Kastenholz was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Josten, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and who passed away July 21, 1928. Of their eleven children four died in infancy, while seven survive: Joseph N., who is superintendent of the binding department of the H. Niedecken Company, married Miss Rose Gielens in 1908 and they have seven children, Dorothy, who is private secretary to Father Gassiger, treasurer of Marquette Institute, Helen, Joseph, Paul, Francis, Betty Ann and Daniel. George J., foreman of a pattern shop at Waukesha, Wisconsin, was married June 23, 1914, to Miss Corine Demerath and they have four children, Marie, George, Jr., Eleanor and Joyce. Edward J. married Miss Elizabeth Bergs, January 29, 1929. Alois, who is an estimator for the Harnisfeger Corporation and has been with that concern for the past twenty years, was married to Miss Stella Muehbach, May 16, 1916, and they have a daughter, Lois. Elizabeth and Margaret are at home. Agnes was married January 16, 1923, to E. A. Taylor, who is with the Dunham Heating Company, Chicago. They reside at Arlington Heights, Illinois, and they have four children, Merton, Janice, Joanne and Margaret Ruth.

Joseph C. Kastenholz is an earnest member of St. Thomas of Aquinas Catholic Church and belongs to the Holy Name Society, is a member of, and a past president of St. Joseph's Society and also belongs to the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. During all the years of his residence in this city he has been an exemplar of the best type of citizenship and has been held in the highest esteem by all who know him.

JOHN HUNHOLZ

John Hunholz, contractor and builder, and the owner of several apartment houses in Milwaukee, is a self-made man in the truest sense of the term. He was born in the town of Farmington, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, January 4, 1865, of German parents who emigrated to America in 1855 and settled on a farm ten miles from Watertown. His father and mother resided thereon until 1877 when they moved to Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where they passed away in 1878. When the family came from Germany, it consisted of the father and mother, the maternal grandmother and two sons. All the other children were born and reared on the farm above referred to.

After the death of his parents, John Hunholz started out in the world for himself at the tender age of thirteen years. Up to that time he attended the country school near his home. He made his way to Fall River, Wisconsin, where he hired out to a farmer for fifty dollars a year, working in the fields during the summer months and getting what schooling he could in the winter seasons. Later he went to work for another farmer near Columbus, Wisconsin, where he continued the same routine with the exception of doing some carpenter work at barn building when he was twenty years of age, for he was handy with tools. Feeling that better opportunities awaited him in Milwaukee, he came to this city in 1886 and found employment with a contractor. In one year he was earning journeyman's wages. Before he was twenty-five years of age he started in the contracting and building business on his own account and has since continued in this line. Through the intervening period he has erected many of the substantial structures of the city, including a number of the larger apartment buildings, duplex flats and homes. He was the builder of the Olympic Apartments, the first of any note to be erected on the west side of the city. His work expresses the last word in modern construction methods, for he closely studies the questions of utility, convenience and beauty and has always combined these three in an attractive whole. He keeps abreast with the trend of the times in everything relating to his line of business and his efforts have greatly enhanced the growth and beauty of the city.

Mr. Hunholz has been twice married. His first wife, whom he married in 1890, was Miss Mathilda Donath, a daughter of William and Christine Donath, who came from Germany in company with the grandmother of Mrs. Hunholz. They took up their abode on a farm near Fillmore, Wisconsin, and there remained until they retired. They spent the last years of their lives in Milwaukee. Two daughters and two sons were born to John and Mathilda Hunholz, namely: Clarence and Mabel who died in their infancy; Alice, who is the wife of Walter F. Loebe, of Milwaukee, and the mother of a son, Robert; and Herbert, who married Miss Agnes Dors, of Milwaukee, and is now associated with his father in business. Mr. Hunholz lost his first wife in 1916 and seven years later married Miss Anna Drescher. They have one son, John Hunholz, Jr.

Mr. Hunholz has been a member of the Young Men's Christian Association for many years and has taken an active part in its work. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Church. His interest centers in his home and family and to these he gives his attention outside of business, taking no part in clubs or lodges. He does not, however, shirk the duties of good citizenship. He has worked diligently as the years have passed, directing his efforts along a single line of business, and his thoroughness and close application are the basis of his success.

LEVI HORACE BANCROFT

Levi Horace Bancroft, who has made a splendid record as United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin since 1924, has been one of the notable political leaders and lawyers of the state during the past four decades or more. He was born in Bear Creek, Sauk county, Wisconsin, December 26, 1861, his parents being George I. and Helen M. (Randolph) Bancroft, the former born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1834 and the latter in Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1841. The original Bancroft ancestor was John, who came from England in

1640 and was a resident of Salem, Massachusetts. Representatives of the name fought in the Indian wars, the American Revolution and the War of 1812, the Mexican war and the Civil war. In the maternal line Mr. Bancroft of this review comes of Scotch descent. His grandfather, P. J. Randolph, a blacksmith by trade, was one of the vigorous abolitionists, was a forceful writer against slavery, and had the friendship of both Phillips and Garrison. John Randolph of Virginia was his cousin.

Levi H. Bancroft is the eldest of the seven children of George I. and Helen M. (Randolph) Bancroft, who were married in Sauk county, Wisconsin, in 1859. The father, long a substantial and influential citizen of Wisconsin, removed to Sauk county in 1855 and as one of the early settlers of that vicinity hewed a farm out of the wilderness. In 1874 he took up his abode in Lone Rock, Richland county, where he was engaged in the general merchandise business until his retirement in 1902. He enlisted at the time of the Civil war but was rejected on account of physical infirmities, and Governor Harvey then appointed him recruiting officer. He was a republican in politics and always performed his share of public duties. For thirteen years he served as supervisor of Bear Creek township in Sauk county, was a member of the school board in that county and also in Richland county and for several years was chairman of the Lone Rock high school board. George I. Bancroft and his wife are both deceased.

Up to the time he was fourteen years of age Levi H. Bancroft attended country schools during the winter and worked on the home farm in the open seasons. On the removal of the family to Lone Rock in Richland county, he began attending the town schools and also gained some business experience as a clerk in a general store. At the age of eighteen he qualified as teacher in a grammar school and two years later was appointed principal of the Lone Rock high school, remaining in charge for one year. His ambition had already been directed to the law, and entering the law department of the University of Wisconsin he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1884. He was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in the following year and began the practice of his chosen profession at Richland Center. As a republican he took an interest in politics about as soon as he could vote, and his first important honor in public life came in 1886 with his election as district attorney of Richland county. He also served as city attorney for six years, as city supervisor two years, in 1897 was appointed to the office of county judge, and by election in 1898 continued in office four years longer. On the 1st of January, 1903, Mr. Bancroft was appointed first assistant attorney-general for the state of Wisconsin and performed the duties of this position for two years, at the end of which time he resigned and engaged in general practice at Richland Center. Elected in 1906, and reelected in 1908, Mr. Bancroft distinguished himself for capable and efficient service during four years in the general assembly and in 1909 was speaker of the house. Then in November, 1910, the state electorate chose him for the office of attorney-general, and he retired from office at the beginning of 1913 with a record of exceptional performance. In 1920 he was appointed by Governor Emanuel Philipp to fill the vacancy in the office of circuit judge of the fifth judicial circuit caused by the death of the Hon. George Clemenson, thus serving for two years. On the 18th of June, 1907, Governor Davidson had appointed him judge advocate of the Wisconsin National Guard, with the rank of colonel, and he served until January, 1913, when he resigned, retiring to private life with the rank of colonel. In 1924 he received presidential appointment to the office of United States district attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, in which capacity he has since served, having made an enviable record through his able handling of cases for the government.

Mr. Bancroft has won for himself a statewide reputation as a trial lawyer and as a public speaker. He was chairman of the republican state convention in 1902, and in the work of the party and on many public occasions his aid has been considered indispensable. In May, 1907, he was appointed by Governor James O. Davidson's committee to deliver the principal address on the dedication of the State of Wisconsin Civil War Veterans Monument at Andersonville, Georgia. At the Seattle Exposition of 1909 he filled the place of the governor in delivering the Wisconsin address, and was also a representative of this state at the dedication of the Vicksburg Memorial in 1911. In 1915, by appointment of Emanuel L. Philipp, he delivered the Wisconsin Day address at the World's Fair at San Francisco. Mr. Bancroft has membership in the Milwaukee Club and the Madison Club and fraternally is affiliated with the Masonic order. He has been a member of Palestine Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Lone Rock since 1881 and is also a member of Richland Center Chapter, R. A. M.

On the 11th of June, 1890, at Richland Center, Wisconsin, Mr. Bancroft was married to Miss Myrtle DeLap, a native of Viroqua, Vernon county, this state. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft are the parents of a daughter and a son, namely: Carolyn, who is the wife of R. A. Heilman, an attorney of Madison, and is the mother of three sons—Richard, Robert and Roman; Blaine D., who is a graduate of the University of Michigan and is a successful practicing attorney of Madison. He married Dorothy Edwards and they have three children—Carolyn, Winifred and George.

WILLIAM EDWARD WOLLAEGER

William Edward Wollaeger, widely and favorably known in insurance circles and now conducting one of the largest and most successful interests of this character in Milwaukee as president of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company since 1921, was born in this city, February 3, 1877. His father, William Wollaeger, was born October 7, 1843, and for many years was engaged in the manufacture of office and store fixtures in Milwaukee. He married Henrietta Brandenburg, whose birth occurred December 13, 1847. Both were of German lineage.

In the Milwaukee grammar and high schools William E. Wollaeger pursued his education and when his text-books were put aside he became

WILLIAM E. WOLLAEGER

identified with John Foley, Jr., in the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, devoting the years from 1894 to 1896 to duties of that character. He afterward served for two years as a reporter and in July, 1898, entered into connection with the Concordia Fire Insurance Company as a policy writer and special agent. Since that time his progress has been continuous and step by step he has advanced until in 1921 he was chosen president of the corporation. Through the intervening period of nine years he has continued as its chief executive officer and the success of the organization is due in large measure to the effective methods which he has introduced and the thoroughness with which these have been carried out. His efforts have also extended into other fields, for he is now the second vice president of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, of the Girard Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Mechanics Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Company of Milwaukee and the Superior Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

On the 11th of June, 1912, in the city of his nativity, Mr. Wollaeger was married to Miss Emma C. Ross, a native of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Alexander and Christine (MacKay) Ross. The former was a native of Scotland and on coming to America established his home in Beaver Dam. Mr. Wollaeger belongs to Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church and along social lines has connection with the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Blue Mound Country Club. He turns to golf and fishing for recreation but never allows these to interfere with the faithful performance of his duties as an executive of the various insurance companies with which he is identified.

CARL B. RIX

Carl B. Rix, an active and successful representative of the legal profession in Milwaukee during the past quarter century, has become widely known as a member of the law firm of Rix, Barney & Kuelthau, with offices in the Wells building. He was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, September 30, 1878, his parents being Wareham P. and Marie L. (Stauffer) Rix, the former of purely English ancestry and the latter of Swiss and German descent. The first American progenitor of the Rix family was John Rix, who emigrated from England to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1836. Wareham P. Rix, the father of Carl B. Rix, was born in Stanstead, province of Quebec, Canada, May 19, 1844, and in early manhood married Miss Marie L. Stauffer, a native of Washington county, Wisconsin, whose parents crossed the Atlantic to the United States in 1850 and, coming west soon thereafter, settled in Washington county.

In the pursuit of an education Carl B. Rix attended the public schools of West Bend, Wisconsin, while his professional training was received in Georgetown University. He was graduated from the high school of West Bend with the class of 1895, after which he engaged in teaching in Washington county until 1900, when he received an appointment to a position in the Department of the Interior at Washington, D. C. While there he attended the School of Law at Georgetown University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1903, receiving at that time the degree of LL. B., and after one year of postgraduate work he received the degree of LL. M. In 1905 Mr. Rix began the general practice of law in Milwaukee, where he has continuously followed his profession throughout the intervening years and has been accorded an extensive and gratifying clientele. As above stated, he is a member of the firm of Rix, Barney & Kuelthau and is recognized as an attorney of ability. He is a member of the faculty of Marquette University College of Law.

On the 30th of September, 1907, Mr. Rix was united in marriage to Miss Sara Barney, daughter of Judge Samuel S. and Ellen S. Barney, of West Bend, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Rix are the parents of three children, Ellen Sybil, born July 5, 1911, John B., born February 28, 1914, and Mary P., born November 21, 1916. Mr. Rix is a republican in politics but has never sought nor desired office as a reward for party fealty. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also belongs to the Delta Chi fraternity, the Milwaukee Club, the University Club and the Milwaukee Country Club.

SISTERS OF THE DIVINE SAVIOR

ST. MARY'S CONVENT—THIRTY-FIFTH AND CENTER STREETS

The Sisters of the Congregation of the Sisters of the Divine Savior came to the United States in the year 1895, in response to a request of the late Most Reverend F. X. Katzer, at that time archbishop of Milwaukee, who when in Rome had asked the aid of the Sisters for social service in his diocese. The simple habit of these messengers of the Divine Savior was soon familiar in all parts of the city, and it was not long before the Sisters had endeared themselves to the people.

In the spring of the year 1900, a suitable and comparatively inexpensive building lot was purchased outside the city of Milwaukee, and on May 27, 1900, the corner-stone of the present provincial house was laid, Reverend Father Shinner, afterwards bishop of Superior, and later of Spokane, Washington, officiating. On September 14th of the same year, the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, the Sisters took up their abode in their new convent home. In the years 1920 and 1925 additions were made to the convent building.

As the primary object of the founder of the congregation was the education of youth, it was not long before the Sisters took charge of several schools in this country. As early as the year 1897, three Sisters were sent from Milwaukee to take charge of the first mission school of the congregation, located in Uniontown, Washington. In 1925 the convent sent several Sisters to the newly opened Mother of Good Counsel School, at Sixty-eighth street and Lisbon avenue, Milwaukee. By the year 1907 the Sisters opened a novitiate in the present provincial house. In September, 1908, a teachers' training school for postulants of the congregation was opened. In 1925 the convent chapel which had been begun in 1920 was enlarged and completed, and at the same time the further addition to the building afforded new accommodations for the novitiate and convent high school department.

The province is under the direction of a provincial superior, at present the Reverend Mother Blanche Kinzer, of Uniontown, Washington, District of Columbia.

JAMES CARRIGAN

James Carrigan, who for nearly thirty years has been successfully engaged in business as a real estate broker, was also formerly active in educational work, for which he possesses a natural inclination and talent. He was born in Franklin, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on the 19th of March, 1863, and is a son of John and Mary (McGreal) Carrigan, both of whom are deceased. The father was born in Leitrim county, Ireland, and came to America in his youth. He first settled in Canada, but in 1849 came to Wisconsin, residing successively at Wauwatosa, Elm Grove, Brookfield and Waukesha. From 1849 until 1855 he was employed on the construction of the old Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad, the first railway built in this section of the country, it being the forerunner of what is now the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. In August, 1855, Mr. Carrigan settled in Franklin, Manitowoc county, where he took up a tract of government land, which was heavily covered with timber. This he cleared and in the course of time developed a well improved and productive farm, which he conducted until 1893, when he retired from active business and moved to Milwaukee, where he resided until his death, which occurred November 8, 1905, at the age of eighty-four years, seven months and six days. In politics he was a democrat and in religious faith a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mary (McGreal) Carrigan was born in Leitrim county, Ireland, whence she was brought to the United States in 1849, the family settling in Vermont. Soon afterward she met and became the wife of Mr. Carrigan. To them were born five sons and two daughters, of whom three sons survive, namely: Peter, living at 3111 St. Paul avenue, Milwaukee; James; and Thomas, also of Milwaukee, residing at 78 Thirtieth street. The mother passed away November 24, 1913, at the age of eighty-six years. Mr. Carrigan's paternal grandmother lived to be over one hundred years of age and his maternal grandparents lived to the respective ages of eighty-five and ninety years.

James Carrigan received his elementary education in the country schools of Franklin, this state, and then took the teacher's examination under the late John Nagle, who was at that time the county superintendent of schools of Manitowoc county. He taught school for six years in that county and four years in the grade schools of Milwaukee. After he began teaching he attended one semester at the State Normal School at Oshkosh. In 1892 Mr. Carrigan turned his attention to the real estate business in Milwaukee, and has been engaged in that line continuously to the present time. He has handled a large amount of business and residential property, both in and out of Milwaukee, and has won a wide reputation for the high principles and honorable methods which have controlled his business activities. In fact, it has been said of him that he is too honest to be a great success as a real estate broker. His natural liking is for educational work, but having established a successful real estate agency he continues in this field.

On January 3, 1903, in Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, Mr. Carrigan was united in marriage to Miss F. Alberta Tormey, who was born and reared in Fennimore, Grant county, and is a daughter of Thomas and Nora (Norris) Tormey. The Tormey family is known as one of the pioneer families of this state, having settled in Grant county in 1848. Mrs. Carrigan is a democrat in her political affiliation and is active in party affairs, being a member of the democratic national committee as the woman representative from Wisconsin. She belongs to the Marquette Woman's League, of which she was president in 1928, and is president of the Wisconsin Chapter of the International Alumni Association of all the Catholic schools. She is also a past president of the Milwaukee Woman's Club. Mrs. Carrigan is widely known for her ability as a parliamentarian—in fact she lectures on and teaches parliamentary law in select classes and is frequently called upon by various bodies throughout the country to settle disputed points in parliamentary practice. Mr. and Mrs. Carrigan are the parents of four children, namely: Mary J., born October 12, 1903; Alberta C., July 14, 1907; Genevieve, July 21, 1908, and Esther E., January 15, 1910. The family home is at 695 Thirty-eighth street, Milwaukee. Mr. Carrigan votes with the democratic party, is a member of the Democratic Club of Milwaukee County and is the vice president of the Wisconsin Taxpayers Federation. He is a member of St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church, at Thirty-sixth and Brown streets, and was very active in organizing the Knights of Columbus Council of which he is a charter member. He has been a resident of this city since July 7, 1888, and during this period has consistently contributed his efforts and influence to the development and betterment of the city, and has always commanded the highest measure of public regard.

STEPHEN JOHN BROUWER

Stephen J. Brouwer, who for nearly thirty years has been engaged in the retail shoe business in Milwaukee, has gained a national reputation for the scientific researches which he has made regarding the relation of footwear to human health and efficiency. He is distinctly progressive in his tendencies. Mr. Brouwer was born in Grand Haven, Michigan, on the 28th of December, 1876, and is a son of R. and Gertrude Brouwer. His father, who was born September 5, 1847, was of Holland descent, his parents having come from the Netherlands and landed at New Orleans, where R. Brouwer was born. Later the family were among the first settlers of Holland, Michigan. The mother also was of Holland descent and her parents were early settlers in Grand Haven, Michigan.

Stephen J. Brouwer attended the public and high schools of Grand Haven and studied for one year in Hope College, at Holland, Michigan. Because of the severe illness of his father, he was compelled to leave college, and at the age of eighteen years was conducting his father's retail shoe store in Grand Haven. When twenty years of age he helped to organize the first Grand Haven Business Men's Association and was its first secretary. In December, 1902, he came to Milwaukee and organized the S. J. Brouwer Shoe Company, at 115 Wisconsin street, and also bought the Dr. Reed cushion shoe agency. In 1904, in order to take care of his rapidly growing trade, he moved to the Wells building, at 409 Milwaukee street. Four years later he again moved, this time to his present location at 330 Wisconsin avenue. Since 1925 Mr. Brouwer has also established and still conducts retail shoe stores in Wauwatosa and West Allis and a Cantilever shoe store in Milwaukee. In addition to a general stock of standard shoes for men, women and children, he specializes in orthopedic, corrective and comfort shoes, for men, women and children. To him belongs the distinction of having made the first survey in the United States of kindergarten, public school and university students' feet, with regard to the effect of footwear on their health, and on this important subject of the relation of footwear to health, he has delivered many lectures before conventions of physicians and shoe retailers and in universities, colleges and clubs. He has achieved a distinctive success in the shoe business and is recognized as one of this city's leading business men. On the organization of the Wauwatosa State Bank, at Wauwatosa, Mr. Brouwer was elected its vice president, which office he filled for a number of years.

On June 1, 1904, in Glencoe, Illinois, Mr. Brouwer was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gilmore Ellis, who was born at Hamilton, Ontario, a daughter of George William and Christina (Finlay) Ellis, the former born February 1, 1834, in County Sligo, Ireland, and the latter October 22, 1840, in Sterlingshire, Scotland. Both parents are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Brouwer were born four children: Mary Christina, who is the wife of Rev. Leland Finley; Stephen William; Roy, deceased; and Ellis.

In his political activities Mr. Brouwer maintains an independent attitude, supporting the men of the best character, irrespective of party. For two years he was a member of the Christian Reformed Church in Milwaukee, but since 1907 has been a member of the Wauwatosa Congregational Church, to which Mrs. Brouwer also belongs. She is also a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Wauwatosa Women's Club and other local organizations. He is president of the Milwaukee Rescue Mission; is a member of the board of trustees of the Young Men's Christian Association; is a director of the Wisconsin Home and Farm School, and is a charter member and a director of the Milwaukee Kiwanis Club and member of Milwaukee Association of Commerce. He was president of the Milwaukee Shoe Retailers' Association, was first governor for Wisconsin of the National Shoe Retailers Association and a director of the Wisconsin State Shoe Retailers Association. In 1928 he was appointed to the Foot Section Research Committee of the American Osteopathic

Association. During the World war, Mr. Brouwer served as a "dollar a year" man, his work being mainly in orthopedic ward 25 at Camp Grant. He was at the head of all war drives for the various funds among the retail shoe dealers of this city, and he also recruited Troop B, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, in his store. He has designed special lasts, called "Research," for keeping feet normal, and is recognized as an expert authority on proper footwear. He has shown a readiness at all times to cooperate with his fellow citizens in all matters concerning the progress and welfare of his city and county, and is a generous supporter of worthy benevolent and charitable causes.

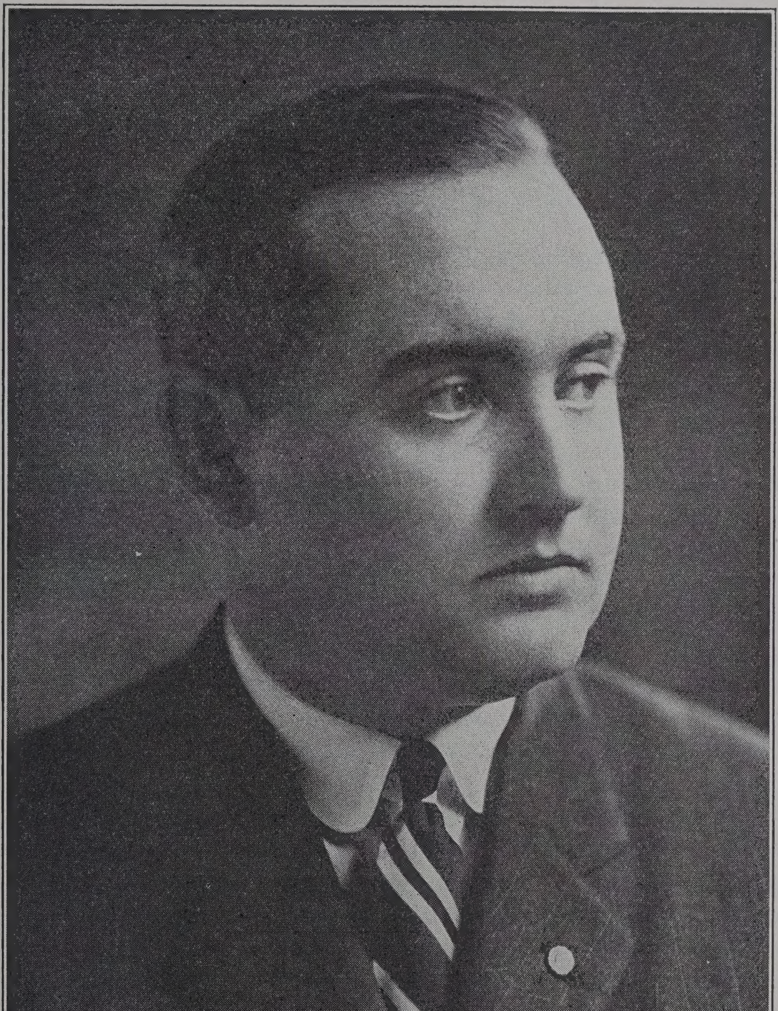
HENRY S. WRIGHT

Henry S. Wright, well known industrial engineer of Milwaukee, is at present executive vice president and director of the MacGillis & Gibbs Company, timber dealers whose activities are of nation-wide scope. He was born in Paris, Kentucky, July 17, 1887, his parents being Edward and Isabel (Armstrong) Wright, who were born, reared and married in Enniskillen, County Fermanaugh, Ireland. Edward Wright became a locomotive engineer in the state of Kentucky, where he settled with his wife about the year 1870.

Henry S. Wright acquired his early education in the grade and high schools of his native town and subsequently entered the Ohio State University, in which institution he pursued a general course of study for two and one-half years. In 1913 he took up public accounting work in Johnstown, Pennsylvania, where he remained until his removal to Philadelphia in 1916. In the latter year he entered into a partnership relation as a member of the firm of Walton & Wright and began the practice of industrial engineering, maintaining offices both in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Springfield, Massachusetts. It was in 1921 that Mr. Wright came to Milwaukee and founded the Henry S. Wright Company, industrial engineers, with offices at 383 Milwaukee street, and during the past decade he has had as his clients many of the more prominent firms of this city. At present he is the executive vice president of the MacGillis & Gibbs Company, whose main offices are in Milwaukee, and he is also an officer and director in several other local organizations.

On the 14th of July, 1915, in Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Wright was united in marriage to Margaret Fuhr, a native of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Jacob and Margaret Fuhr, the former at that time a wholesale liquor dealer of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of a daughter, Kathryn Patricia Wright, who was born January 5, 1926. The family residence is at 5684 North Shore drive, Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

Fraternally Mr. Wright is affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to Hampden Lodge, A. F. & A. M., of Springfield, Massachusetts, the third oldest blue lodge in the United States; and Calumet Chapter, R. A. M., of Milwaukee. His name is also on the membership rolls of the Wisconsin



HENRY S. WRIGHT

Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Rotary Club, the Minneapolis Club, the Lotus Club of New York, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the American Society of Industrial Engineers. He has been a member of the village board of Whitefish Bay since 1926 and is chairman of the fire and police commission there. Although not a native of Wisconsin, Mr. Wright has been active in its industrial history through the past ten years and has a fine record of public service in Milwaukee and Whitefish Bay.

ELSIE M. BODENDOERFER

Elsie M. Bodendoerfer, secretary of the Briggs-Stratton Corporation and a lady of splendid business qualifications, was born in Manistee, Michigan, but her parents shortly after returned to Milwaukee. Her father, John Bodendoerfer, was born at Mequon, Wisconsin, in 1866, while her mother's birth occurred in Milwaukee county in 1874. John Bodendoerfer started out in the business world when but twelve years of age by assisting his father in butchering and selling cattle. Subsequently he became associated with the Hess Sausage Company and won promotion to the position of manager, in which capacity he served for seventeen years. He then retired from active life and passed away in 1927. His wife survived until 1929 and both were laid to rest in Milwaukee. Their family numbered a son and a daughter. Erwin married Margaret Siegner, of Milwaukee, and is a salesman for the Albert Heyer Company.

The daughter, Elsie M. Bodendoerfer, acquired her early education in the public schools here and afterward attended the Hoffman Business College. She then became secretary to the chief clerk of the Milwaukee Gas & Light Company, with which she remained for ten and a half years, winning various promotions until she reached the position of assistant purchasing agent. She resigned to become private secretary to Mr. Briggs, head of the Briggs-Loading Company, continuing there for a year. At the end of that time she became connected with the Briggs-Stratton Corporation, acting as secretary to Mr. Briggs until in December, 1923, when she was elected secretary of the corporation, and has since been one of its officers.

Miss Bodendoerfer is a member of the Immanuel Reformed Church. She makes her home at 1165 Forty-seventh street and is well known in this city.

THEODORE LINCOLN COLEMAN

Theodore Lincoln Coleman is a native of Milwaukee, where he was born November 5, 1861, his parents being John Crapser and Ellen Rennett (Le Fevre) Coleman, the former born July 28, 1819, and the latter February 7, 1823. On other pages of this publication will be found biographies of his father, John C. Coleman, and of his maternal grandfather, Rev. Clement F. Le Fevre.

Mr. Coleman began his early education as a pupil in a small country schoolhouse in the town of Lake, adjoining the southern limits of the city of Milwaukee and continued his studies in Milwaukee's public schools until graduated on the completion of the high school course in 1879. Then he obtained a position as shipping clerk for the Wisconsin Malleable Iron Company. Here his efficient services and loyalty to the interests of his employers were rewarded by gradual advancement, and after several years he became the vice president of this important industrial corporation. This office he retained until 1892, when he resigned to take up the study of law, beginning his legal studies in the office of that able and highly esteemed member of the legal profession, the late Judge George E. Sutherland of Milwaukee. In the fall of that year he entered the College of Law of the University of Wisconsin as a member of the class of 1895. During the following year he resumed his work with Judge Sutherland and on December 31, 1895, was admitted to the bar. Throughout the intervening period of more than a third of a century he has been engaged in practice in Milwaukee, devoting his attention mainly to the care of properties and estates as executor, private counsellor and trustee.

On the 10th of June, 1896, at Detroit, Michigan, Mr. Coleman was united in marriage to Grace Pier Smith, who was born at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, March 12, 1867. She came to Milwaukee with her family in 1882 and moved with them to Detroit in 1895. Her father, Lewis Smith, was born in Scotland, June 26, 1833, and was seventeen years old when he crossed the Atlantic to America in 1850. At the outbreak of the Civil war he responded to the call of his adopted country. He was wounded in action and also contracted an illness from which he never entirely recovered. He died at the early age of thirty-eight, on July 19, 1871, and is buried at Fox Lake, Wisconsin. Lewis Smith was one of five brothers who settled at Fox Lake, Wisconsin, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. One of the number, William E. Smith, became prominent in the history of the state and filled many positions of honor and responsibility, serving as governor for two terms, from 1877 to 1881. Mrs. Frances A. (Stevens) Smith, the wife of Lewis Smith and the mother of Mrs. Grace Pier (Smith) Coleman, was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, June 7, 1838, and died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, August 11, 1927. She was of English ancestry, her father, Horace Stevens, being a direct descendant of Henry Stevens, who settled in Stonington, Connecticut, about 1660. Her mother, Mrs. Aurelia (Pier) Stevens, was of French Huguenot descent. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore L. Coleman are the parents of two daughters and a son, all of whom were born at Milwaukee, namely: Ruth Stevens, June 27, 1897; Philip Le Fevre, August 29, 1899; and Margaret Pier, September 27, 1907.

In state and national politics Mr. Coleman has always supported the men and measures of the republican party but at local elections has cast an independent ballot, considering the capability of a candidate of more importance than his party affiliation. Both he and Mrs. Coleman are active members of Plymouth Congregational Church, Mr. Coleman having served at different times on its board of trustees and board of deacons and for the past thirty years has been treasurer of the society. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and for many years has been a member of the Milwaukee City Club and the Milwaukee Congregational Club. Mr. Coleman is broad in his views, progressive in his standards and high in his ideals—a man whom to know is to respect and admire.

NOTRE DAME CONVENT

In one of the older residential districts of the city of Milwaukee stands a building, with a background of some eighty years, identified in no small measure with the development and progress of the Catholic parochial educational system of the city. This is the Motherhouse of the School Sisters of Notre Dame, which occupies all of the block bounded by Milwaukee, Knapp, Ogden and Jefferson streets. Viewed from the outside, this site presents a series of connected brick buildings, four stories high, running parallel with the first three streets named above and forming, by means of an arcade on the fourth side, an enclosure or court containing a Grotto of Lourdes, a fountain, trees, walks and recreational grounds. Within the buildings are the chancery or headquarters for the administration of the order, the candidature or training school for young ladies who have entered the order, the novitiate where the young sisters receive their religious training and an infirmary for the old and sick of the Motherhouse. A visitor to this convent would be shown several places of interest to the laity; among these would be three chapels, in one of which perpetual adoration or prayer before the exposed Blessed Sacrament is kept up during all the hours of the day and night throughout the year, classrooms and laboratories in the Normal School department, a library, a large auditorium, needle-work rooms, a printing-room, offices and living accommodations for some four hundred inmates. The history of this place goes back to the middle of the nineteenth century and is intimately bound up with the story of one woman whose genius, nobility of character and life of sacrifice made such an institution possible. This woman was Mother Caroline Friess.

On July 31, 1847, six ladies in plain secular dress landed in New York from the steamer Washington after its first trip across the Atlantic. They were the first School Sisters of Notre Dame to arrive in this country, coming from their Motherhouse in Munich. One of this group was Mother Caroline, destined to be for the next forty-five years, the leader and guide of a vast army of teachers, women who would devote their lives to the service of children. After a long and tedious journey from New York by rail, canal-boat and wagon, this band of pioneer sisters reached their destination at St. Mary's in the dense forests of Pennsylvania; the site here, however, proved unfavorable, and within a year they removed to Baltimore, where they opened a small school and began to win recruits for their order. When the success of their work as teachers became known, invitations began to pour in upon them. It was in answer to the request of

Bishop Henni, later first archbishop of Milwaukee, that Mother Caroline with four companions arrived here on December 15, 1850.

With money donated by King Louis of Bavaria a house was bought at the corner of Knapp and Milwaukee streets. It had four large chimneys, therefore was generally known as "the house with the four chimneys." It had belonged to a Presbyterian minister. Within a month Mother Caroline opened the first parish school of the order in the west, St. Mary's, at the corner of Milwaukee and Biddle streets. Almost at the same time, and in spite of her poverty, this intrepid woman began to build an addition to the small convent along Milwaukee street. It formed an annex to the Knapp street building and was the first of the many additions that gradually completed the quadrangle. The building was finished and dedicated on October 2, 1851, and the following day St. Mary's Institute, a school for resident and day pupils, was opened to the young ladies of Milwaukee and the surrounding territory. It was patronized by the best families of the city, and for some forty years served the purpose of its founder in the intellectual and cultural life of the community. After a few years the attendance was so great that the boarding school and day school were separated, the boarders occupying the rooms on Milwaukee street, the day pupils having classes on Ogden avenue with the entrance on Jefferson street.

The growth of the sisterhood became so great that accommodations were needed for the ever-increasing membership, and their services were sought by pastors of the city who wished to open parochial schools. Therefore St. Mary's Institute was closed in 1886, and the day school was closed in 1892, leaving the convent doors open only to pupils of the music, art and needle-work departments. The second parochial school to be taken in charge was Holy Trinity on what is now West Bruce street; sisters from the Motherhouse were sent there to teach in 1854. St. Joseph's school on Eleventh street was opened in 1860. From that time to the present, priests from various parishes have sought and obtained the services of the School Sisters until today twenty-seven schools in Milwaukee are taught by sisters who received their training at Notre Dame Convent and were subsequently sent to their different missions for the purpose of carrying on the work of Christian education.

The last two institutions claiming the attention of the order are Messmer high school, where twenty-five sisters are engaged by diocesan authority to give higher educational instruction to the boys and girls coming from elementary schools of the city, and Mount Mary College, an institution of higher education for Catholic young women. This college, the only one of its kind in the state of Wisconsin, was built by the Order of School Sisters of Notre Dame. The college occupies a site of about seventy acres on the County Parkway, and was completed and opened in the fall of 1929. Mount Mary is incorporated under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, and is invested with full power to confer degrees. This institution had its inception at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, where as early as 1872 it was incorporated as St. Mary's Academy, later becoming St. Mary's

College until it was transferred to its present site and its name changed to Mount Mary.

Not alone to the city of Milwaukee has the Order of School Sisters of Notre Dame given its service. Since its beginning in 1850 down to the present time, the membership has increased to over five thousand, two hundred sisters teaching in nearly four hundred schools in twenty-four states. From this Motherhouse have arisen four similar foundations—in Baltimore, St. Louis, Mankato and Waterdown, Canada. These provincial houses with their dependent houses are under the jurisdiction of the commissary, whose headquarters are maintained at Notre Dame Convent in Milwaukee. At the end of eighty years the Notre Dame sisterhood is represented in eleven archdioceses and thirty-two dioceses of the United States, two dioceses in Canada and one in Porto Rico. The pupils under the sisters' charge number over one hundred and forty thousand. All these achievements are the result of the inspiration of the woman who will always be regarded as the foundress of the School Sisters of Notre Dame in America, Mother Mary Caroline Friess. She died July 22, 1892, and has had four successors in her office up to the present time.

GERRIT J. DE GELLEKE

Gerrit J. de Gelleke, architect, of Milwaukee, is a member of the firm of Van Ryn & de Gelleke. A native of this city, he was born August 19, 1872, and is a son of Peter and Anna (Davelaar) de Gelleke, both of whom were natives of the Netherlands. Peter de Gelleke, Sr., was born in 1832, and Anna de Gelleke in 1841. They were married in Milwaukee in 1870 and the father established a contracting business in Milwaukee. He passed away in 1916 and the mother died in 1926. They were the parents of five children: Catalina, who is Mrs. Jacob Geerling, of Milwaukee, and has reached the sixtieth milestone on life's journey; Gerrit J.; Wilhelmina, fifty-six years of age, the wife of Carl W. Reukema, of Milwaukee; Peter, fifty-four years of age, who married Alethia Baas of Newark, New Jersey, and is living near Boonton, New Jersey, while he maintains his office in New York city, as a member of the firm of Armstrong & de Gelleke, architects; Annetta, who resides in Milwaukee and has reached the age of fifty-one years.

Following his graduation from the Ninth Ward school, Gerrit J. de Gelleke attended the old East Side high school, corner of Cass and Knapp streets, at that time the only public high school in Milwaukee. After attending high school he studied architecture under the direction of H. J. Van Ryn, a practicing architect, who subsequently was senior partner in the firm of Van Ryn & Lesser. Mr. de Gelleke continued with this firm until 1895, when he registered as a student in the course of Architecture at the University of Pennsylvania, graduating as a member of the class of 1897. On his return home he formed a partnership with H. J. Van Ryn, with offices in the Merrill Building.

The Caswell Building was designed by Van Ryn & de Gelleke and erected under their supervision in 1906 and the firm secured space in this new building and still maintain their offices there. They hold a foremost position among the architects of the city and were designers of all the Milwaukee school buildings built during the period from 1912 until 1925, during which time they erected the three and a half-million dollar Milwaukee Central Vocational school, the Milwaukee Normal school, the Riverside, Washington and Bay View high school buildings and a large number of the city grade school buildings. They were also the architects and builders of the Marine National Exchange Bank Building, Straus Building, Third and Wisconsin avenue, the Milwaukee University school building and the Sabin Science Hall and Milwaukee-Downer College.

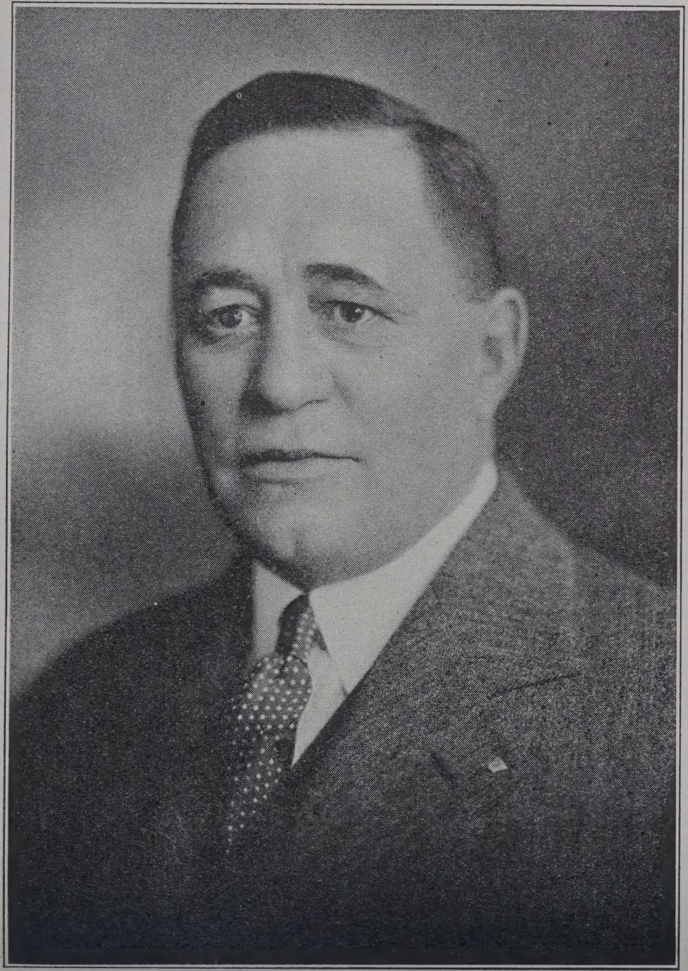
Associated with Armstrong & de Gelleke of New York city, the firm of Van Ryn & de Gelleke, in 1920, were awarded first prize in the national architectural competition for the Milwaukee County General Hospital Building and this Association was selected in 1926 as architects for the County Hospital Building, erected at Wauwatosa and the Emergency-Dispensary Hospital Building, erected at Twenty-fourth Street and Wisconsin avenue, Milwaukee.

In 1906, Mr. de Gelleke was married to Miss Sylvia DeHeus of Milwaukee and they have five children: Sylvia, twenty-one years of age; Gerrit James, nineteen; Janet, seventeen; Dorrit, twelve, and Elizabeth eight. Mr. and Mrs. de Gelleke and family are members of the First (Dutch) Reformed Church, corner Tenth and Harmon streets.

Mr. de Gelleke is also interested in club circles of the city, belonging to the Rotary Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, Wauwatosa Curling Club and the City Club. He is a member and past president of the Wisconsin Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and has been honored by being selected as a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects. Throughout his business career, Mr. de Gelleke has been actuated by the spirit of progress, which has led to continuous acquirement of knowledge relative to his chosen line of business.

FRED RITTER

One of the leading mortuary establishments of Milwaukee is that of C. Ritter & Son, the owners of which are Fred Ritter and his son Walter. This is one of the best equipped funeral homes in the city and has long been conducted in a manner that has won a large patronage. Fred Ritter was born in Milwaukee on the 28th of March, 1871, and is a son of Christian and Eliza (Schaefer) Ritter. The father was born in Ehrfurt, Germany, on the 24th of July, 1846, and was there reared and educated, after which he learned the trade of cabinetmaking. He came to the United States, settling in Milwaukee in 1868. The mother was born in Frankfort-on-the-Rhine, Germany, September 28, 1848, and when she came with her parents to America they settled in Milwaukee, where she worked as a furrier. She became the wife of Mr. Ritter in 1869. After coming to Milwaukee, Christian Ritter began working as a cabinetmaker and thus con-



FRED RITTER

WALTER RITTER

tinued until 1871, when he engaged in the furniture business at the corner of West Water and Third streets. At that time his store was considered rather a large one and he later admitted his brother L. Ritter, to a partnership their establishment being known as L. & C. Ritter Furniture Store. They handled all kinds of household furniture, and a few months later they added an undertaking department. Their business continued to grow, and after about a year and a half they bought ground at 270 Fifth street, on which they built a factory and began the manufacture of fixtures and furniture. They were successful and continued along those lines until 1893, when they dissolved partnership, Louis continuing the furniture business and Christian taking over the undertaking establishment. The latter, with his son Fred, opened a place at 276 Fifth street, where they continued until 1916, when, seeing the necessity of expansion in order to keep up with the trend of times, they built a modern funeral home, with a chapel, at 1807 State street, which comprises their present place of business, into which they moved November 14, 1916. In 1914 Walter Ritter, eldest son of Fred Ritter, became connected with the business, which however was continued under the old name of C. Ritter & Son. Christian Ritter died February 8, 1917, at the age of seventy-one years, and Mrs. Ritter passed away January 5, 1916, at the age of sixty-eight years. Fred Ritter continued to conduct the business with the assistance of his son Walter and on January 1, 1921, the latter was admitted to a partnership. They have since conducted the business together under the original firm name of C. Ritter & Son. This was the first undertaking establishment in Milwaukee to provide a chapel for funeral services.

Fred Ritter received his early education in the old Second Ward public school and at the age of fifteen years started to work in the cabinet shop of his father's factory, there learning the trade. After a few years he became foreman, then superintendent, and was connected with that industry until he joined his father in the undertaking business in 1893.

On June 19, 1895, Mr. Ritter was united in marriage to Miss Alma Austermann, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Fred and Helena (Coleman) Austermann. Her parents were natives of Germany, where they were reared and married. On coming to the United States they settled in Milwaukee, where the father, who was a painter by trade, entered the employ of Harper Brothers, with whom he was connected until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Ritter are the parents of four children. Walter, born in Milwaukee, August 21, 1896, attended the public and high schools, after which he took a course in an embalming school. He then became associated with his father and since January, 1921, has been a partner in the business. He is regarded as one of the best embalmers in the state of Wisconsin. He married Miss Gertrude Gaenslen, of this city, June 24, 1918, and they have a son, Robert, born August 11, 1920. Walter Ritter is a member of McKinley Lodge, No. 307, A. F. & A. M., of which he is junior steward; McKinley Chapter, No. 102, R. A. M.; Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E.; Milwaukee Aerie, F. O. E.; the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Gesellschaft Eintracht. He belongs to the Milwaukee County Funeral Directors Association, of which he has been secretary for three years, the Wisconsin

State Funeral Directors Association and the National Funeral Directors Association. The second child, Viola, born in Milwaukee, August 26, 1899, attended the public and high schools of this city, as well as the Girls trade school. On October 10, 1925, she became the wife of Anthony Taege, an inspector for the A. O. Smith Company, and they have one child, Jackie, born August 21, 1927. Frank and Arnold, twins, born in Milwaukee, August 2, 1910, attended the West Division high school, completing their course in June, 1930. They are devoting their spare time to assisting their father and brother in the undertaking business, which profession they are inclined to follow, it being their present plan to take up studies along that line.

Fred Ritter is a member of McKinley Lodge, No. 307, F. & A. M.; McKinley Chapter, No. 102, R. A. M.; the Fraternal Order of Eagles; the Owls; the Order of Ben Hur, of which he is a director; the Milwaukee Turners; the Gesellschaft Eintracht, in which he has passed through the chairs; the Milwaukee County Old Settlers' Club; the Milwaukee Maennerchor; the Milwaukee Liederkranz; the Germania Lessing Society; the Socialist Liedertafel; the Socialist Maennerchor; the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund; the Freie Gemeinde of Milwaukee; Turnverein of Milwaukee; and Nettie Y. Kenney Chapter, Order of the Easter Star. He also belongs to the Milwaukee County Funeral Directors Association, the Wisconsin State Funeral Directors Association and the National Funeral Directors Association. Mr. Ritter has been a loyal and public-spirited citizen, has been a constant and effective booster for his home city and neglects no opportunity to promote its interests. He is an able and reliable business man and has met with a very gratifying measure of success.

ADOLPH L. KERN

Adolph L. Kern, who is now retired, after a long, successful and honorable business career, figured actively and prominently in the flour milling industry of Wisconsin for many years. He was born in Milwaukee in 1865, his parents being John B. A. and Helena (Bertschy) Kern, who were natives of Germany and Alsace-Lorraine, respectively. In 1846 the maternal grandfather, John Bertschy, established the milling plant later owned by the Kern family, who continued in control thereof until it was sold in 1916. John B. A. Kern, who at the time of his death in 1892 was one of the best known millers in the entire northwest, also became extensively interested in real estate, owning several valuable tracts of land. He had come to the United States with his parents in 1836 and for a time after attaining his majority operated a calico and print factory in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1855 he moved to Milwaukee and became associated with his father-in-law in the milling business. The mother came to this country with her parents in 1844.

Adolph L. Kern received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee and while still young became associated with his father in the milling business. His brother, John F. Kern, had joined his father several years previously, and they continued the enterprise with marked success until 1916, when they disposed of their interests to the Armour Grain Company of Chicago and retired from active business pursuits. These mills were the oldest of any kind in Milwaukee and had always been known for the excellency of their output, which consisted mainly of wheat and rye flour and various cereal products, which found sale all over the United States. The outstanding success of these mills was very largely due to the business sagacity and the sterling integrity of the Kern brothers, who took a justifiable pride in the high quality of their products.

On the 26th of September, 1898, Mr. Kern was united in marriage to Miss Cliffina Syme, a native of Neenah, Wisconsin, and a daughter of Alexander Syme, who was a prosperous lumber manufacturer of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Kern are the parents of a daughter, Helena. They are well known in the civic and social circles of Milwaukee, have always given their support to those projects which have contributed to the development and welfare of the community and are numbered among its best people.

FREDERICK A. LOCHNER

Frederick A. Lochner, who for many years has been actively identified with the banking interests of Milwaukee and vicinity and is now president of the Bank of Shorewood, was born in Racine, Wisconsin, and is a son of John T. and Hulda (Gieseler) Lochner. His paternal grandfather, Rev. Frederick Lochner, was a native of Germany, and there graduated from a Lutheran seminary. On arriving in America in 1848 he came direct to Milwaukee, and was the founder and pastor of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Ninth and Highland streets. John T. Lochner was born June 7, 1852, in Milwaukee, and was here reared to manhood. After completing the course of the local schools, he was sent to the Lutheran college at Fort Wayne, Indiana. Later he became a pharmacist, in which capacity he was employed in Racine until 1902, when he came to Milwaukee and here conducted a successful drug business until 1913. He is now retired and is living in Wauwatosa. In politics he is a stanch republican and his religious faith is that of the Lutheran Church. His wife was born in Milwaukee on September 12, 1859, and is a daughter of Albert and Bertha Gieseler, members of one of the pioneer German families of this city. She died in Racine, Wisconsin, on August 8, 1902, at the age of forty-three years. Albert Gieseler served as a justice of the peace and was active in local political and civic affairs. To John T. and Hulda Lochner were born three children, namely: Frederick A.; Helen; and Clara, the wife of John Reisner, of 1091 Forty-fourth street, Milwaukee.

Frederick A. Lochner was educated in the Lutheran parochial school and the public high school at Racine, graduating from the latter in 1901, after which he took a business course in that city. He then entered the employ of the Manufacturers National Bank, beginning as a messenger boy and receiving several promotions until he was filling the position of paying teller, when he quit that bank in 1912. Coming to Milwaukee, he aided in organizing the Wisconsin State Savings Bank, at Thirty-fifth street and North avenue, which in 1919 merged with the North Avenue State Bank. He was made cashier of that institution, with which he remained identified until October 1, 1928, when he sold his holdings to the Second Ward Savings Bank. In 1924 he had organized the Bank of Shorewood, of which he was vice president, and in January, 1929, he became president, which office he still holds. He also assisted in the organization of the Mid-City State Bank, located at Sixtieth street and North avenue, in 1926, and was a director of that institution until October 1, 1928, when he sold his holdings therein to the Second Ward Savings Bank. He is a director and the treasurer of the Northwestern Bond and Mortgage Company, a director and the treasurer of the Mercantile Securities Company of Milwaukee and a director and treasurer of the Armory Realty Company. He has been more than ordinarily successful in his individual affairs, a success which he has won through persistent and earnest effort. He is regarded as an able and sagacious business man, and his sound judgment commands the unqualified confidence of his associates.

On August 29, 1912, in Milwaukee, Mr. Lochner was united in marriage to Miss Cora Brinckley, who was born in Greencastle, Putnam county, Indiana, and is a daughter of the late Dr. William J. and Ellen (Church) Brinckley. Her father was on the faculty of Lawrence College, at Appleton, Wisconsin, and was a member of a pioneer Kansas family. Mrs. Lochner is a member of the MacDowell Club and the Tuesday Musical Club and is a contralto soloist of great ability, having been heard frequently in this and other cities of the country. To Mr. and Mrs. Lochner have been born five children, namely: Frederick J., born June 20, 1916; Elizabeth and Margaret, twins, born February 9, 1918, Marion Ruth, born May 25, 1923; and Robert W., born February 23, 1930. The family home is at 444 Mt. Vernon avenue, Wauwatosa.

Politically Mr. Lochner is a strong republican and has always maintained an interest in those things which have had a bearing on the prosperity and welfare of both city and county. He gave his support to all war activities during the late conflict and did effective work in the sale of Liberty bonds. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club and the Pewaukee Lake Golf Club. His religious connection is with the Sherman Park Lutheran Church and he gives his earnest support to every agency for the moral and civic advancement of the community.

THEODORE F. VOGEL

Milwaukee is fortunate in having the sons of its representative families elect to remain in the city of their birth and help in the building of a great metropolis. Among these, Theodore F. Vogel, is well known in mercantile circles in Milwaukee as the president of the Rich-Vogel Shoe Company, one of the larger manufacturing plants of the city; and it is the manufacturing interests that have built up a reputation for Milwaukee which is world-wide. Born in Milwaukee, on the 23d of November, 1895, he is the son of August and Anita (Hansen) Vogel. The life story of August Vogel is found elsewhere in this work.

Theodore F. Vogel received his elementary education in the public schools of his home city, after which he pursued his preparatory studies in Milton Academy, at Boston, Massachusetts. He graduated from Yale University in the spring of 1918, and at once enlisted in the Three Hundred and Twenty-eighth Field Artillery. After a period of training, he went overseas with his regiment, of which he was sergeant major. He saw active service in France until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged, with the rank of regimental sergeant major, in April, 1919. Returning to Milwaukee, he formed the present organization, the Rich-Vogel Shoe Company, and has since devoted his attention closely to the shoe manufacturing business.

In 1918, while in the service of his country, Mr. Vogel was united in marriage to Miss Kathryn James, and to them have been born three children, namely: Jane, aged twelve years; Theodore, Jr., aged ten, and Alfred, eight years. Mr. Vogel is a member of the University Club of Milwaukee and the Oconomowoc Country Club, as well as various civic organizations. He has shown a public-spirited interest in matters affecting the general welfare of his home city and is recognized as one of its progressive and enterprising business men.

MARQUETTE UNIVERSITY HIGH SCHOOL

Marquette University High School, at Wisconsin avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Milwaukee, is the high school of Marquette University, and is under the supervision of the president of Marquette University as to administration and teaching. Formerly known as Marquette Academy, the institution owes its origin to the zeal of Bishop (later Archbishop) Henni. While on a visit to Europe in 1848, he met Chevalier J. G. de Boye of Antwerp, who placed at his disposal the sum of sixteen thousand dollars for the establishment of an institution under the care of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. With this money Bishop Henni on his return to Milwaukee purchased the greater portion of the old Academy grounds, bounded by Tenth and Eleventh, State and Prairie streets, the last named of which is now Highland avenue. The remainder of the square was bought by the Jesuits in 1863.

The Jesuits came to Milwaukee in 1855. Two years later they opened a school known as St. Aloysius Academy, at Third and Everett streets. This was supplanted in 1864 by St. Gall's Academy, at the corner of Third and Sycamore (now Michigan) streets. The Academy was more than an elementary school. It took its students through several years of classics, rhetoric, mathematics and elementary science. Many who afterward became prominent citizens of Milwaukee received their education within its walls.

On March 22, 1864, the school was incorporated by the act of the state legislature and empowered to grant "such literary honors and degrees as its trustees may deem proper." Its legal title was Marquette College, but not till 1880 came the erection of the Marquette College building at Tenth and State streets. Classes were opened in September of the following year, and the work of the Academy and the College was carried on in this building up to the year 1906, when the Arts and Science building on Wisconsin avenue was erected through the munificence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Johnston, the former college building being left free for the courses of the Academy, which in 1922 became officially known as Marquette University High School.

Owing to rapidly increasing enrollment and the ever growing requirements of modern education, the old Academy quarters soon proved inadequate. Larger and more spacious accommodations became the crying need. On July 17, 1924, the dream of years became a reality when ground was broken at Wisconsin avenue and Thirty-fourth street, for a greater and grander Marquette University High School. The erection of this building was made possible through the generous benefaction of Mrs. Robert A. Johnston. It bears her name, "The Ellen Story Johnston Memorial." In outlay and equipment it is most modern in every detail; architecturally it is one of the finest school buildings in the northwest. It offers accommodations for fifteen hundred students and meets every requirement for present day secondary education.

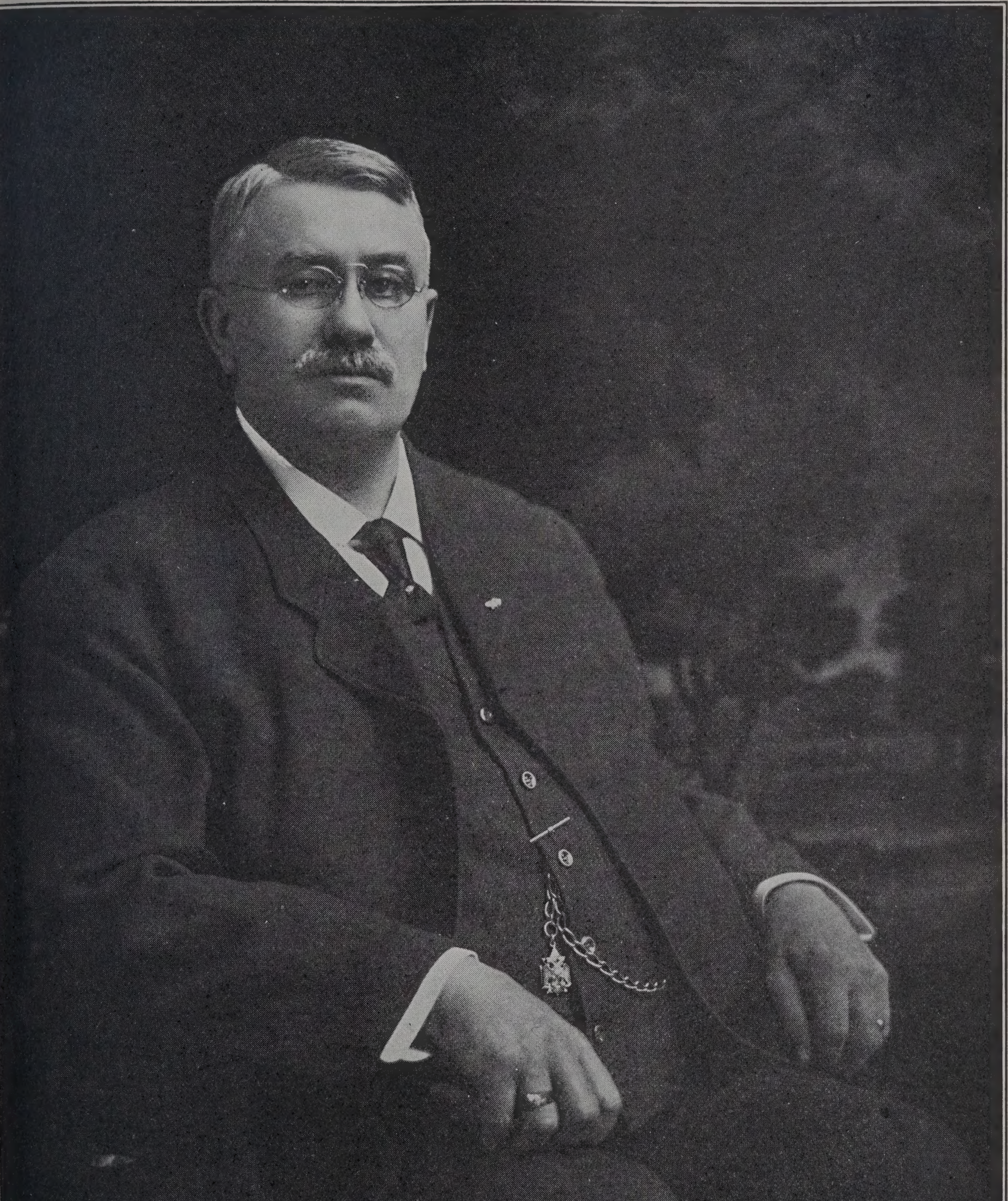
The principal of Marquette University High School is Rev. Thomas Finnegan, S. J.; Rev. Charles A. Kanna, S. J., is assistant principal and Rev. Mathias Peters, S. J., is chaplain.

HENRY ALEFS

Mechanical pursuits largely occupied the attention of Henry Alefs, whose fertile brain devised new and improved methods of practical worth in connection with the manufacture of leather. He was a pioneer business man of Milwaukee and a loyal, public-spirited citizen who would have been a valuable acquisition to any community with which he allied his interests. A native of Germany, he was born on the Rhine June 30, 1854, and was the only son in a family of five children. After leaving home he frequently received letters from his sisters, who remained in the fatherland, but lost all trace of them during the World war.

Henry Alefs pursued his studies in the public schools of Germany, afterward working for his father, who was a silk dyer, and gained a practical knowledge of the business. Of an adventurous nature, he decided to seek the opportunities of the new world and sailed for America in 1883. Locating in Philadelphia, he there met Miss Annabelle Roberts and they were married December 28, 1889. Mrs. Alefs' parents were natives of Pennsylvania and both died when she was very young.

While in his native land Mr. Alefs had become an expert dyer and after settling in the Quaker city he conceived the idea of coloring Vici kid. This innovation proved feasible and from the outset he prospered



HENRY ALEFS

in the undertaking. Leaving the Quaker city in 1895, he journeyed westward to Milwaukee, and here entered the business on a larger scale. Subsequently he turned his attention to the building of tanners' machinery, establishing his headquarters in the old Seifert building, where he conducted business under the firm name of The Hide and Leather Working Machinery Company until his death, on the 30th of March, 1920, when he was sixty-five years of age. Much of his time was devoted to the invention and development of new types of machinery, which proved of great value to the trade and are now generally used by leather manufacturers throughout the country. A far-seeing man of original ideas and marked force of character, he wrought along lines of progress and achievement and left the indelible impress of his individuality upon his work. Fraternally Mr. Alefs was a Mason, attaining the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the order, and was ever faithful to its beneficent teachings. Domestic by nature, he spent his leisure hours in his home and found his greatest happiness in the society of his wife, who has remained a resident of Milwaukee, occupying the home at 859 Grant boulevard. Imbued with the qualities of leadership, Mr. Alefs advanced far beyond the ranks of the many, taking his place among the successful few, and through his accomplishments and his high ideals of service he did much to advance the standards of American manufacture. He was highly respected in the city of his adoption and his death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret.

WILLIAM L. GREGG

To have been actively identified with one business institution for fifty-three years continuously is an unusual distinction, and this is the record of William L. Gregg, president of the Fuller-Warren Company, of Milwaukee. Born in Troy, New York, on the 7th of August, 1861, he is a son of William and Elizabeth (Parsells) Gregg, both of whom were of Welsh-English nativity. The father was an iron worker for many years and later held a position in the post office at Troy, New York.

William L. Gregg received his educational training in the public and high schools of his native city, after which he entered the employ of the Fuller-Warren Company, with which he has been connected to the present time. He was first assigned to the casting department, after which he was promoted to various other positions with that company, and in 1891, when the company established its plant in Milwaukee, he was sent here as superintendent. He served in that capacity until 1920, when he was made vice president of the company, and in 1928 became its president, which advancement he had earned by five decades of faithful and efficient service, during which he had contributed to the success and prosperity of the company in very large measure. He is also a director of the North Avenue State Bank and of the Milwaukee Loan and Finance Company.

In June, 1884, in Troy, New York, Mr. Gregg was united in marriage to Miss Lelia Craver, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Craver, the former having been a farmer near Troy. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg are the parents of a daughter, Mabel, who is now the wife of Calvin Parfit and lives in this city. Mr. Gregg is a member of the Kiwanis Club of Milwaukee. Though he has had an active business life, he has in no way neglected his responsibilities of citizenship, but has stood shoulder to shoulder with those whose efforts have been constructive and progressive in matters affecting the community welfare, and he is regarded as one of Milwaukee's substantial and dependable men.

CLARENCE JAMES RICHARDS

The late Clarence James Richards, one of Wisconsin's prominent and successful attorneys, enjoyed high standing in professional as well as civic and social circles of the state. He was born in Racine, Wisconsin, September 18, 1861, his parents being James and Anna Richards, the former a native of South Wales and the latter of Ireland. John Richards, the paternal grandfather, made petition for naturalization papers in the Racine district in 1844. The record shows that he was born in South Wales about 1792, crossed the Atlantic to New York in July, 1842, and was made a citizen October 27, 1847. James Richards, the father of Clarence James Richards, was a lad of twelve years when he accompanied his parents on their emigration to the United States in 1842. His wife, Mrs. Anna Richards, was also brought to this country as a child by her parents, who established their home in Racine, Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. James Richards were the parents of three children.

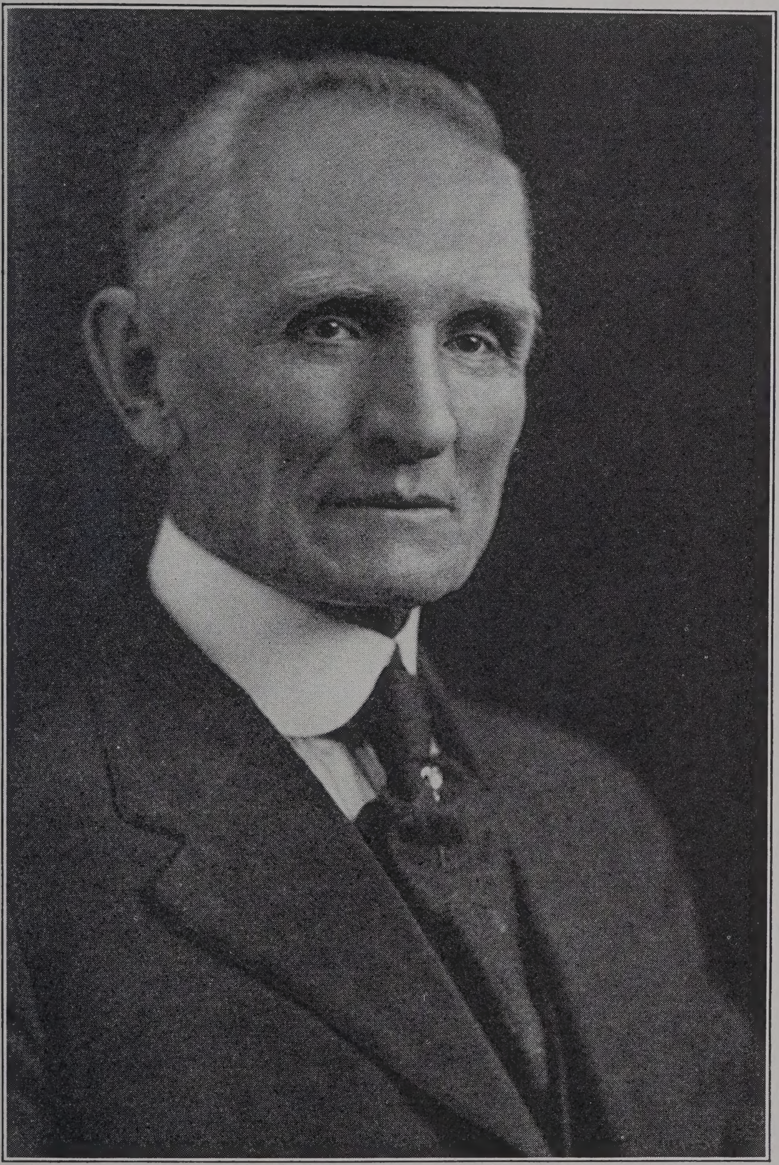
Clarence J. Richards pursued his education in McMynn Academy of Racine and in preparation for a professional career read law under the preceptorship of Judge Winslow and John T. Fish. When qualified for practice he opened law offices in Racine, becoming a member of the firm of Quarles, Spence & Richards. Owing to impaired health, he went west with his family in 1886, locating in Los Angeles, California. Mr. Richards and Charles M. Baker were two of the five men who in 1888 founded the town of Cahuenga, a suburb of Los Angeles. It was in 1913 that Mr. Richards took up his abode in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he continued in law practice throughout the remainder of his life. He also became vice president of the Milwaukee Sales & Investment Company. During the period of the World war he took an active part in various drives as well as in secret service work for the government, being specially appointed by Sheriff Patrick McManus. The republican party received his political support, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He was a member of the Milwaukee Club and fraternally was affiliated with the Masonic order, belonging to Racine Lodge, No. 18, F. & A. M. His death occurred in Milwaukee, March 8, 1930, when he was in his sixty-ninth year, and his remains were interred at Racine. Though never a robust man, he attained a place of prominence in his community and was widely known and honored. He possessed a keen legal mind and a remarkably retentive memory, was an excellent conversationalist and a true and steadfast friend. The sincere regard uniformly entertained for him was attested by numerous tributes paid to his memory at his passing.

On the 27th of December, 1883, at Racine, Wisconsin, Mr. Richards was united in marriage to Miss Mary Louise Baker, a childhood friend and a schoolmate at McMynn Academy. She was born at Racine, in 1862, her parents being Robert Hall and Emily (Carswell) Baker, both of whom were also natives of this state, the former born at Lake Geneva, June 27, 1839, and the latter at Racine, December 13, 1839. Mrs. Emily (Carswell) Baker was a daughter of John Armstrong and Sarah Ann (Cary) Carswell and a descendant of Elder John Strong, who was born in England in 1605, came to America and died April 14, 1699, at Northampton, Massachusetts. Elder John Strong married Abigail Ford, who died July 6, 1688, at Northampton, Massachusetts. In the paternal line Mrs. Emily (Carswell) Baker was a daughter of John Armstrong Carswell and Sarah Ann (Cary) Carswell, the latter a sister of John W. Cary, prominent pioneer lawyer of Milwaukee. Charles Minton Baker, father of Robert Hall Baker and grandfather of Mrs. Mary Louise Richards, journeyed westward from the state of New York in company with his family in 1838 and took up his abode at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, attracted by the great natural beauty of the region. He had studied law in the east and soon became a prominent and influential citizen of the new settlement, being chosen to represent his district in the Wisconsin legislature and also serving as the first circuit judge of Walworth county, this state. In 1854 he erected a beautiful home at Lake Geneva. The estate was divided at his death, in February, 1872, and Edward L. Baker, of Lake Forest, Illinois, a grandson, received as part of his heritage all papers and books in the old Lake Geneva home. The latter sent many of them to Madison for he realized the great historical value of the old records, among them the original revised statutes of 1848, the year in which Wisconsin was admitted to statehood. Charles Minton Baker, the grandfather, had assisted in drawing up and drafting the laws of the commonwealth, was an associate of I. M. Bean of Milwaukee, who was provost marshal of the first district in 1864. Edward L. Baker spent many months and considerable money in compiling and privately published a splendid story of his grandfather's life and experiences as revealed in the great collection of papers and letters which had been bequeathed him. The foreword is as follows: "He and his like are the ones who have made history. We are inclined to give too little credit to the rank and file in the settlement of a new country, but they should not be forgotten. They probably thought little of their achievements. We can form a truer picture of bygone times by letters and personal reminiscences than by descriptions of battles and dynasties." Robert Hall Baker, father of Mrs. Mary Louise Richards, was a partner in the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company and served as mayor of Racine in 1874. He was a man of kind, benevolent and charitable disposition, and when he passed away in Racine on the 5th of October, 1882, the community mourned the loss of one of its foremost citizens and prominent pioneers. His wife survived him for twelve years, her death occurring in Racine, December 21, 1894. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hall Baker were the parents of five children, four sons and a daughter, of whom three survive: Mary Louise, the widow of Clarence J. Richards; Edward L. Baker, of Lake Forest, Illinois; and Charles Henry Baker, a resident of New York city.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Richards are three in number. Juliet, the eldest, born at Racine in 1884, attended Kemper Hall of Kenosha. She is the wife of Dr. Henry O. McMahon, formerly of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and now of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Dr. and Mrs. McMahon have two daughters: Mary Louise, who was born in 1914 and was graduated from Milwaukee-Downer Seminary in 1930; and Jane Howard, who was born in 1917 and is a senior at the Lake School for Girls. Margaret Richards, born at Los Angeles, California, in 1886, also pursued her education at Kemper Hall of Kenosha, Wisconsin. She is the wife of Irving A. Fish, a member of the Milwaukee law firm of Fish, Marshutz & Hoffman, and a son of John T. Fish, the pioneer attorney under whom her father read law. Mr. and Mrs. Irving A. Fish have twin sons, James Richards and David Fish, born in 1920. Robert Baker Richards, who was born at Racine in 1890, there attended college and was graduated from the University of Wisconsin at Madison. He enlisted for service in the World war and was with the billeting department in France. Following the signing of the armistice he returned to the United States and was afterward sent to the orient in the interests of the Newport Chemical Works, with headquarters at Shanghai, China. Since again returning to his native land he has been successfully engaged in the importing business in Milwaukee, maintaining his establishment at 6 Prospect avenue. He married Ethel Halverson of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of twin daughters, Nancy and Joan, born December 2, 1928, and a son, Robert Baker Richards, Jr., born August 10, 1930. Mrs. Mary Louise Richards has membership in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and in the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. She is keenly interested in all that tends to promote the advancement and progress of her native state and is well known in Milwaukee's and Racine's social and cultural circles.

JACOB C. BULLOCK

Among the highly esteemed citizens of the Bay View district of Milwaukee stands Jacob C. Bullock, who, despite the fact that he has passed his eightieth milestone, is still actively engaged in business. He was born in rock-ribbed Wales on the 12th day of May, 1850, and is a son of Philip and Sarah (Williams) Bullock. His father came to the United States in 1854, remaining here two years and then returning to Wales. In 1858 he again made the voyage and remained in this country until 1863, when he returned to his home country and brought his children to the United States, the wife and mother having passed away when



JACOB C. BULLOCK

Jacob C. was but a child. The father settled his family in Cleveland, Ohio, where he was employed as an iron worker.

Jacob C. Bullock received his early education in the public schools of Wales, and at the age of ten years started to work in the coal mines of that country, at the same time attending school. At the age of thirteen years he came to this country with his father and attended the public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, for about two or three years. In 1866 he started to work in the rolling mills of Cleveland, continuing in this line of work until 1868, when he came to Milwaukee, where he continued his employment in the rolling mills until 1889. He then turned his attention to the real estate business, establishing an office in Bay View, prior to the time that that territory was annexed to Milwaukee, and subsequently known as the seventeenth ward. He had previously served as village clerk and was in office at the time of its annexation, and also was a member of the school board for two years.

In 1873, in Milwaukee, Mr. Bullock was married to Miss Anna Williams, a daughter of William and Esther Williams, natives of Scotland. In 1923 Mr. and Mrs. Bullock celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mrs. Bullock died in January, 1925. Mr. Bullock has three daughters who make their home with him, namely: Evelyn W. Tindall, who is the widow of Otis G. Tindall, and the mother of two children, Mildred and Jane; Mabel J. Bullock, who is assistant secretary of the Bay View Building and Loan Association; and Gertrude M. Bullock, who is a teacher in the public schools of this city. His one son, Clarence J., is a practicing attorney, who in January, 1930, succeeded his father as secretary of the Bay View Building and Loan Association. He served during the World war and is a past commander of Bay View Post, No. 180, of the American Legion. He married Miss Esther Howard and they have one daughter, Elizabeth Anne Bullock.

In 1889 Jacob C. Bullock was appointed by Thomas Brown, mayor of Milwaukee at that time, assessor of the seventeenth ward, serving in this capacity for twenty-seven years.

In 1915 Mr. Bullock became one of the organizers of the Bay View Building and Loan Association, of which he was elected secretary, a position which he held continuously until 1930, when he was succeeded by his son. He is still actively identified with the association, being at his office every day, and it has been largely through his personal efforts that the organization has been developed into the successful institution that it is. During the past four decades he has handled a large number of properties as well as considerable acreage. He possesses a thorough knowledge of realty values and this knowledge has proved invaluable to his many clients.

He has been active in civic, church and fraternal organizations, being a member of the Bay View Advancement Association, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Milwaukee Deaconess Home of the Methodist Church, and Lake Lodge, No. 189, F. & A. M., Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R., and the Shrine. He is also identified with the United States League and Wisconsin League of Building and Loan Associations and a member of the Milwaukee Real Estate Board. Because of his effective services in the public behalf, his outstanding business ability and his sterling personal qualities, he has long been regarded as one of Milwaukee's representative citizens.

COL. PHILLIP C. WESTFAHL

Col. Phillip C. Westfahl, who is ably discharging the duties of register of deeds of Milwaukee county and has led a busy and useful life, the success that has come to him being well merited; he is a native son of Milwaukee, having been born on the 21st of December, 1875, in the rear of 1215 Coldspring avenue, now McKinley avenue, in a house still occupied by members of the family. He is a son of Frederick C. and Catherine (Freitag) Westfahl. His father was born in 1851 in Mecklenburg, Germany, and came to this country with his foster parents, who also bore the name of Westfahl. They arrived in this country in the early '60s and came at once to Milwaukee, where Frederick C. was reared and educated. On reaching mature years he engaged in the file manufacturing business, founding the Westfahl File Company, and to this enterprise he devoted his remaining years, his death occurring in August, 1912, at the age of sixty-one. He gave his political support to the republican party and was an active and earnest member of the Evangelical Church. His wife, Catherine (Freitag) Westfahl, was born March 24, 1854, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of John and Catherine Freitag, who were of German stock, her mother having been brought to this country by her parents in infancy. The Freitag family eventually came to Milwaukee and here the father engaged in boring wells. Mrs. Catherine Westfahl is still residing in this city, her home being at 4140 Highland boulevard. Mr. and Mrs. Westfahl became the parents of six sons and eight daughters, of whom four sons and four daughters survive, namely: Phillip C., of this review; Fred C., Jr., who is serving as referee in bankruptcy; Sophie; Tillie, wife of Alfred Mai; Benjamin, clerk of the United States court; Elsie, now Mrs. Joseph Bode; Charles, assemblyman from the twenty-second ward; and Adele, now Mrs. F. Sanders.

Phillip C. Westfahl received his educational training in the public schools of Milwaukee and when seventeen years of age entered his father's employ, learning every detail of the file-making business. He became the head of the business, with which he was continuously identified until 1921, a period of twenty-nine years, and during the last ten years of this period was president of the corporation. The firm employs forty skilled workmen and theirs is the only plant of its kind in the northwest. In 1922 Mr. Westfahl was elected sheriff of Milwaukee county, serving until December 31, 1924, when he became register of deeds, to which office he was reelected in 1930. He has made a splendid record as a public official, discharging his duties in a manner that has won for him the uniform commendation of the people.

In Milwaukee, August 10, 1894, Mr. Westfahl was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Bahr, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of Hugo Bahr, member of an old family of this city and of German origin. Mr. and Mrs. Westfahl are the parents of four living children, namely: Florence, who is the wife of Edwin Blech and the mother of three children, Ervin, Loraine and Eunice; Harold; Elvira, the wife of Keith Marshall; and Viola, the wife of Erwin J. Rose.

Mr. Westfahl is a republican in his political views. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Army and Navy Union and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. His religious membership is with the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He has rendered valiant military service, having first enlisted and served on the Mexican border with the First Wisconsin Field Artillery, in which he held the rank of captain, while in 1917 he enlisted for the World war, and was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-first United States Field Artillery. He went overseas and participated in the Argonne offensive with the Thirty-second Division. He had been a member of the Wisconsin National Guard for twenty-five years, and was honorably discharged from that service July 10, 1919, with the rank of colonel. He is a man of sterling qualities, unimpeachable character and absolute devotion to whatever cause he espouses. He has proved a gallant soldier, a worthy public officer and an exemplary citizen and in his career he has honored the community in which he lives.

HENRY J. VAN RYN

Henry J. Van Ryn, one of the foremost architects of Milwaukee, was born here on the 8th of June, 1864. His father, Henry Van Ryn, a native of Utrecht, Holland, sailed for the new world to try his fortune and made his way to Milwaukee, where he became a successful manufacturer of tobacco, continuing in the business until his death in 1878. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Amelia Renneisen, was born in Hamburg, Germany, and died in 1913.

Henry J. Van Ryn, their only child living, was a pupil in the public schools of his native city until 1881, when, at the age of seventeen years, he took up the study of architecture under C. A. Gombert, architect. Later he entered the offices of James Douglas and E. T. Mix, architects, as draftsman, and in 1888 he established business on his own account, opening offices in the Plankinton Bank Building. In 1894 he removed to the Merrill Building and in 1907 secured his present quarters in the Caswell Building. In the fall of 1897, Gerrit J. de Gelleke, who had previously been in his employ, returned to Milwaukee after completing a course in architecture in the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to a partnership under the firm name of Van Ryn & de Gelleke. They rank with the foremost architects of the city and among the structures which stand as evidence of their skill are the Milwaukee three and one-half million dollar Vocational school, the National Exchange Bank, the Straus Building, the Caswell Building, the Milwaukee and five other state normal schools, the Milwaukee University School, Sabin Science Hall, Milwaukee-Downer College, the Riverside, Washington and Bay View high schools, twenty or more of the grade schools of the city, the Janesville high school, and many other school buildings throughout the state.

Associated with Armstrong & de Gelleke of New York city, the firm of Van Ryn & de Gelleke, in 1920, were awarded first prize in an architectural national competition for the Milwaukee County General Hospital, and this Association was selected as architects for the County General Hospital at Wauwatosa and the Emergency-Dispensary Hospital, Twenty-fourth street and Wisconsin avenue, Milwaukee, costing two and one-half million dollars.

In 1885, Mr. Van Ryn was married in Milwaukee to Miss Mary Agnes Sullivan and they are the parents of four children: Henrietta A.; Helen C.; Dorothy, the wife of Ralph J. Koss, of Milwaukee; and Florence, who is Mrs. Paul H. Shotola, of this city. Mrs. Van Ryn died in 1926.

Mr. Van Ryn is a member of the American Institute of Architects, which indicates his high professional standing. He has long manifested a deep and helpful interest in community affairs, serving as a member of the city common council and as a member of the Milwaukee county board of supervisors.

THE SISTERS OF THE SORROWFUL MOTHER

The religious community known as "The Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother" was founded in 1883 by the Ven. Mother Mary Francis Streitel. She gathered together several associates who wished to dedicate their lives to the service of God through works of charity in hospitals and orphanages as well as the education of youth, and united and systematized their efforts. Animated with pious zeal and true affection for her spiritual daughters, she bore the arduous labors and heavy responsibilities of being the first Mother General. Her unfailing patience throughout the most trying conditions of the beginning days and her inspiring resignation to the will of Divine Providence as well as her edifying death on March 6, 1911, following a prolonged and painful illness, cannot fail to convince us that her intercession before the throne of God will ever be fruitful in bringing more and more members to her spiritual family.

Rome, the center of the Christian world, was chosen as the field of their first labors. The hardships and trials that were endured by these pioneers were very great, but through the ever increasing accession of new members the Community was gradually enabled to establish several other mission houses in Europe. Later it was decided to extend their apostolate to the United States of America and, in 1890, an attempt was made. A few heroic souls came to America and not long afterwards opened a small hospital at Wichita, Kansas. Their efforts were so singularly blessed that at the present time the scope of the work done by "The

Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother" covers a wide range. In fact there are now maintained and conducted in various states eleven hospitals, four accredited schools for the training of nurses, several parochial schools, one sanitarium, and a home for orphans.

In 1885, Rt. Rev. Monsignor George Jacquemin was appointed the spiritual director of the Community. His labors until the time of his death (April 17, 1920), a period of thirty-five years, were devoted to the interests of this Community. His life was one of constant self-sacrificing devotion to duty. May the lessons inculcated by his teaching and pious example be a continual incentive to the members to strive always after Christian perfection. In the year 1898, the Community was placed under the immediate jurisdiction of the Holy Congregation for the Religious. The constitutions of this Community are based on the rule of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assisi. In 1904, the Community was aggregated to the Third Order, and thus the members share in the many indulgences of the First Two Orders during life and after death.

The Motherhouse of the Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother is in Rome, Italy. A novitiate is still maintained there as well as one in Abenberg, Bavaria, Germany. For twenty years the American novitiate was located in Marshfield, Wisconsin, but the steady increase in membership and the desire for a more central location made it imperative to provide other quarters. A suitable site just north of Milwaukee was purchased and a commodious building, equipped with all modern conveniences, was erected. Plenty of space for outdoor recreation has been provided. In fact, everything possible has been done to protect the health of the novices.

As above stated, the convent headquarters and its novitiate had been located at Marshfield, Wisconsin, for twenty years when a new convent, made necessary by the steady increase in members in the Community, was erected in 1926-7. The celebration of the corner-stone laying took place June 2, 1927, by His Grace the Rt. Rev. Archbishop Sebastian Messmer, of Milwaukee, at which occasion His Grace welcomed the community to the archdiocese of Milwaukee. The convent which has been occupied since May 20, 1927, is located north of and just outside the city of Milwaukee, on a beautiful spot, surrounded by meadows and a grove of shade trees. The main building is four stories in height, two hundred and eighty feet long by forty-six feet deep, including two wings sixty-three feet deep. Extending to the rear in center one hundred and fifty-one feet long a chapel and auditorium forty-eight feet wide; the widest end of this measures seventy-two feet and is utilized for the music department. On the ground or first floor to the right are the sisters' dining-rooms and the kitchen department. In the center at the entrance is the reception room and the office. The left side on the first and second floors is devoted to an up-to-date high school department. There is also an infirmary on the third floor. The construction of the building is fireproof throughout. Besides the main building there is a separate power house and laundry building seventy-one by fifty-two feet in size, which includes quarters for the help.

At the convent careful provisions have been made for the spiritual, educational and physical needs of those who are to prepare themselves for the religious life. Special attention is devoted to the nursing and the teaching professions, also to domestic science. However, this period of study is generally preceded by a three-year preparation to the religious life in the novitiate. The membership of this community has increased considerably within the past few years, and at present it numbers over five hundred in the United States alone.

The first hospital these sisters built in the United States is St. Francis Hospital at Wichita, Kansas, welcomed by the Rt. Rev. J. J. Hennesey, bishop of the Wichita diocese at that time. The next hospital erected was St. Joseph's at Marshfield, Wisconsin. Then quite rapidly the following were built: St. Mary's Hospital, Oshkosh; St. Mary's, Rhinelander; Sacred Heart Hospital, Tomahawk, Wisconsin; St. Francis Health Resort, Denville, New Jersey; St. Joseph's Hospital, Mankato, Minnesota; St. Elizabeth's Hospital and St. Joseph's Orphanage, Wabasha, Minnesota; St. Mary's Hospital, Roswell, New Mexico; St. Michael's Hospital, Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Mercy Hospital, Oshkosh, Wisconsin; St. John's Hospital, Tulsa, Oklahoma; and last of all the new convent at North Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

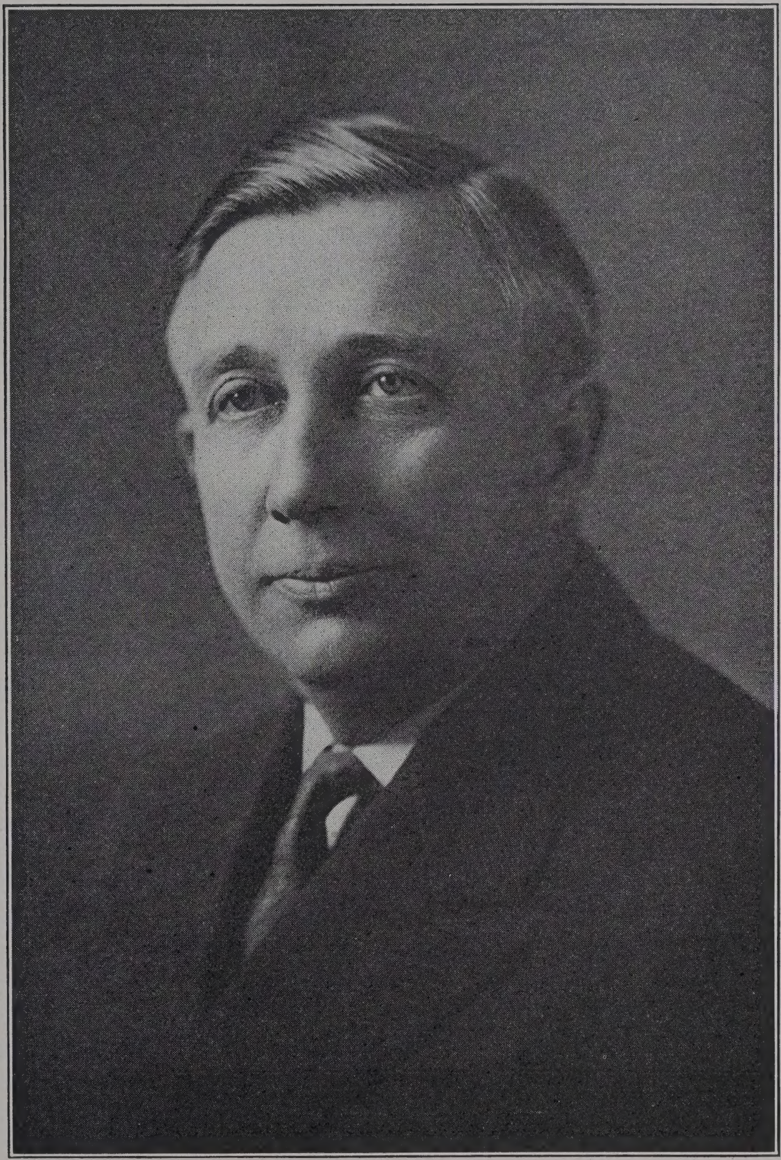
St. Joseph's Hospital of Marshfield, Mercy and St. Mary's Hospitals of Oshkosh, Wisconsin; St. Francis Hospital of Wichita, Kansas, and St. John's Hospital of Tulsa, Oklahoma, the five largest of the hospitals, are also conducting a School for Nurses, accepting young ladies having the necessary qualifications to meet the state requirements.

The Sisters of the Sorrowful Mother conduct parochial schools at Tomahawk and Bakerville, Wisconsin; Mount Vernon and Waterloo, Kansas; Ribera and Villanueva, New Mexico; and in the Orphanage at Wabasha, Minnesota.

The editor is indebted for the above historical sketch to Ven. Sister M. Wendelina, Superior, Convent of the Sorrowful Mother, North Milwaukee.

GILBERT J. DAVELAAR

Gilbert J. Davelaar, attorney at law, practicing in Milwaukee, his native city, was born June 21, 1879, a son of William and Minnie (Kerpenstine) Davelaar, who were natives of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and of Milwaukee, respectively. In the paternal line he is of Dutch descent, the progenitor of the family in America being Garret Davelaar, who settled in Pittsburgh in 1847. He was a blacksmith by trade and in 1853 came to Wisconsin, taking up his abode in Milwaukee, where he conducted a smithy for a number of years. All of his sons with the exception of William, who was too young for military duty, served in the Union Army during the Civil war. The maternal grandfather of Gilbert J. Davelaar was Gilbert Kerpenstine, who was also a blacksmith and who in 1844 came from Holland to the United States, settling in Kingston, New York.



GILBERT J. DAVELAAR

The following year he removed to Milwaukee and subsequently became a resident of Pullman, Illinois, where he operated a blacksmith shop for a time, and then returned to this city, remaining here until his demise. One of his sons was a soldier in the Civil war. William Davelaar was one of the early architects of Milwaukee and erected a number of large office buildings and churches in an early day. Several of these structures are still standing and many of the drawings used by his father are now in the possession of Gilbert J. Davelaar. In his later years the father had lived retired in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, where he had a large circle of friends. To him and his wife were born three children: Garret W., a physician; Gilbert J.; and Ella, now the wife of Clarence Smeaton.

During the period of his youth Gilbert J. Davelaar pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee and of Wauwatosa, being graduated in the latter place. He then entered upon the study of law in the University of Wisconsin and received his LL. B. degree in 1902. He has since practiced in all of the courts and is accorded a large and important clientage, connecting him with a number of the most notable cases heard in this district. For a number of years he has been attorney of the town of Wauwatosa and the town of Greenfield and at the same time served for twelve years as village attorney of West Milwaukee. He has also made a most commendable record as city attorney of the city of Wauwatosa. He is recognized as a thorough and painstaking lawyer who devotes much time and thought to the preparation of his cases and in their presentation displays sound logic. In addition he has been active in financial circles as president and vice president of the Wauwatosa State Bank since 1920.

On the 10th of July, 1906, Mr. Davelaar was married to Miss Elizabeth Eriksen, of Wauwatosa, and they have four children: Ernella, who was born April 16, 1907; Ruth, born September 7, 1910; Gilbert, January 7, 1916; and Sylvia, February 1, 1918.

In community affairs Mr. Davelaar has always taken a deep and active interest. During the World war he was chairman of the legal advisory board of the town and city of Wauwatosa and with others had charge of the school districts in connection with all drives for the allies and in every way promoted war measures. For a number of years he served on the school board of School District No. 6, Town of Wauwatosa. Mr. Davelaar has always manifested a helpful interest in every movement for the advancement and welfare of his city, county and state, being a member and president of the Milwaukee County Municipal League.

REV. CLEMENT FALL LE FEVRE, D. D.

Rev. Clement Fall Le Fevre, who died nearly half a century ago, was an honored pioneer clergyman of the Universalist Church in Wisconsin. An earlier writer paid him the following tribute: "He was a man of high intellectual attainments and of the finest idealism. He had also that broadness of vision, that maturity of judgment and that integrity of purpose that makes for practical usefulness in connection with the varied activities of life. His service to his Divine Master and to his fellowmen was of exalted order, and his memory is revered in the city of Milwaukee, where he maintained his home for many years prior to his death, which occurred here at 'Hazelwood,' his fine old homestead, on the 12th of December, 1882, at which time he was eighty-five years of age."

Dr. Le Fevre was born at Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, England, on the 12th of November, 1797, the second son of Rev. George Le Fevre, B. A., who was a distinguished clergyman of the established Church of England and a native of the Island of Jersey where the family had been established for many generations, being originally of Norman-French stock. For many years prior to his death in 1848, he was chaplain to the British embassy in Paris, France. Rev. Clement F. Le Fevre had two brothers who also attained distinction although they never came to the United States. The older brother, Sir George William Le Fevre, after a very thorough course in medicine at the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, practiced his profession for some years in London. He then went to St. Petersburg, where he was physician to the British Embassy for fifteen years and also to the royal family of Russia. Upon his return to London he was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians and received the honor of knighthood at the hands of Queen Victoria. The other brother of Rev. C. F. Le Fevre was Dr. Henry Belfield Le Fevre, who was also a physician, though much of his life was devoted to literary and scientific pursuits. It is written of him that "he was endowed with talents of a high order and was intimately connected with the literary and scientific circles of Paris. Having passed through his professional education with singular brilliancy, he greatly distinguished himself by his courageous and exemplary labors on the first outbreak of the cholera in Paris. In his scientific pursuits, he was associated with Arago, the Chevaliers, Foucault, Fizeau, Cerise, etc. His discoveries in photography—or as it was then called, the daguerreotype, were very important; some of them are recorded in the Comptes Rendus of the Academie des Sciences and in the scientific periodicals. He was alone present with and assisting Foucault, when that illustrious physicist proved the rotation of the earth by means of the pendulum." His arduous labors so impaired his eyesight that he finally became blind. He returned to England and took up his residence at Uplands in the city of Exeter, where he spent the remaining years of his life. His death occurred there on August 16, 1866.

Toward the close of the War of 1812 with America, Clement F. Le Fevre entered the service of the British Navy, as a lieutenant, and when peace was declared he was granted furlough on half pay. After having devoted several years to travel, he sailed from England, in October, 1817, for South America, with several others of his countrymen, their purpose having been to join the patriot army under General Bolivar, and assist in throwing off the oppressive yoke of Spain. Shortly before reaching its destination the vessel stopped at the Island of Trinidad, for the purpose of obtaining needed information before proceeding up the Orinoco river in Venezuela. At Trinidad, Mr. Le Fevre, and most of the others who had landed, were attacked by yellow fever, which was then epidemic on the island, and he was one of the few who survived. The vessel returned to England, as it was found impossible to carry out the plans of the expedition. The first ship that came into port, after his recovery from the fever, happened to be a British vessel, bound for the United States. Mr. Le Fevre took passage on her and after a short stop in Baltimore, he found his way to New York city, without money and without friends. Obtaining a newspaper he found an advertisement which resulted in his at once securing a position as teacher of the French and classical languages in Erasmus Hall, an academy for boys, at Flatbush, Long Island. While thus engaged in teaching he began his studies for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He later completed his divinity course at a theological seminary at Kingston, province of Ontario, Canada.

In 1821 he returned to England, and in that year he was ordained to the priesthood of the Church of England, by the bishop of London. Soon afterward he was sent out to the Dominion of Canada, by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and stationed at Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec. On March 22, 1822, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Mary Clowes of Hempstead, Long Island. She was the daughter of Rev. Timothy Clowes an Episcopal clergyman, in whose academy Dr. Le Fevre had found his first employment upon coming to the United States.

In 1829, after a gradual change in his religious views, Dr. Le Fevre resigned his charge at Sherbrooke and showed the courage of his conscientious convictions by openly embracing the faith of the Universalist Church. The greater part of the religious element in Canada and the United States at that time looked upon the doctrines and tenets of the Universalist Church as the rankest heresy, and brave was the man who attempted to carry forward its liberal propaganda. To this work Dr. Le Fevre gave his attention without fear or favor, and he became one of the ablest champions of the Universalist faith in the state of New York, where he proved a formidable adversary in defending his church against the bitter attacks and denunciations of the orthodox clergy. He served in turn as pastor of the Universalist Churches at Troy, New York, the Bleecker Street Church in New York city, and the church at Hudson, in that state. At Troy he was associate editor of the "Gospel Anchor," and in New York city he was similarly identified with the "Universalist Union," one of the most important publications of his denomination. His certificate of naturalization as a citizen of the United States was issued by the state of New York, August 17, 1835.

In 1844, about four years prior to the admission of Wisconsin into the Union, Dr. Le Fevre established his home in Milwaukee, where he accepted the pastorate of the Universalist Society, the services of which were held in a small and unpretentious building on Main street, now Broadway. This primitive house of worship stood on the site on which the Newhall House was later erected, and where now stands the beautiful building which until recently was the home office of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1850 Dr. Le Fevre retired from the active work of the ministry, but for many years he continued to serve the church by preaching occasional sermons in Milwaukee and other points in the state and by frequent contributions of religious and literary articles and poems to the leading magazines of the denomination. He had been given in his native land good educational advantages and he was a man of ripe scholarship. His degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him after he settled in the west by Lombard College at Galesburg, Illinois.

Soon after coming to Milwaukee, Dr. Le Fevre purchased a tract of land a short distance south of the city, and there he erected a substantial residence. He gave to the place the name of "Hazelwood," and in this beautiful home, enjoying a fine private library and other gracious associations, he passed the remainder of his life, secure in the high regard of all who knew him. In his later years, his wide circle of loyal and loving friends familiarly referred to him as "Father Le Fevre." His cherished and devoted wife, who had been in delicate health for many years, was summoned to the life eternal on the 5th of October, 1869, he surviving her by about thirteen years. In the Universalist National Memorial Church, recently completed in the city of Washington, D. C., one of the beautiful memorial windows is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Le Fevre.

Besides his wife, his family consisted of two sons and a daughter. A few years after coming west, he established his elder son, William, in the village of Eagle, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he pursued the vocation of a farmer for many years, resuming his residence at the old family homestead in Milwaukee a few years before the death of his father. His own death occurred on September 21, 1906. The younger son, George, became clerk in the pioneer Milwaukee hardware store of William H. Byron & Company, on East Water street, and finally engaged in the same line of business for himself in partnership with the late George Greene, under the firm name of Le Fevre & Greene. He died on July 30, 1871, leaving one son, Henry Belfield Le Fevre, now an attorney in Juneau, Alaska. Ellen, the only daughter of Dr. Le Fevre, became the wife of the late John C. Coleman, to whom a memoir is dedicated on another page of this work.

A. HENRY BIELFELD

A. Henry Bielfeld, who was one of the early city officials of Milwaukee, being the first incumbent in the position of city clerk, was born in Bremen, Germany, June 20, 1818, and came to the United States in 1836, when a youth in his teens. In 1843 he went to Mexico but in the following year recrossed the border, and in January, 1845, took up his abode in Milwaukee, then a small but enterprising city. He secured the position of German clerk in the post office and for many years thereafter was prominently identified with the public life of the community. In 1846 he was elected the first city clerk of Milwaukee, filling the position under Solomon Juneau, and in 1847 he was appointed to take the census of the city and county of Milwaukee, the municipality then having a population of fourteen thousand and sixty-one.

In the year 1847 Mr. Bielfeld engaged in the business of conveyancing, and was active in that line at the same location on Market square for at least a third of a century. He had a good patronage and his business steadily developed, bringing him a substantial financial return. Thoroughness and painstaking care characterized all that he did and the results which he achieved were most satisfactory.

In November, 1845, Mr. Bielfeld was united in marriage to Miss Louise Fischer, who was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 1st of March, 1818. In 1847 they took up their abode in the residence that remained his home until his death and which for a considerable period was the oldest frame building in the city. Here they reared their family of eight children: William, Matilda, Louise, Henry, Emma, Minna, August and Emil A. J.

For more than forty years Mr. Bielfeld was a consistent and faithful member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On the 11th of March, 1854, he was made secretary of the committee called together by Mr. Booth and assisted in the Glover rescue. His success as a business man was due entirely to his own efforts and was the outcome of close application, intelligently directed. He wrote largely for the press and other publications and made many difficult translations. His scholarly attainments were widely recognized and his devotion to the general good was one of his pronounced characteristics.

HON. JOHN J. GREGORY

John J. Gregory, judge of the circuit court of Milwaukee county, is one of this city's most eminent citizens and his career on the bench for the past two decades has reflected very highly on his ability, fairness and knowledge of the law. He was born in Milwaukee, on the 1st of December, 1872, and is a son of George K. and Mary (O'Halloran) Gregory, both of whom were natives of Ireland.

John J. Gregory received his elementary education in the public schools, after which he accepted a position as teller in the Milwaukee post office. During this period he took up the study of law and in 1895 was admitted to the bar. He entered into a law partnership with T. H. Dorr, which continued until 1910. In 1899 he was appointed secretary to the fire and police commission, which position he held for ten years. In 1910 he was elected to the bench of the civil court, on which he served until 1915, when he was elected judge of the circuit court and, through successive reelections, has served in that capacity to the present time. He has honored the bench by his capable and conscientious service and ranks high among the jurists of this section of the state.

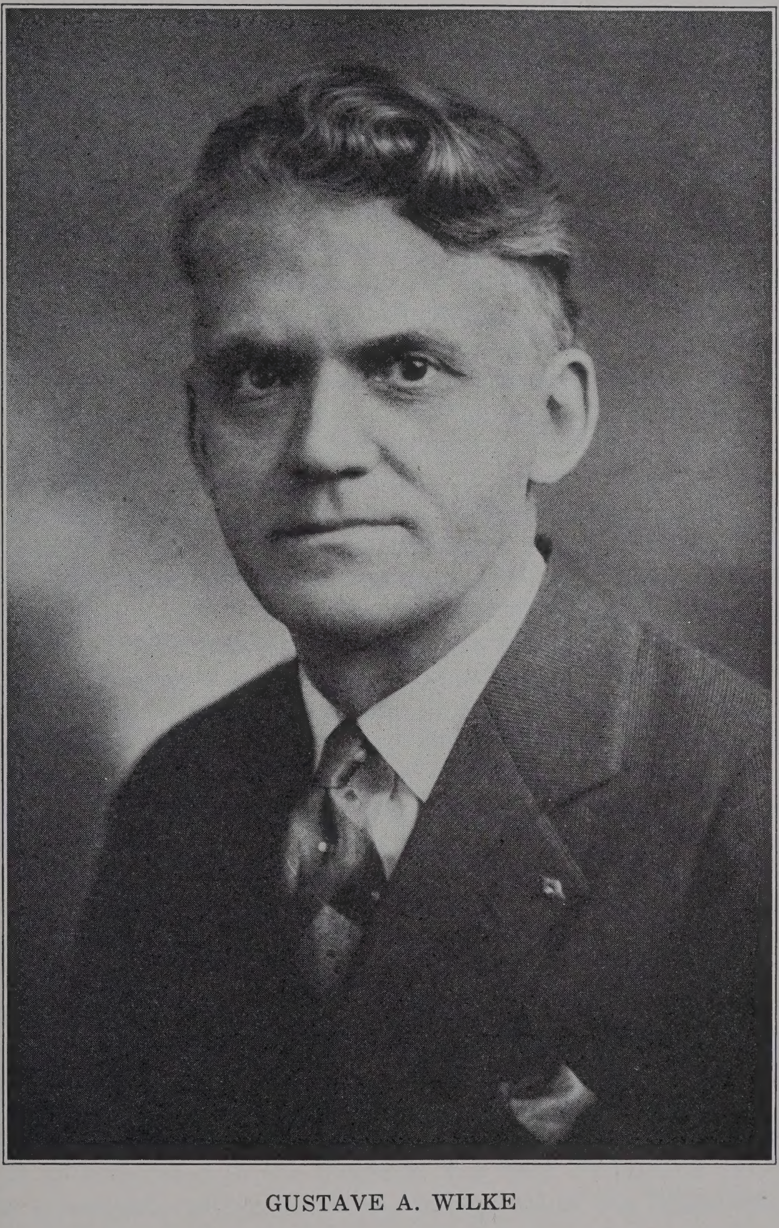
On October 10, 1906, Judge Gregory was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Whitehead, who was born and reared in Milwaukee. She is a member of the Order of the Eastern Star, belongs to various social and civic organizations and is very popular in the circles in which she moves. The Judge is a democrat in his political affiliation and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He is a member of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E., and the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and his religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church. Along professional lines he is connected with the American and State Bar Associations.

GUSTAVE A. WILKE

A spirit of initiative as well as marked enterprise has characterized the business career of Gustave A. Wilke, who is now president of the Leader Card Company of Milwaukee, in which connection he has developed a business of extensive proportions. His is now one of the leading productive industries of the city and their patronage is steadily growing.

Mr. Wilke was born near Madison, in Dane county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Carl and Caroline (Schwenn) Wilke, who since 1863 have resided upon a farm in that locality which the father has continuously owned and cultivated. Gustave A. Wilke attended the public schools of Madison and thoroughly learned his trade in evening schools of that city, pursuing a technical course. When but fifteen years of age he began work as a machinist's apprentice and after being employed for a time by the Gisholt Machinery Company secured a position with the Northern Electric Manufacturing Company, both enterprises being located at Madison. A month after he entered the service of the latter, when but eighteen years of age, he was promoted to the position of foreman, in which capacity he served for several years.

Mr. Wilke first came to Milwaukee in 1900 and here secured a situation with the Kearney-Trecker Company, which was engaged in the building of milling machines. During the great machinists' strike in May, 1900, he left that concern and soon afterward became associated with the Leader Card Company, a Milwaukee concern. His first work was that of a general machinist and tool and die maker, in which capacity he served until 1905. In the previous year the envelope division was sold to the United States Envelope Company and by reason of this the Leader Card Company removed to Waukegan, Illinois, and occupied a part of the same building in which the plant of the United States Envelope Company was located. Here Mr. Wilke was made master mechanic for the two companies and at this time he became an owner in the business, purchasing a fourth of the entire amount of the stock. In the course of time the Leader Card Company decided that it would be necessary to build its own plant, which the firm did in 1914 in North Chicago, the factory being located just across the street from the city of Waukegan and adjoining the Naval Training Station. In 1917, when the United States entered the World war, the government took over all the property in the vicinity of the naval station and the Leader Card Company was thus forced to move, being obliged to take any kind of a location that was available. Accordingly, the company occupied a small frame building on Madison street in Wau-



GUSTAVE A. WILKE

kegan and there remained until 1921, when they returned to Milwaukee to their present location, having previously spent some time in looking for a good place in which to carry on their business.

Mr. Wilke gradually acquired more stock in the company and in 1917 was elected to the vice presidency. In 1919 he was made both vice president and secretary and served in that dual capacity until 1923, when he purchased the Travis interests, and thus became the owner of more than fifty per cent of the stock. It was about that time that he was made president of the company, which in 1923 was doing an annual business of approximately seventy-five thousand dollars and which incorporated with a capital of sixteen thousand dollars. This was increased and in 1928 the company was reincorporated with a capital of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Its annual sales now amount to more than three hundred thousand dollars and the first six months of the year 1930 have been by far the best in the history of the business, showing an increase of from three to five thousand dollars every month over their best previous year. Mr. Wilke is still very active in the business, making nearly all of the dies that are used in their various machines, and he has also built more than ninety per cent of all the machinery found in the plant. The trade has steadily grown until at the present time it is one of the largest in the country. The Leader Card Company is engaged in the making of paper cutting machines and in the manufacture of paper into various forms of business and personal cards, wedding cards, etc., but does absolutely no printing in its own establishment. Mr. Wilke has introduced many new ideas and his inventive genius has been one of the valuable assets of the business. He has brought forth two patents, one of which is a calling card, used in a case, and since it was patented in 1925 he has sold over two hundred and fifty million of these cases. He now has a patent pending for a new type of campaign card which makes for greater ease in printing and reduces the time and cost in equal proportions. The business is today one of the important enterprises of Milwaukee and its steady development is largely due to Mr. Wilke's enterprise and ability.

On the 27th of September, 1900, Mr. Wilke was married to Miss Florence Livesey, who was a resident of Madison, but upon her marriage came to Milwaukee with her husband. They now have two sons, the elder being Bertram, who was born in 1904 and was married to Gertrude Harrington. The younger son, Robert, born in 1907, wedded Christina Wanick. Both sons are connected with their father in business, the former as general manager and the latter as vice president of the Leader Card Company, and both are highly capable young business men. In fact, the entire family is so interested in the business that they declined a very liberal offer for a cash sale with contracted employment of the Wilke officers for a period of eight years.

In his fraternal relations Mr. Wilke is a Mason and has taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites, while as a member of the Mystic Shrine he belongs to Tebala Temple of Rockford, Illinois. He likewise has membership in the City Club of Milwaukee and he and his wife make their home at 1017 South 7th street, Milwaukee, while his sons also reside in this city. The thoroughness with which he mastered the machinist's trade, the laudable ambition which has prompted him to put forth earnest and persistent effort, and the wise use which he has made of his opportunities have enabled Mr. Wilke to advance step by step until his position in manufacturing circles of his adopted city is a most creditable one.

JOHN C. KLECZKA

A well merited recognition of able and loyal public service and high professional standing was given by Governor Kohler when, in 1930, he appointed John C. Kleczka to the bench of the sixth branch of the Milwaukee circuit court, the duties of which position he is discharging in an able and satisfactory manner. Judge Kleczka was born in Milwaukee on the 6th of May, 1885, and is a son of Michael and Agnes (Wiza) Kleczka, both of whom were natives of Posen, Germany. John C. Kleczka received his early education in St. Stanislaus parochial school, after which he entered Marquette University, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905. Later he received his Master's degree from that institution, and also took a course in the Law College of his alma mater, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He took post-graduate courses at the Catholic University and the University of Wisconsin, after which he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit courts of Milwaukee county, in which office he made a very capable official. In 1909 he took up the private practice of law, as a member of the law firm of Kleczka & Kleczka, and won a large and representative clientele.

From early manhood Judge Kleczka manifested a keen interest in public and political affairs and became prominent in the councils of the republican party. On September 1, 1908, he was made the nominee of that party for state senator from the eighth senatorial district and was elected in the following November, though the district was carried by Bryan and the democratic ticket generally. In 1912 he was elected the delegate from the fourth congressional district to the republican national convention, and two years later was appointed by the circuit judges as court commissioner of the circuit courts of Milwaukee county. In 1918 he was elected to congress, and in 1920 was reelected. After two terms of able and efficient service, he retired voluntarily from public life to resume the practice of law in Milwaukee, and was so engaged when Governor Kohler appointed him judge of the sixth branch of the Milwaukee county circuit court, to succeed Judge Edward T. Fairchild, whom the Governor appointed to the bench of the state supreme court to succeed the late Justice Franz C. Eschweiler. On April 28, 1925, President Harding appointed Mr. Kleczka as major judge advocate general of the United States Army, for a five-year term, and in 1930 he was reappointed for another five-year term by President Hoover, but resigned this commission before he assumed the duties of circuit judge.

On October 18, 1911, Judge Kleczka was united in marriage to Miss Wanda Helen Lukomski, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of four children, Rosemary, Elenore, John C., Jr., and Daniel Edward. Mr. Kleczka was one of the founders of the Pulaski Council in May, 1928, and became its first president. This organization is an affiliation of the officers of one hundred fraternal, civic and religious organizations of the south side, and has proved its practicability and worth in the community. It maintains a lecture bureau, for the advancement of civic education, physical hygiene, the care of children and other subjects of vital importance to the general welfare, and provides competent speakers on almost any chosen subject. The council also aids indigent students in securing education and aids deserving and needy families. Judge Kleczka is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has proved a man of the true judicial temperament and every person who appears before his court is assured of a square deal under the law.

GOTTHARD L. GAULKE

Gotthard L. Gaulke, who is now living retired after long and successful connection with the dairy business, is well and favorably known throughout the South Side section of Milwaukee because of the high plane on which he conducted his interests. He was born near Berlin, Germany, on the 2d of February, 1859, and is a son of August and Elizabeth Gaulke. The mother died in her native land and in 1871 the father emigrated with his children to the United States, coming direct to Milwaukee, where he spent his remaining years.

Gotthard L. Gaulke attended the public schools of his native land and was about thirteen years of age when brought to this country. He started to work at once, being employed in various lines for some time. In 1873 he went to work for John L. Dunlap, a florist, with whom he remained until 1878, when he was appointed keeper of the Forest Home cemetery. He filled that position, until 1890, when he resigned and, buying a plot of ground, engaged in the truck gardening business. He carried that on for fifteen years and in 1905 he engaged in the dairy business on the South Side. He began with one delivery wagon, of which he was the driver, but his trade grew from the beginning, so that before long he was compelled to increase his delivery equipment. He built a dairy plant at 858-861 Forest Home avenue, (old numbers) to which it became necessary to make additions from time to time, and when, in 1928, he sold out to the Gridly Dairy Company, he was operating nineteen wagons. Their plant was the most modern and sanitary on the South Side and by their painstaking and tireless efforts to satisfy their customers they commanded the good will of all who patronized them. Since disposing of his interest in this business Mr. Gaulke has lived retired, enjoying well earned leisure.

On May 6, 1883, in Milwaukee, Mr. Gaulke was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Derwort, a daughter of Valentine and Elizabeth Derwort, of this city, and to them have been born three children: Alfred, who remains at home; Walter, who is in the employ of the Gridly Dairy Company, and married Miss Ida Miller and they have a son, Richard; and Louis, who is also with the Gridly Dairy Company. He married Miss Sylvia Nachsheim, and they have two children, Allen and Willis. Mr. Gaulke spends much of his time reading, from which pastime he derives great pleasure, and he is a well informed man, a pleasing talker and agreeable in manner.

EDMUND S. THATCHER

No name is better known in the music circles of Milwaukee than that of Edmund S. Thatcher, who for many years has stood in the front rank of the singers of this city and is well known throughout the middle west. He was born near Oxford, England, in 1880, and is a son of James and Mary Ann (Sheldon) Thatcher, the former born in England in 1857. The mother was born in that country in 1847 and died in 1925. James Thatcher came to the United States with his family in 1884 and located at Nashotah, Wisconsin, where for many years he was manager of the Hill estate, but later engaged in the livery business to the time of his retirement.

Edmund S. Thatcher was but four years of age when brought to this country by his parents and, Nashotah being a suburb of Milwaukee, he received his early education in the public schools of this city, graduating from the East Side high school. He then entered the University of Chicago, where he majored in medicine and graduated in pharmacy and chemistry in 1911. After leaving college he had four years of practical work at various places and for eight years served as hospital steward for the First Wisconsin Regiment. He also served as instructor in materia medica in the medical school of Marquette University from July, 1922, until 1924. In 1905 Mr. Thatcher engaged in the drug business at his present location, 334 Ogden avenue, and has been very successful. He carries a complete line of pure drugs, proprietary medicines and such auxiliary lines as are usually carried in an up-to-date drug store. Mr. Thatcher has a well equipped general analytical laboratory, regarded as the finest in the state, and here he is engaged in quantitative and microscopic analysis and the manufacture of bacteria stains. He is recognized as an expert in his line and does a large amount of private research work.

In 1914 Mr. Thatcher was united in marriage to Miss Eugenie M. Trumpff, whose father was for some time manager of the old Auditorium and later engaged in the banking business. Her mother was a daughter of H. O. R. Siefert, who was for many years superintendent of the Milwaukee public schools. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher are the parents of three children, Donald, aged fourteen years, Dorothy, eleven, and Franklyn, eight years.

Mr. Thatcher has been actively identified with musical affairs all his life, having been the soprano soloist while serving as a choral boy at All

Saints Protestant Episcopal Church. In his early teens he toured this state as a soprano soloist and attracted much attention. After his voice changed it was carefully cultivated by such well known instructors as Edward Strong, of New York, and Madame Hess Burr and Alfred Williams, of Chicago. Mr. Thatcher specialized in tone placing, breathing, interpretation and the art of singing. Following this he took a course in dramatic art under Anthony Zavadill, who was a member of the famous Booth and Barret company. Mr. Thatcher has appeared in concert work in nearly every state in the middle west, and toured one season with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. He has held the two best quartet positions in Milwaukee for a number of years, having been baritone soloist at Immanuel Presbyterian Church for seventeen years and at the Temple B'ne Jeshurun as cantor for nineteen years. During the seasons of 1923 and 1924 he was a member of the faculty of the Milwaukee Institute of Music. Besides his musical accomplishments, Mr. Thatcher is greatly interested in physical culture and at various times has been physical instructor in the public schools of this city.

Mr. Thatcher is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Civic Musical Society, the Milwaukee Rowing Club, the Milwaukee Pharmaceutical Society, the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Society, the American Pharmaceutical Society and the American Chemical Society. He stands high in the drug circles of this city, is greatly admired as a musician and, socially, is deservedly popular.

FREDERICK A. KRAFT, M. D.

One of Milwaukee's most successful physicians is Dr. Frederick A. Kraft, who has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in this city for the past thirty-five years. He was born in Austria, on the 20th of January, 1871, and is a son of Oscar and Julia (Flechten) Kraft. The mother passed away in 1877 and ten years later the father brought his two children to the United States and settled in Milwaukee, at which time the son Frederick A. was about sixteen years of age. The father was employed as an accountant bookkeeper for the Milwaukee Hay Tool Company until his death, which occurred in 1920. To him and his wife were born three children, Frederick A.; Victoria, a governess who makes her home with the Doctor; and Eugene, deceased.

Frederick A. Kraft received his early education in the public schools and the high school of Vienna, Austria, and when he came to the United States he took up the study of physical culture in Springfield, Massachusetts, completing his course in Boston. He next attended the Barnes Medical College and the American Medical College at St. Louis, Missouri, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1894. He served as interne in the St. Louis City Hospital, and in 1895 returned to Milwaukee and entered upon the active work of his profession, in which he has been engaged to the present time. He has commanded a very extensive practice, and at the same time has been busy in other lines of activity, having served as fire and police commissioner, resigning that position to accept that of health commissioner of the city of Milwaukee, in which capacity he served from 1910 to 1914.

Dr. Kraft has been married four times. His first wife died in 1909, leaving two children, Jeanette J., who became the wife of Edward Knepprath, of Milwaukee, and is president of the International Ladies Bowling League, and Louis M., who resides in Los Angeles, California. In 1913 Dr. Kraft was married to Miss Elizabeth Tegge, of Milwaukee, who died in 1924, and in 1925 he married Helen Toenhart, a daughter of Frank and Helen Toenhart, of Milwaukee. Her death occurred January 17, 1928, and in 1929 the Doctor married Miss Flora E. Toenhart, a sister of Helen.

The Doctor has done much traveling in various parts of the world. In 1900 he made a seven months' trip to Alaska, and in 1914 made a general European trip, during which he happened to be in Berlin, Germany, on the day the World war began, and he was compelled to leave immediately for the United States. The Doctor is the owner of one of the finest libraries in this city, consisting of several thousands of books besides his large professional library. Many of his works deal with world history, of which he is a great student. He also has many writings on psychical philosophy, a subject of which he has long been deeply interested. For the past seven years he has been president of the Wisconsin Spiritualists' Association, and he also edited and published a book, "Dorio," an expose of spiritualism and other scientific pamphlets. In his profession he specializes in the nerve system and the mind, in which phase of medical practice he has been very successful. He also does a good deal of lecturing before various organizations on health and psychic subjects. The Doctor is the owner of a rare postage stamp collection and for two years was president of the board of vice presidents of the American Philatelic Society. He also owns many old and rare copies of the classics. He is a member of the Masonic Order but he has drawn away from many other organizations with which he was affiliated. He knows how to keep a well organized home, a fortress of rest and real recreation.

CHARLES A. NEIDHOEFER

Charles A. Neidhoefer, president of Neidhoefer & Company, wholesale dealers in floor coverings and draperies at 318-320 North Plankinton avenue is a member of one of Milwaukee's old and well known families, established here nearly ninety years ago. Charles Neidhoefer was born here on the 17th of November, 1889, and is a son of Philip and Louise (Geiselman) Neidhoefer. The first of the family in Milwaukee was his maternal grandfather, Mathew Geiselman, who was a native of Germany, from which country he came direct to this city in the early '40s, and remained a resident of this locality to the time of his death, which occurred when he was seventy-one years old. He conducted the old Menominee House, one of the best known of the old taverns of this city. Philip Neidhoefer was born and reared in this city and during his active life was

CHARLES A. NEIDHOEFER

successfully engaged in the wholesale cigar business, which he conducted until his death, in 1908, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife, who was born in Milwaukee, January 10, 1859, is still living here. To Mr. and Mrs. Neidhoefer were born four sons and two daughters.

Charles A. Neidhoefer, the fifth in order of birth, attended the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the West Division high school in 1907. He then took up the study of medicine in the medical school of the University of Wisconsin at Madison, but at the end of two years he gave up that subject and turned his attention to mercantile affairs. In January, 1920, he organized the firm of Neidhoefer & Company and engaged in the wholesale floor covering business. He started in a small way, but through his close attention and energetic efforts, the business has steadily grown and expanded until today his is the largest concern in this line in the entire northwest, its trade extending over the states of Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota and Iowa. The store contains seventy-five thousand square feet of floor space and more than seventy-five people are employed in the business. The firm has a large branch with two warehouses in Chicago. Mr. Neidhoefer also has other business and commercial interests.

On August 22, 1914, in Milwaukee, Mr. Neidhoefer was united in marriage to Miss Rose Langtry, who was born in Manitowoc, this state, of which locality her family has long been resident. Mr. and Mrs. Neidhoefer are the parents of two children, James Russell, born December 10, 1916, and Rose Ann, born May 7, 1922. The family home is at 495 Fifty-first street. In his political affiliation, Mr. Neidhoefer supports the republican party on national issues, but otherwise is inclined to maintain an independent attitude. He belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, is a part president of the Milwaukee Furniture Manufacturers and Wholesalers Association and is general chairman of the Big Home Show in Milwaukee. He and his family are members of the Washington Park Lutheran Church.

Mr. Neidhoefer is very active in all civic movements and has served as chairman of many committees in connection with commercial and industrial affairs. He is fond of fishing and golf and has made many long motor tours, having covered the entire island of Cuba in 1929. As a progressive and up-to-date business man, he has well merited the prosperity which is his, and is one of Milwaukee's representative citizens.

GEORGE JOHN MEYER

Among the men who are making history in Milwaukee is George John Meyer, founder and president of the George J. Meyer Manufacturing Company, and widely known as the originator of automatic bottle washing machinery which has attained world-wide supremacy.

Born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, in 1871, he is a son of Nicholas Meyer who was born and orphaned in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, learned the mason trade at thirteen, took a night course in business college and became a successful contractor before he was twenty-one. Among the many

Green Bay buildings he erected is the Cathedral, the mason work for which he contracted and erected at the age of twenty-seven. He later went into the leather and hide business as well as the Meyer Broom Works and the Green Bay Soap Company, and was active in all of these at the time of his death at the age of seventy-five, at which time he was the oldest established business man in Green Bay. He was treasurer of Brown county for nearly ten years.

George J. Meyer was reared and educated in his native city, and while attending school was early trained to do useful things with his hands as well as his head, and was able to do any kind of carpentering, painting, cement work and locksmithing before he was twelve years old. At the age of fourteen he built a model steamboat hull-boiler and engine that ran, and as most boys did in Green Bay in those days, built his own boat-house, hunting boat, decoys, oars and paddles, and early became proficient with all kinds of tools. After leaving high school in 1888, and following a natural bent for machinery, he entered the shops of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway as an apprentice at fifty cents a day, and in 1892 he had advanced so that he was entrusted with the task of setting the valves and link motion which is the most intricate part of a locomotive.

During this period he started a course in mechanical engineering with the International Correspondence School, which he completed in less than three years. With this thirst for knowledge he sought and read everything mechanical from catalogs to the best books procurable. The last year of his apprenticeship he was doing a journeyman's work at ten cents per hour. Later he worked in a few "job" shops and came to Milwaukee in 1897 and worked as assistant foreman for three years for C. J. Smith & Sons, the present A. O. Smith Company, then took a position as foreman with Logeman Brothers, for four years. He started in business in 1904 at 271 Lake street with two men, and the idea that bottles ought to be handled automatically from start to finish, and had applied for patents to cover a machine he had designed for the purpose. His own original capital of three thousand dollars, however was running low, and after missing several pay days, this machine had to be dropped for a time. He devoted his efforts to fill a demand for a small soaker which he called the Simplex, which was an immediate success. Larger bottle soakers were then built and in 1907 the Davis Brothers property on Clinton and Barclay streets was purchased, and the history of the business is one of continued success. The Simplex outside brush conveyor was brought out in 1907 and this revolutionized the outside brushing of beer bottles by automatically taking bottles from the soaker and doing better work with half the labor and effort. In 1910 a second floor was added to the Clinton street building, but this was also outgrown in 1912 when a foundry and tank shop, one hundred thirty by one hundred forty feet was erected on Barclay street. The Progressive Washer was perfected in 1912 and this also met with such instant success that the factory soon was again crowded beyond capacity, and in 1914 the magnificent six-story reenforced concrete building, one hundred forty by one hundred forty feet, was completed with the thought that this would be the final expansion. Elaborate, general, private and engineering offices and vaults were provided, and the lower floors arranged specially for economical operation. The alley between the Clinton street and Barclay street buildings was also vacated, built over and equipped with an electric crane to load the heavy machines.

The original idea of Mr. Meyer now seemed ripe for completion by combining the functions of the three units, viz. the multi-compartment soaker, the Simplex outside brushing conveyor and the Progressive inside brush scrubber, into a single compact unit which would eliminate any transfer of bottles from one machine to another, and the Meyer Dumore was brought out in 1915, and again was a revelation in the bottling business, and the enlarged factory was working to capacity for several years.

The war and Prohibition seemed to put a stop to the business for a time, but he used the lull to develop a small model of the Dumore which could be operated from one end by one operator, and this was completed and shown at the Beverage Show in Chicago in 1919, and was the biggest hit of all: The Dumore Junior. Soda water bottlers welcomed it with enthusiasm as at last they saw they could get clean bottles in a small moderate priced machine. Up to 1920 the business was chiefly for brewers and bottlers and the Volstead law seemed, for a time, to put a halt on the progress of the brewery demands of this wonderful business. But, as usual, Mr. Meyer used this lull to develop another idea: "That any dirty bottle needs a brush scrubbing to clean it," and began looking around for "more bottles to clean," and he saw milk bottles, millions of them. The average dairy was never prosperous, and the likelihood of getting a dairy to spend five thousand dollars to fifteen thousand dollars for a bottle washer was dubious, as they were accustomed to paying 10% of that sum. None was proud of their bottles or washing outfits, however, and the operators had to wear rubber boots, trousers, aprons, and some of them virtually a diving suit so that they were really eager for a change. The chief bugaboo of the dairy industry was dirty bottle complaints, and all dairies had special adjusters to settle complaints which discouraged any real progress in the industry. Needless to say, the introduction of Meyer bottle washers in 1922 eliminated the complaints and adjusters and revolutionized the dairy industry which made more progress in six years since that time, than it did for twenty years previously.

Meanwhile, the demand for still larger bottle washers, both for dairies and brewers, many of whom had perfected a successful legal beverage, became greater, and as the sizes increased, their erecting floors again became crowded, and their cranes too light to handle them safely, and they were again compelled to plan extensions. The development of an automatic loading and unloading means for their beer pasteurizer, which already dominated the field, had also progressed so satisfactorily that this also would require additional heavy erecting space, and the recent success of this machine has more than justified their expectations.

A complete line of combination fillers and cappers for water, beer and beverages was also under construction to enable them to build and equip complete bottling plants. A one floor factory was indicated by the ever growing business, and when the thirty acre Power & Mining plant was offered in 1928, it was quickly purchased. One group of buildings with two hundred thousand square feet or about thirty per cent of total floor space is ideally suited for their business, the others being rented and available for expansion. In this plant all departments are on one floor and include tank shop, sheet iron, tin shop, chain department, iron foundry, brass foundry, power plant, electrical department, heavy erecting, and light erecting machine shop, brass finishing, stock room, pipe shop, pattern shop, carpenter shop, shipping and receiving rooms. The buildings have been remodeled to serve the purpose even better, and it is hoped that the present quarters will suffice for many years to come.

Mr. Meyer credits his success to his early training to eagerly do more useful things with hands intelligently directed. He was always considered the best mechanic in any shop he worked, and naturally his products are also similarly appreciated. The trade names for his products "Simplex", "Progressive", "Dumore" aptly express his ideas.

Mr. Meyer was married in Kaukauna, Wisconsin, in 1894, to Catherine Agnes O'Connell. They have four sons, all married, who ably assist in the business, Geo. L. N., George T., Arthur W. and Harold W.; also three daughters, Mrs. Lillian Schmidt, Mrs. Catherine A. Kunzelman and Margaret L.

Mr. Meyer is a member of the Wisconsin Athletic Club, Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Elks, the Germania Club of Chicago, Dairymens Country Club, and a number of other social and fraternal organizations. He has traveled extensively from Canada to Panama and from coast to coast, and has crossed the Atlantic eight times. He is a keen observer of matters of public interest and a strong advocate of all that he deems vital to the welfare and advancement of his city and state. He has the dynamic quality which makes for success, and the term "Captain of Industry" is truly applicable to him.

JAMES A. HALSEY

No member of the organization of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company in Milwaukee is more highly esteemed by the officers of that great company than is James A. Halsey, who has served for the past thirty-four years as a special agent, in which capacity he has a splendid record. He was born in Albany, New York, on the 3d of October, 1855, a son of James G. and Maria (Flannigan) Halsey, both of whom were born and reared in Albany. The family is an old one in this country, its progenitor in America having settled in the east in 1637, and James G. was of the seventh generation of the family born in this country. He was familiar with the chemistry of tanning, which business he followed in Albany until the outbreak of the Civil war. For two years prior to that time he had been a member of the Twenty-fifth Regiment of New York state troops and, in response to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, the entire regiment responded. After serving three months, the regiment was sent back to New York on the steamer Baltic, which was wrecked on the voyage north. In making his escape from the ship to a row boat Mr. Halsey had both legs severely injured, so that when his regiment, a short time later, was mustered out and reenlisted in the regular army, he was not accepted for service. As soon as he had recovered, in 1867, he came to Milwaukee and secured employment in one of the largest tanneries here. Soon afterward he was taken ill, being compelled to quit his job, but a short time later he secured a position as night watchman on East Water street, which position he held for three years. He then joined the regular police force of Milwaukee, serving for twenty-two years, at the end of which time he was retired on a pension. He was the first crossing policeman in Milwaukee, having been stationed at East Water street and Wisconsin avenue. While a resident of Albany, New York, he was foreman of Engine Company No. 7, of the volunteer fire department, serving as such until the organization of the paid department. His death occurred in March, 1905, and his wife passed away in August, 1906, both being buried in this city.

James A. Halsey received his early education in the public schools of Albany and at the age of twelve years came with his parents to Milwaukee, where he continued his studies in the public schools. When fifteen years old he entered the employ of the T. A. Chapman Company, but soon afterward went to the Great Western Telegraph Company as a messenger boy. There he learned telegraphy and remained with that company until 1873, when he became telegraph operator and station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with which he remained for many years. During the last sixteen years he served as telegraph operator, postmaster and agent for the American Express Company at Truesdell, Kenosha county, this state. He quit that position in 1892 to become an active member of the firm of Halsey Brothers, plumbing contractors. In 1896 he sold his interest in the business to his brother and became connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company as a special agent, in which capacity he has served continuously since. In September, 1897, Mr. Halsey was the leading agent in production out of four thousand agents throughout the United States and his name appeared at the head of the company's list of leading agents for that month. During the subsequent years he has received many other similar recognitions from the company for exceptional services rendered.

On June 7, 1881, Mr. Halsey was united in marriage to Miss Laura Clingman, of Chicago, and to them have been born three children, namely: Stella, who is at home; Myra, the wife of J. S. Fennell, of Milwaukee, who is connected with the mail service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and they have three children, Stella, Maria and Josephine; and Harold C., salesman for the H. C. Miller Company, having charge of bank and building and loan company business. He married Miss Lillian Schulz, of this city and they have two children, Laura Jean and Lillian. Mr. Halsey is the oldest member of the Elks lodge, in years of continuous connection therewith and is a charter member, being enrolled sixth on the organization of the lodge. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic

Club and the Izaak Walton League. His favorite sport is billiards, of which game he is an inveterate player. He enjoys a wide acquaintance and all who know him hold him in high esteem for his sterling personal qualities, as well as for his business ability and success.

FRANK LANDIS McNAMARA

Frank L. McNamara is a well known member of the bar of Milwaukee, who for nearly thirty years has devoted his attention to the practice of law and has won a well merited reputation for learning and ability. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 21, 1878, and is a son of Henry L. and Sarah E. (Ward) McNamara. His paternal grandfather, Henry McNamara, was a native of Ireland, and came to the United States, settling in Massachusetts in 1842. Some years later he came to Wisconsin, settling in Rock county, and met an accidental death by drowning at Beloit. The grandmother of F. L. McNamara in the paternal line, was Harriet Hickox, a descendant of an early New England family, some of whose members participated in the American Revolution, notably Captain Seth Hickox in the battle of Bunker Hill. Henry L. McNamara was born in Massachusetts, and his death occurred in 1915 at Janesville, this state, to which he had removed from Chicago in 1881. He was employed as a traveling salesman until 1897, when he engaged in the hardware business in Janesville. His wife, Sarah E. (Ward) McNamara, who died in 1912, was a member of an old American family, being a direct descendant of the Ward family that settled in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1638, and related to General Artemas Ward, who commanded the Massachusetts militia at the siege of Boston during the Revolutionary war.

Frank L. McNamara acquired his early education in the public schools of Janesville, and after completing the high school course entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900. During 1901-2 he was employed in an editorial capacity by the West Publishing Company, compilers and publishers of law books, at St. Paul, Minnesota. In 1902 he entered upon the general practice of law at Hayward, Wisconsin, and in 1904 was appointed by Governor Robert La Follette as district attorney of Sawyer county. He was reelected to that office four times, serving until 1911. In that year he moved to Chippewa Falls, this state, where he practiced until 1912, when he came to Milwaukee and took a position as law clerk in the office of Flanders, Bottum, Fawsett & Bottum. Later he became a member of the firm of Bottum, Hudnall, Lecher & McNamara and in 1927 the firm became Bottum, Hudnall, Lecher, McNamara & Michael. He specializes in probate, negligence and corporation law, and conducts a general civil practice, having won a large and representative clientele.

At Omaha, Nebraska, April 4, 1907, Mr. McNamara was united in marriage to Miss Florence M. Child, who was born in Dayton, Ohio, but whose parents were residents of Waseca, Minnesota. In his political views he is a stanch republican, and while progressive, aligns himself with the

FRANK L. McNAMARA

conservatives. In all things he is a public-spirited citizen. He was made a Mason in Keystone Lodge, No. 263, at Hayward, Wisconsin, of which he is a past master, and is now affiliated with Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M. in Milwaukee, he is also a member of Calumet Chapter, R. A. M.; is a past commander of Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, K. T., is a past grand commander of the grand commandery of Knights Templars of the state of Wisconsin and was a member of the triennial committee of the grand encampment of the United States. He is also a member of Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R. and of Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the University Club and the Tripoli Country Club, and is a non-resident member of the Madison Club. He has served several times as a member of the executive committee of the Milwaukee County Bar Association, was for three years chairman of the committee on publication of the Wisconsin State Bar Association, and is also a member of the American Bar Association. During the World war Mr. McNamara was a Four-Minute speaker, served on the legal advisory board, was government appeal agent, and later a member of draft board number three.

HILLIS CLARKE RHYAN

Among the leaders in the insurance business in Milwaukee stands Hillis C. Rhyan, general agent for Wisconsin of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of America. He has had many years of practical experience in the insurance business and has been successful to an unusual degree. He was born in Monticello, White county, Indiana, and is a son of William Sherman and Edith (Reynolds) Rhyan. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish extraction, was engaged in the general insurance business in Monticello up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1916. The mother, who passed away in 1927, was descended from "Mayflower" stock and the Reynolds family were pioneers of Indiana, going there from Pennsylvania.

Hillis C. Rhyan attended the public schools of his native town and after graduating from high school went to work in his father's insurance office, where he received excellent training in this exacting line of work. In 1912 he became special agent for Indiana for the German Fire Insurance Company of Indiana. In the following year that company was reinsured by the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford and Mr. Rhyan was in 1914 made its special agent in Wisconsin, which position he filled until 1918, when he became Wisconsin state agent for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company. In January, 1920, he became state agent for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, a position he held until September, 1921, when he was appointed district manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He filled that position in a very capable manner and was not only one of the Equitable's leading personal producers, ranking as high as twelfth among ten thousand agents, but his district was generally first or second among the company's districts throughout the country. On January 1, 1926, he resigned to accept the position of general agent in Wisconsin for the Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, formerly known as the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York. He has been very successful in selling this company's policies and did about two million dollars' worth of new business in 1930. Five years ago, when he became general agent for the Guardian Life Insurance Company in Wisconsin, this agency was at the bottom of the list of all Guardian agencies. He has built up his district till several times it has held fifth or sixth place. In 1930 it held nineteenth place. In July, 1930, Mr. Rhyan was awarded a bronze plaque and a silver loving cup for having the highest renewal ratio of all leading Guardian agencies outside of New York city. An energetic, judicious and tactful man in his contact with the public, he has earned his recognized standing among the leading insurance men of this city and state.

On September 14, 1918, Mr. Rhyan was united in marriage to Zillah Hobdey, daughter of William H. and Mary (Howes) Hobdey, the former being secretary of the Cudahy Packing Company. Mrs. Rhyan's maternal grandfather, Edward K. Howes, was prominent in the organization of the old Wisconsin Central Railroad. The Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, who was Mrs. Rhyan's great-great-grandfather, went to Canada from England and was one of the pioneer settlers of Hamilton, Ontario. His children later migrated to the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Rhyan are the parents of four children, all born in Milwaukee, namely: Marjorie Anne, born December 7, 1919; Nancy, born September 6, 1921; Virginia, born August 4, 1923; and Hillis C., Jr., born May 26, 1929. Mr. Rhyan is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. Golf is his favorite form of recreation.

JOHN PETER MOLITOR

Four and one-half decades have passed since John Peter Molitor was called to the home beyond and yet the business activities which he established and promoted are still factors in the commercial growth and development of Milwaukee and stand as monuments to his enterprise, sagacity and capability. Mr. Molitor was born in Boos, near Coblenz, Germany, January 15, 1819. His parents were also natives of that place and were prosperous farming people, the father also owning and conducting a general store. With the prestige of the success achieved by his parents, J. P. Molitor engaged in business in Germany as a dyer and as a general tradesman. He concentrated his efforts and attention closely upon the enterprises which he established until 1874, when he determined to try his fortune in the new world and enjoy, if possible, its broader opportunities for industrial and commercial advancement. Accordingly he bade adieu to friends and native country and sailed for the United States accompanied by his family, arriving at New York city on the 24th of August, 1874. On the 27th of the same month Mr. Molitor came to Milwaukee and here looked about for favorable business openings. His ready discrimination enabled him to see advantages that others passed heedlessly by and after a brief period he established a box manufactory, beginning business on a small scale. In company with his son Anton he opened the factory in 1874, and although the establishment was small in the beginning, the business steadily increased and was enlarged from time to time to meet the growing demands of the trade. Anton died in August, 1880. When Mr. Molitor passed away on the 28th of February, 1885, he left a well established business to the management of his son Hubert, who had shared with him the labor of developing and promoting the enterprise and who as the result of his practical experience was able to conduct the factory with energy and skill until he, too, was called to his final rest in the year 1896. The management of the business then devolved upon his sister, Miss Mary Molitor, a daughter of the founder, who had been actively assisting her father and brother and who with characteristic courage and progressiveness utilized every opportunity to improve the business and enlarge the factory. With the cooperation of J. P. Hummel, an able business partner, she carried on the business most successfully and in fact the enterprise received an impetus that brought it to the front as one of the great productive industries of Milwaukee. Originally the factory had a capacity of four hundred boxes a day, but with the increased trade and enlarged facilities the factory now has a daily output of forty thousand boxes. The plant is thoroughly modern in its equipment, being supplied with the latest improved machinery, and the output in every way meets the demand of the public. Miss Molitor remained at the head of the business until her demise, when her property was inherited by her sister.

John Peter Molitor, the founder of the Molitor Box Company, was united in marriage to Miss Anna Maria Thelen and they became the parents of two sons and two daughters. The sons, Hubert and Anton, have both passed away. The former married Miss Hedwig Kraniger and they became parents of a daughter, Anna, who is now the wife of Jacob B. Schmidt. Katharina, daughter of John Peter Molitor, is now the widow of George Hormuth and has one son and one daughter, Catherine M. and George Molitor Hormuth, the latter now in charge of the Molitor Box Company. The other daughter, Miss Mary Molitor, who was for many years, the capable directing head of the business, a woman of splendid executive ability and marked enterprise, passed away October 3, 1920.

John Peter Molitor was a member of St. Mary's Catholic Church and was a lifelong democrat. He did not seek to figure prominently in public affairs, however, for his interest centered in his home. His wife passed away October 6, 1904, having for almost two decades survived her husband. In young womanhood, in Germany she had taught schools in needlework, receiving a government appointment to the position because of her superior skill in this connection. The only surviving member of the family is Mrs. Katharina Hormuth who was married on the 10th of June, 1890, to George Hormuth. She is well known in Milwaukee, being a representative of one of the pioneer families—a family whose name has been most closely associated with the material development and progress of the city. The business established by her father, carried on by her brothers and sister and now owned by herself, ranks as one of the foremost productive industries of Milwaukee. The name of Molitor has long been an honored one here, ever standing as a synonym for progressiveness in business and enterprise in citizenship.

George Molitor Hormuth, the president and active manager of the Molitor Box Company, was born in Milwaukee, October 23, 1895, the son of George and Katharina (Molitor) Hormuth, who were also natives of this city. George Hormuth, Sr., a general masonry contractor of Milwaukee who erected a number of the important buildings here, is deceased. His remains were interred in Calvary cemetery. In the acquirement of an education George Molitor Hormuth attended St. Mary's parochial school, St. Viator College at Bourbonnais, Illinois, and Marquette University of Milwaukee, being graduated from the last named institution in 1917. He then went to work for the Molitor Box Company, becoming intimately familiar with every phase of the production end of the business. Upon the death of his aunt, in 1920, he was made vice president of the Molitor Box Company. In 1922 J. P. Hummel sold his interest in the business to Mr. Hormuth's mother, in order to be able to give his entire attention to the Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation in Virginia, and at that time George M. Hormuth became president of the company and assumed full management of the plant, a position which he now holds. The Molitor Box Company, the Molitor and Hummel Realty Company, the Hummel-Downing Company, and the Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation, all of these took birth in the Molitor Box Company. Mr. Hormuth is a director of the Hummel-Ross Fibre Corporation of Hopewell, Virginia, and is vice president of the Molitor-Hummel Realty Company of Milwaukee.

On August 2, 1923, in Milwaukee, Mr. Hormuth was united in marriage to Miss Marguerite Kuhn, a daughter of Louis and Eleanor (Christnacht) Kuhn, of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Hormuth are the parents of two children, Mary and Jeanne. Mr. Hormuth is a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Ozaukee Country Club. He is a communicant of St. Robert's Roman Catholic Church and during all the years of his life Mr. Hormuth has stood for those things which have contributed to the civic and moral welfare of his community.

CLIFFORD L. McMILLEN

Clifford L. McMillen, who for the past eleven years has served as general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company at Milwaukee, has made a splendid record with this great institution and is rated among the leading insurance men of this state. Born at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, on the 19th of November, 1889, he is a son of George Wilbur and Nellie (Gosselin) McMillen. The family is of Scotch origin and was founded in this country by Mr. McMillen's great-grandfather, who became one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin where he devoted his efforts to farming. The paternal grandfather, Hiram C. McMillen, was a native of New York state, where his parents had first settled on coming from Scotland. He served as a soldier in the Civil war, after which he engaged in farming and stock raising near Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin. His son, George W. McMillen, father of Clifford L., was born in August, 1867, at Johnson Creek, this state, and during his active life engaged in mercantile affairs, farming and the livestock business, but is now living retired. His wife, Nellie (Gosselin) McMillen, was born at Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin, and was a daughter of Lee Gosselin, a native of Canada, whose father was a native of Scotland. Originally, the family was of French origin on the paternal side and Scotch on the maternal side. To George W. and Nellie McMillen were born two children, Clifford L., of this review, and Mrs. Florence Wiedemann, a resident of Fort Atkinson.

Clifford L. McMillen attended the public schools of Fort Atkinson, graduating from high school in 1907, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin, which conferred on him the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911. When twenty-one years of age he went to work as a special agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, later served as field representative for eight months, and in 1912 was appointed general agent at Madison, this state. Securing a leave of absence from the company, in 1917 he entered the military service of his country, and went to the training camp at Fort Sheridan, where he was commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to the Three Hundred and Thirty-fifth Infantry Regiment, Eighty-fourth Division. He was sent overseas in 1918 and there became the adjutant of his regiment, being later promoted to a captaincy and assigned to staff duty. A few days before the Armistice was signed he was ordered to report to the Fourth Division and soon afterward went to the Belgian camp near LeMans, where he served as camp adjutant. He returned to this country as brigade adjutant of the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry Brigade, and was honorably discharged, with the rank of captain, in April, 1919. He then returned to Madison and resumed his former position as general agent for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. On July 1, of that year, he was promoted to general agent at Milwaukee, which position he has since filled in a capable and satisfactory manner.

Mr. McMillen was married October 22, 1912, to Miss Lorraine Hartman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hartman, of Chicago. She graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1910, was a member of the College Women's Club and was much interested in art. On January 23, 1928, Mr. McMillen married Miss Gertrude Schlesinger, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of the late Ferdinand A. and Mathilda (Stern) Schlesinger, both of whom were representatives of old and well known families of this locality. Mrs. McMillen is a director of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital and an active member of the Milwaukee Women's Club. Mr. McMillen is the father of four children, Gordon, Mary, Douglas and Gertrude. The family home is at 3230 East Kenwood boulevard.

Politically Mr. McMillen has always supported the republican party. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and gives generously to the support of all worthy benevolent or charitable causes. He belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, Cudworth Post of the American Legion, the Milwaukee Rotary Club, of which he is a past president, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Club, the City Club, the Wisconsin Club, and the Sigma Chi college fraternity. He formerly belonged to the Rotary Club at Madison, of which he was president, and he belongs to the Life Underwriters Association of Milwaukee, having formerly served as president of a similar organization in Madison. He has been general chairman of the Milwaukee County Community Fund and has shown an effective interest in everything relating to the welfare and progress of city and state. Able and successful in business, a loyal and public-spirited citizen and a genial and an unassuming man, he has long held high place in the esteem of his associates and is greatly respected throughout the city in which he lives.

HUGO P. SIEKERT, M. D.

Dr. Hugo P. Siekert, a member of the medical profession who is specializing to a degree in the practice of surgery, was born in Germany, September 13, 1892, but was only seven months old when brought to the United States by his parents, Herman and Ottillie (Rietz) Siekert, who settled in Milwaukee. The father was a brick and stone contractor and carried on business in this city for a number of years. He passed away in 1921, having for four years survived the mother, who died in 1917. In their famliy were two sons, the brother of Dr. Siekert being Alvin C. Siekert, who was born February 15, 1900.

Dr. Siekert, spending his youthful days under the parental roof, was reared in Milwaukee and in the acquirement of his education attended the South Division high school, from which he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. He afterward spent four years in Marquette University as a medical student and won his professional degree as a member of the class of 1916. Since that date he has been actively engaged in practice in Milwaukee, occupying the same offices throughout the period, save for the time spent in the New York Postgraduate School. He has been in the eastern metropolis for postgraduate work on various occasions and has at all times kept thoroughly informed concerning the latest scientific researches and discoveries in connection with the practice of medicine and surgery. He is serving on the staff of several hospitals and he has membership in the Milwaukee Physicians Association, of which he is a past president, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the Tri-State Medical Society. He also is a fellow of the American Medical Association and has the highest respect and regard of his colleagues and contemporaries in the profession.

On the 17th of November, 1917, Dr. Siekert was married to Miss Elisa

Hugo A. Dieterle, M.D.

Kraus, a native of Milwaukee, and they have two children: Lorraine, who was born September 14, 1918, and is a student at the Walker junior high school; and Robert, who was born July 23, 1923, and is attending the public schools. Dr. Siekert enjoys billiards, pool, bowling, tennis, fishing and hunting and was once Wisconsin champion in pocket pool. His interests are those of an alert, red-blooded young man, possessed of energy, determination and ambition. He is president of the Steuben Society of Wisconsin, vice president of the National Steuben Society, which is the governing body of the Steuben Society, and also president of the Steuben Out Door Club at Winchester, Wisconsin. He belongs to Phi Rho Sigma, an honorary medical fraternity, of which he was president in 1914. He is a Knight Templar and Consistory Mason and member of the Mystic Shrine and is also identified with the Knights of Pythias. He maintains his office at 806 South Fifth street and his home is at 665 Layton boulevard. A young man still under forty years of age, Dr. Siekert already enjoys a fine practice and is a popular citizen, his social qualities winning him warm friendships, while his professional skill and ability and his loyalty in matters of citizenship have gained for him the confidence and high respect of all with whom he has been brought into contact.

JOHN E. BAST

In fraternal circles the name of John E. Bast is a familiar one throughout Wisconsin, for he is now assistant grand secretary of the Grand Lodge, F. & A. M., and of the Grand Chapter, R. A. M. in this state and has long been active in the work of the order. A native of Milwaukee, he was born in 1858 and is a son of William and Albertina (Schalk) Bast, both of whom were natives of Germany. On coming to the new world they made their way direct to Milwaukee, completing the journey in a sailing vessel in 1846. The father was a carpenter contractor and both he and his wife passed away many years ago. In their family there were thirteen children, ten of whom were born in Germany, and all but four of the number died during the cholera epidemic of 1847-8.

John E. Bast acquired his education in Engelmann's German-English Academy and started out to earn a livelihood as an errand boy in the Heyn Store, working during vacation periods. When his studies were completed he became an accountant with the law firm of Mariner, Smith & Ordway, with whom he remained for eight years, and for twenty years thereafter he was associated with F. T. Day in the life insurance and loan business. On the expiration of that period he started out independently in the land business, handling central Wisconsin properties, and his time was thus occupied until 1915, when he was elected assistant grand secretary of the Grand Lodge and Chapter of Royal Arch Masons.

Mr. Bast has long been an active worker in the craft. He was made a Mason in 1884 and now has membership in Kilbourn Lodge, No. 3, F. & A. M.; Kilbourn Chapter, R. A. M.; Kilbourn Council, R. & S. M.; and Ivanhoe Commandery, K. T., while in the Scottish Rite he has attained the thirty-second degree as a member of Wisconsin Consistory. He is likewise identified with the Mystic Shrine. In 1887 he was elected secretary of his lodge and has since held the position with the exception of the four year period in which he was passing through the chairs.

In 1884 Mr. Bast was married to Miss Emily Spaar, of Milwaukee, and they have a son, Albert W., who was born July 29, 1892, and was married to Erma Drews in 1920. Mr. Bast has a wide acquaintance in Milwaukee, where he has always resided. For forty-six years he has been a Mason and a worthy exemplar of the teachings of the order, which are based upon a recognition of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

F. J. A. CHRISTIANSEN

More than half a century ago, in Milwaukee, F. J. A. Christiansen established a roofing business which is still conducted under his name and which has steadily expanded through the years until it is now one of the most important concerns in its line in this city. A native of Denmark, he came to the United States in 1855 and remained a resident of Milwaukee to the time of his death, which occurred in 1928. Following the completion of his public school education he was employed as a section foreman on the Chicago & North Western Railroad for two years, on the expiration of which period, in 1879, he embarked in the roofing business in association with August Monsted. They started on a modest scale, but their business began to expand from the first and they built a shop on Commerce street. In a short time they were forced to secure larger quarters and erected a more commodious shop on North Water street, where they remained until 1918, when they built the present shop in North Milwaukee. At that time Mr. Christiansen took over the entire control of the business, Mr. Monsted selling him his interest and retiring. Mr. Christiansen continued operations independently until 1926, when he retired and the business was taken over by his son, Fred C. He was a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity, took pride in the high quality of his work and enjoyed the public confidence to a marked degree.

The wife of Mr. Christiansen bore the maiden name of Johanna Jensen, was also born in Denmark and arrived in the United States about the same time as her future husband. Their son, Fred C. Christiansen, was born in Milwaukee, October 24, 1893, acquired his education in the grammar and high schools of this city and is also a graduate of the Spencerian Business College of Milwaukee. He first became connected with the cost accounting department of the Industrial Controller Company, with which he remained until 1919, when he became associated with his father in the roofing business. In 1926 he took charge of this business and since his father's death he has been the sole owner. He employs twenty-five people and does roofing work throughout the state of Wisconsin. He is a man of high business ideals and is fully maintaining the prestige of the enterprise so well established by his father.

Fred C. Christiansen was married in Milwaukee to Miss Hazel I.

Mealy, a daughter of Thomas and Ida (Anderson) Mealy, both of whom were natives of Norway. The father was a farmer for many years prior to his retirement and he and his wife are now residing in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Christiansen are the parents of two children: Joyce, born January 11, 1927; and Robert, born January 13, 1930. Mr. Christiansen is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Builders Club. Fishing and hunting are his favorite forms of recreation. He gives his close attention to his business and is regarded as competent and trustworthy in all of his affairs.

WILLIAM B. OSBORN

The career of William B. Osborn, president of the real estate, loan and insurance firm of Osborn & Myers, Inc., has been characterized by persistent industry and sound judgment in every line of effort in which he has engaged, and this has been the secret of the splendid success which has crowned his efforts. A native of Ohio, he was born in Mineral City, Tuscarawas county, on the 5th of November, 1872, and is a son of Richard and Susanna (Acton) Osborn, both of whom were natives of England. The father followed the occupation of mining.

William B. Osborn received his education in the district school of his home neighborhood and at the age of eleven years went to work, being employed in the mines during the winter months, while in summer he worked on farms in that locality, following that schedule until twenty years of age. In 1892, while working on the farm of the local railroad station agent, Mr. Osborn learned through his employer the fundamentals of telegraphy and was sent by the railroad company to Cleveland for further instruction. While there he paid a visit to relatives, and while away from his instructor a call came, ordering him to another locality as an operator. However, as he was not on hand and had neglected to notify his superiors of his whereabouts, he was placed at the bottom of the list of applicants. When told of this, on his return from his visit, he decided to look for work elsewhere. This was during the great financial depression of 1903-4. That very afternoon he obtained a position with the Peerless Bicycle Company, in Cleveland, as an assistant machinist. In a few weeks he was given a bench of his own and became a full fledged machinist, at a wage of three dollars and eighty cents a day, in place of the forty dollars a month which he would have received as a telegraph operator. He remained with the Peerless Company a year and then went to work for the R. J. White Stamping Company, in Cleveland, as a machine hand. Shortly afterward this firm sold out to the Cleveland Machine Screw Company, which in turn merged with the American Bicycle Company, which owned plants in Milwaukee, Chicago and Cleveland. They combined their factories and sent Mr. Osborn to Milwaukee to take charge of the plant here, which, previous to the amalgamation with the American Bicycle Company, was owned by the C. J. Smith Company. For thirteen years Mr. Osborn remained with that firm, which later became the Auto Parts Manufacturing Company, then the A. O. Smith Company, and is now the A. O. Smith Corporation, with one of the largest manufacturing plants in Milwaukee. When he quit in 1914 he was material supervisor, having risen from a machine hand, through foremanships to general foreman, and finally supervisor. In 1914, on quitting the A. O. Smith Corporation, Mr. Osborn engaged in the real estate, loans and insurance business, in partnership with Russell Berry, under the name of Berry & Osborn, with offices at Thirty-fourth and Fond du Lac avenues. After Mr. Berry's death the business was conducted under Mr. Osborn's name until 1921, when he and Fred J. Myers formed a partnership. In September, 1923, the business was incorporated and moved to 3803 North avenue. Their present modern and attractive building at 3705 North avenue was erected by the company in 1927, and they now occupy sumptuous and well arranged offices, where their real estate, loans and insurance business is handled. Mr. Osborn is the president of the company and Mr. Myers secretary and treasurer.

In 1912, in association with Horace R. Graham, Mr. Osborn organized the Modern Mutual Building and Loan Association, of which he was president until 1922, when he resigned and organized the North Avenue Savings, Building and Loan Association, of which he is the secretary. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Home Builders Finance and Mortgage Company, secretary and treasurer of the North Avenue Realty Company and secretary and treasurer of the Opportunity Realty Company. He is on the publicity committee of the County League of Building and Loan Associations, and was on the welfare, advisory and legislative committees of the North Avenue Advancement Association in 1929.

In 1892, when twenty years of age, Mr. Osborn was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Booker, who also was a native of Mineral City, Ohio, and they became the parents of a daughter, Vera, who was born in 1893, and is now the wife of Lewis Van Pelt, of Madison, Ohio. They are the parents of three children, George, Richard and Dorothy. Mrs. Gertrude Osborn died in 1902 and in 1904 Mr. Osborn was married to Miss La Vina Jondreau, of DePere, Wisconsin, of an old pioneer family of that locality.

Mr. Osborn is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Optimist Club and the Izaak Walton League. His hobby is gardening, at which he spends all of his spare time. He raises flowers, small fruits and vegetables, and cultivates a plot eight hundred feet south of North avenue, on the county loop or Lovers' Lane road. His neighbors and acquaintances are often the recipients of flowers, fruits and vegetables, as he gives away all of the products of his garden that he cannot use. His tulip beds are over twenty feet in diameter and contain about two thousand plants, which are laid out in a design. He also has about two hundred and fifty rose bushes, besides many peonies, irises and other flowers, and has a large hot bed on the property. He raises strawberries, raspberries, grapes, currants and rhubarb, and has some apple and cherry trees, all of which have been planted since February,

1928. He formerly did a good deal of hunting and fishing, but now devotes all of his spare time to his garden, which gives him plenty of healthful exercise, and mental pleasure as well.

MARTIN J. BRENNAN

One of the strongest and most successful law firms in Milwaukee is that of Brennan, Lucas & McDonough, the offices of which are in the Railway Exchange building. The senior member of the firm, Martin J. Brennan, has been engaged in the practice of law for the past eighteen years and is generally recognized as one of the city's leading attorneys. He was born in Emmetsburg, Iowa, on the 20th of October, 1885, and is a son of Martin F. and Anna (Breen) Brennan. His paternal grandfather, John Brennan, was a native of Ireland, and on coming to America first located in Quebec, Canada, but subsequently settled in Palo Alto county, Iowa, of which locality he was a pioneer. He was engaged in agricultural pursuits there during the remaining years of his life. Martin F. Brennan was born in Quebec, Canada, and accompanied his parents on their removal to Iowa, where he has since lived. He was educated in the public schools of Emmetsburg, and on attaining mature years engaged in farming in this state, also acquiring important lumbering interests in Wisconsin. He is now serving as town marshal of Emmetsburg. He is a democrat in politics and a Roman Catholic in religious faith. Anna (Breen) Brennan was born in Kilkenny county, Ireland, and when a year old was brought to the United States by her parents, who settled in LaValle, Wisconsin, where she was reared and educated. She was married to Mr. Brennan at Reedsburg, this state, and they became the parents of three sons and three daughters, of whom five survive, one son, John, being deceased. Those living are, Kate, the wife of William A. Hughes, of Haver, Montana; James F., a resident of San Francisco, California; Nighbauer, of Emmetsburg, Iowa; Martin J., of this review; and Alice, the widow of Thomas Kearns, of Emmetsburg, Iowa.

Martin J. Brennan attended the public and parochial schools of Emmetsburg, graduating from high school in 1908, after which he studied in Creighton College, at Omaha, Nebraska, and Notre Dame University, at South Bend, Indiana, and completed his education in the law department of Marquette University, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1912. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee being alone until 1919, when the firm of Brennan & Flynn was organized and continued one year. He was again alone until 1921, when the firm of Brennan & Lucas was organized. In 1927 the present firm of Brennan, Lucas & McDonough was formed. Mr. Brennan is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, is an earnest and forceful pleader, and a safe and sound office counselor, so that he commands the respect of his fellow lawyers and the confidence of the public. In addition to his law practice, he is a director of the B. K. Building Company of

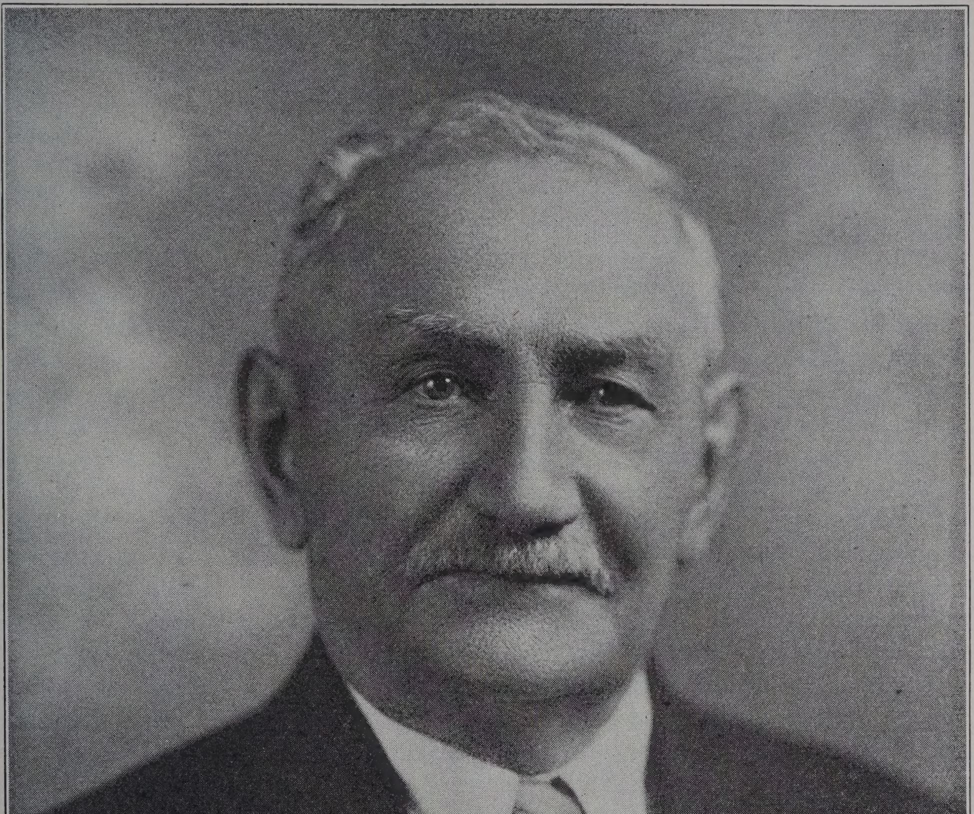
Milwaukee and the M. J. & K. Real Estate and Building Company of Milwaukee.

On August 31, 1914, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, Mr. Brennan was united in marriage to Miss Marie Catherine Killorin, who was born and reared in that city and is a daughter of James L. and Mary (Butler) Killorin. Mrs. Brennan is active in the work of her church and is a member of several social organizations. To Mr. and Mrs. Brennan have been born seven children, as follows: Joseph K.; Lawrence, deceased; James W., Kathleen, James B., Terrence A. and Eileen Gertrude. Mr. Brennan is a republican in politics and his religious membership is in Saint Monica's Roman Catholic Church at Whitefish Bay. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and is district deputy of the Milwaukee district. He is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Ozaukee Country Club. He is a man of admirable personal traits and throughout the range of his acquaintance is deservedly popular.

ADOLPH P. SCHULTE

Adolph P. Schulte has spent his entire life time of eighty-four years in Milwaukee and is a member of one of its best known families, his father, the late Victor Schulte, having been a noted contractor and builder here as well as architect, particularly of religious edifices. The latter was born in Westphalia, Germany, and when fifteen years old came to the United States alone. He located first in Pennsylvania, where he was employed on the building of railroad bridges until 1840, when he came to Milwaukee, but not finding any buildings in prospect he went on to Janesville. He traveled by stage, and it was a bitterly cold November day, so cold that young Schulte had to get out of the stage frequently and run alongside to keep from freezing. He remained in Janesville a year, but things were dull there also, so he returned to Milwaukee, reaching here just in time to secure the contract for the building of a bridge at Chestnut street, now Juneau avenue. The first structure was a drawbridge, which proved unsatisfactory, so a span was built which could be raised high enough to permit the two boats which plied the river to pass under it. In 1843 the Spring street bridge was constructed and in the following year the Oneida street bridge was finished.

An incident is related which throws light on the peculiar condition which existed at that time between the east side and the west side. The west side people did not want bridges because they feared that settlers who went naturally to the west side, because that was the destination of the harbor ferry line, would find it too easy to change their minds and settle on the east side. In 1845 the westsiders found that their fears were being realized—the newcomers were going to the east side—so they proceeded to tear down the west half of the Oneida and Chestnut street bridges one night. Mr. Schulte went out and told them that the bridges were not yet paid for and that if they proceeded with the destruction they would only find themselves in debt for work which had been destroyed.



Adolph P. Schulte

Mr. Schulte's shop was between the river and East Water street and was so close to the river that part of it was built on piles, his shavings being dumped into the river. In this building the big frames and timbers were turned out by horse-driven engines. Though Mr. Schulte erected a number of dwellings in Milwaukee, he much preferred churches, for which he was architect as well as builder, and from 1846 on he erected a number of notable structures in this city. The first was St. Mary's Catholic Church, on Broadway, and in the following year he began work on the cathedral, the present St. John's. Shortly afterward he built Trinity Church, at Greenbush and Park streets, the first church on the south side. In 1852 the cathedral was completed and reflected great credit on the taste, skill and honesty of its builder. In 1854 Mr. Schulte received the contract to build the St. Francis Seminary, and in the course of its construction he bought a farm not far from the proposed building at Saint Francis, and the family moved to that location in 1860. The bricks for the new structure were made on the ground and were there kiln dried. After the completion of this contract Mr. Schulte engaged in farming and lived there until his death, which occurred in 1890. He married Miss Verena Leity, who was born in Baden Baden, Germany, and when seven years old was brought to the United States by her parents, who settled in Pennsylvania.

Adolph P. Schulte was born in Milwaukee, October 22, 1846, and received his early education in the parochial school and the old Seventh Ward public school. When fourteen years of age he started to work for his father, with whom he remained for eight years, and then began to learn the mason's trade. On the completion of his apprenticeship he went into the mason contracting business for himself, following that line until 1879, when he was appointed to the postmastership at Saint Francis, a position which he held until 1902. In 1881 Mr. Schulte opened a general store at St. Francis, and has conducted the business continuously to the present time, a period of almost a half century. He has always commanded his full share of the trade in his line and of late years has carried groceries mainly.

In 1871 Mr. Schulte was united in marriage to Miss Harriet Emerson, who died October 10, 1919. Her parents, George and Harriet Emerson, were natives of Ireland, from which country they came to the United States in 1848 and settled in Milwaukee, where Mr. Emerson became a successful mason contractor. Mr. and Mrs. Schulte became the parents of nine daughters, namely: Mamie, deceased; Harriet, the wife of Frank White, of Milwaukee; Verena, the wife of William Mackin, of this city; Josephine, the wife of Daniel Mackin, of Milwaukee; Jeanette, who is living with her father; Leora, the wife of Frank Meyer, of Milwaukee; Mathilda, the wife of Arthur Gillett, of Milwaukee; Georgiana, living at home; and Frances, the wife of John W. Campbell, of this city.

Mr. Schulte is a member of the Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church at Saint Francis and of the Holy Name Society. He belongs to the Old Settlers' Club in Milwaukee and has always shown a keen interest in matters affecting the welfare of the community. He has held public office, having served for five years as assessor of the town of Lake and four years as treasurer and was school clerk of district No. 6, of the town of Lake, for twenty-seven years, covering the last quarter of the past century. He is one of the most highly esteemed citizens of Saint Francis, where he has a host of friends.

MORRIS F. FOX & CO.

One of the leading bond and investment houses of the middle west is that of Morris F. Fox & Co. of Milwaukee, which has had an enviable record of continuous and healthy growth. The founding and development of this concern has been largely the work of the man whose name it bears, who is recognized as a man of unusual business sagacity and clear-headed judgment, one evidence of which is shown in the policy which he has followed of surrounding himself with able and dependable associates. Mr. Fox was born on the 19th of April, 1883, in Fitchburg township, Dane county, Wisconsin, and is a son of Arthur O. and Anna (Williams) Fox, the former born November 2, 1855, and the latter December 6, 1859. His paternal grandparents were born respectively in County Westmeath, Ireland, and in Vermont, of Scotch ancestry, while his maternal grandparents were born respectively in Syracuse, New York, of English and Welsh ancestry, and in Orange county, New York, of Dutch descent.

Mr. Fox received his early education in the district and village schools in and near Oregon, Wisconsin, and in the grade and high schools of Madison, this state. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904. He lived on the home farm until twelve years of age, when the family moved to Madison, where he resided until his twenty-first year, a part of which he spent with a lumber company in Ashland county, Wisconsin. In 1905 he returned to Madison to handle the family real estate. In 1908 he went to Galena, Illinois, where he was with the Interstate Light and Power Company until 1910, when he went to Chicago and entered the bond department of H. M. Byllesby & Company, with whom he acquired an intimate knowledge of the bond and investment business. In 1913 that company sent him to Milwaukee as its representative, in which capacity he served until 1914, when he resigned and organized Morris F. Fox & Co., of which he has since been president and which largely handles investment securities. Morris F. Fox started out on a comparatively modest scale, the original office force of three persons occupying but a single room. There are now more than sixty people employed in the home office and nearly twelve thousand square feet of floor space is utilized, while a single day's business often exceeds the total business for a month in the first year of operation.

The official roster includes Morris F. Fox, president; Ethel B. Scully, vice president and treasurer; J. W. D. Liginger, vice president and secretary; A. C. Kletzsch, William G. Martin and Paul M. Binzel, vice presidents. Alfred J. Kieckhefer, Gustave G. Blatz and F. E. Adler are members of the board of directors. This firm, with associates, has been underwriter for many security issues of prominent Wisconsin industries, among which are the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company; the Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wisconsin; the Chain Belt Company, the Wisconsin Public Service Corporation, the Holeproof Hosiery Company, the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, the Wilbur Lumber Company, the Hansen Storage Company, the Twin Disc Clutch Company, the Flambeau Power Company and others. Mr. Fox is a director of Badger Paper Mills, Inc., at Peshtigo, Wisconsin; Twin Disc Clutch Co., of Racine, Wisconsin, and Hunter Machinery Co., of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

On June 4, 1910, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Fox was united in marriage to Miss Lucy Ripley, of that city, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Morris F., Jr., aged thirteen years; Ripley Dau, aged ten, and Lucy, six years. Mrs. Fox' parents, both of whom are deceased, were born respectively in England, and in America, and were of Irish descent. Mrs. Fox is a member of the College Women's Club and the Woman's Club of Wisconsin.

Mr. Fox gives his political support to the republican party and fraternally is a Mason. He belongs to the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Fox Point Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the University Club of Milwaukee and the University Club of Chicago. He has shown an interest in public affairs and in 1906 served as a member of the public library board in Madison. He has also been active in the affairs of the Investment Bankers Association, serving as a member of the board of governors from 1921 to 1924. He has acted as chairman of the committee on real estate securities from 1922 to 1924 and of the sub-committee on salesmen's compensation in 1929. Other committees of which he has been a member are, the committee on education, in 1926 and 1927, the Central States real estate committee in 1927 and the committee on business problems from 1927 to 1930.

Ethel B. Scully, vice president and treasurer of Morris F. Fox & Co., was born in Aberdeen, South Dakota, and has been associated with this firm from the time of its organization in 1914 and is nationally prominent as an authority on financial advertising. She served as chairman of publicity for the Women's Liberty Loan Committee in Wisconsin from the second to the fifth Liberty Loans inclusive, and was state organizer for the fourth and fifth loans. For two years she represented women on the executive board of the International Advertising Association and for nearly ten years has served as one of the directors of the Financial Advertisers Association. She was one of the founders and organizers of the Women's Advertising Club of Milwaukee and of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Milwaukee and has always been active in work furthering the education of women on financial matters. She is a charter member of the American Woman's Association of New York, a member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, the Women's Advertising Club of Milwaukee, the Business and Professional Women's Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club and the Oconomowoc Country Club.

Arthur C. Kletzsch, vice president of Morris F. Fox & Co., was born in Newburg, Wisconsin. After attending Milwaukee's public and high schools, he went to Germany where he studied for one year. The following year he entered Columbia University, receiving from that institution the degrees of A. B. and LL. B. He was later admitted to the New York bar and to the Wisconsin bar. Before his association with Morris F. Fox & Co., he was vice president and secretary of the National Knitting Company. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Milwaukee Country Club.

James W. D. Liginger, vice president and secretary of Morris F. Fox & Co., was born in Milwaukee and was formerly associated with the Schlesinger interests. He is secretary and treasurer of Badger Paper Mills, Inc., of Peshtigo, Wisconsin, director of the Milwaukee Valve Co., and of Hunter Machinery Co. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Bond Club, the American Legion and the Oconomowoc Country Club.

Paul M. Binzel, vice president of Morris F. Fox & Co., was born in Milwaukee, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1902 and from the law school of the University in 1904. He is a member of the University Club of Milwaukee.

William G. Martin, vice president of Morris F. Fox & Co., was born in Milwaukee. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the American Legion and the Ozaukee Country Club.

JAMES BAYNARD MARTIN

In a history of Milwaukee's financial development it is imperative that mention be made of James Baynard Martin, who along various lines contributed to the growth and welfare of the city and who at all times was actuated by a marked devotion to the general good. As a business man he was energetic, thorough and reliable, and in whatever field he operated men knew that he could be trusted and that his word was as good as any bond solemnized by signature or seal.

Mr. Martin was a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born August 10, 1814. His father, John Martin, was born in Talbot county, Maryland, in 1786, and was descended from one of the old families of that state. His ancestors were numbered among the Calvinistic pioneers of Maryland who colonized the district, and through successive generations representatives of the name contributed to the upbuilding and development of the colony and of the state. John Martin died in New Jersey, July 13, 1862. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Maria McConkey, was a daughter of William and Rebecca McConkey and was born and died in Baltimore.

The public schools of his native city accorded James B. Martin his early educational opportunities and later he spent a short time as a student in St. Mary's College. Starting out in the business world, he secured employment in a commission house, with which he was identified until 1845, when he left the eastern seaboard and came to Milwaukee, which at that time was a small western village. Here he engaged in the purchase and sale of live stock and at a subsequent period began dealing in grain. His business capability was soon manifest in the success that attended his efforts and after a time he entered the field of banking by organizing the Farmers & Millers Bank, which in the course of years became one of the largest financial institutions of the northwest under the name of the First Wisconsin National Bank. Mr. Martin then divided his attention between the grain and banking business and established one of the first flour mills in this city. He also promoted mills at Syracuse and at Buffalo, New York. His business activities were of far-reaching importance and at all times contributed to the upbuilding of the communities in which he operated. He ever displayed sound judgment and broad vision and his keen insight into the future was manifest when he purchased some of the most valuable tracts of real estate in the city. From time to time he added to his realty investments and when he passed away his heirs became the owners of some of the most valuable property holdings in Milwaukee. As the years passed he withdrew from the banking business to concentrate his attention more closely upon real estate, grain and milling interests and subsequently he discontinued the grain and flour business to give his undivided attention to operations in the real estate field. In his vocabulary there was no such word as fail. He carried forward to successful completion whatever he undertook and at all times his affairs would bear the closest investigation and scrutiny, for he was ever guided by the principles of business honor and integrity.

Mr. Martin was called to his final rest January 18, 1878, when he was in the sixty-fourth year of his age. He had never cared for nor sought political office but was always keenly interested in the city and in many ways contributed to its growth, progress and improvement. He belonged to the Masonic fraternity and was a charter member of Excelsior Lodge, for which organization he named his building at the southeast corner of East Water street and Wisconsin avenue. This structure was afterward called by the public "Martin's Iron Block," due to its construction from iron blocks. On the upper floor of this building he arranged a place for the use of his lodge and he was always a most loyal follower of the teachings and purposes of Masonry. He likewise held membership in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and served as one of its wardens. His aid and influence were always on the side of civic and moral progress and his life history constitutes an important chapter in the pioneer development of Milwaukee.

On the 22d of December, 1836, Mr. Martin was united in marriage in Utica, New York, to Miss Eliza Yates and they became the parents of three children, one of whom died in infancy. A daughter, Cornelia Maria, born in Utica, May 6, 1841, was married August 28, 1862, to Sidney Wood Cooper, who died in Monte Carlo, January 28, 1887, leaving his wife and one daughter, Florence Martin Cooper. Mrs. Cooper afterward became the wife of Count Enrico Sergardi, of Lucca, Italy, now deceased, and her death occurred in Monte Carlo, February 21, 1924.

Charles Baynard Martin, the third member of the family, was born in Milwaukee on the 13th of January, 1853. He attended the public schools and Markham's Academy, after which he entered Yale University, but his college course was interrupted by the death of his father. He took keen delight in literature and found his greatest happiness in his library among the men of master minds of all ages. He held membership in the Protestant Episcopal Church and he was also an active member of the Milwaukee Club.

On the 29th of August, 1878, in this city, Charles Baynard Martin was married to Effie Mary Hand, who was born in Clinton, Ohio, September 15, 1856, a daughter of Walter Scott and Caroline (Wellhouse) Hand. Her grandfather, Samuel Haudit Hand, was a native of Portsmouth, England, and came to the United States when eighteen years of age. He was married in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Catherine Kauke, who was born in Amsterdam, Holland, and was eight years of age when she crossed the Atlantic to the new world. Six children were born of this marriage: Mary Jane, Rachel, Cecelia, Elizabeth, Reason Belle and Walter Scott Hand.

Born in Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, August 12, 1826, Walter Scott Hand completed a course of study in a medical college of Cleveland, Ohio, where he specialized in obstetrics, and after winning his professional degree he practiced for three years in Clinton, Ohio. His office there was destroyed by fire, after which he came to Milwaukee to assist his brother-in-law, who was connected with the Ohio Stone Ware Company. Later he had an opportunity to enter the wholesale millinery business, which he did, organizing the firm of Hand & Seymour, and for many years they enjoyed an extensive trade. Mr. Hand became recognized as one of the leading merchants of the city and after his retirement from business he made his home with his daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Martin, passing away in Milwaukee, November 7, 1907. On the 28th of December, 1854, he had married Caroline Wellhouse, who was born in Doylestown, Wayne county, Ohio, June 9, 1833, and was a daughter of George Frederick and Elizabeth (Neiswanger) Wellhouse, in whose family there were seven children, George, William, Suzanne, Mary, Caroline, Elizabeth and Hannah. Of these, as previously stated, Caroline became the wife of Walter Scott Hand and by this marriage had three children, Carrie, Catherine Fredericka and Effie Mary.

The last named attended a female college and graduated from Milwaukee-Downer College. In 1878 she became the wife of Charles B. Martin and to them was born a daughter, Nellita Mae, whose birth occurred in Milwaukee, June 13, 1879. She became the wife of Nathan Kendall, who died in Tucson, Arizona, June 5, 1926. They were the parents of a son who died at birth.

The second member of the family of Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Martin was Van Evra Baynard Martin, who was born in Milwaukee, March 8, 1887, and was educated in Milwaukee Academy. On the 23d of June, 1910, he married Myrtle Warren Kermott and to them was born a daughter, Jane, in Milwaukee, September 30, 1919. Van Evra B. Martin passed away in Florida in January, 1922. When a boy of fourteen years he owned and drove one of the first two automobiles in Milwaukee, acquiring his first car, a Rambler, in 1901. He maintained a summer home at Hartland, Wisconsin, where he fitted up a room with tools of all descriptions, and there he loved to engage in his hobby—invention and construction. He possessed a keen mind and marked talent and was a genius in building things, and an artist as well. His daughter Jane, an only child, now ten years of age, also shows a real talent for art and her mother and grandmother, Mrs. Charles Martin, have every reason to be proud of her ability in this connection. Mrs. Martin herself is a lady of artistic taste, with marked love for the beautiful, and is the possessor of a most interesting and valuable art collection, the arrangement of which in her home denotes her skill in interior decorating. She likewise possesses considerable literary talent and for several years edited a column of the Evening Wisconsin and the Yenonine News, a society sheet, published every Saturday evening. As the years have passed she has continuously added to her works of art, which she has now removed from the old and large family home to two apartments adjoining at 371 Lake drive. She has long occupied an enviable social position and thus the name of Martin has been associated with the activities of Milwaukee for much more than three quarters of a century.

HARRY T. SCHROEDER

Harry T. Schroeder, member of the Richter-Schroeder Company, dealers in real estate and insurance, and one of Milwaukee's energetic and successful business men, was born in this city on the 25th of April, 1891, and is a son of Louis and Dora (Miller) Schroeder, both of whom were born in Mecklenburg, Germany. The father came to the United States in the early '60s and located in Milwaukee, where he has since resided. During his active years he was engaged in carpentering and contracting, but is now retired from business pursuits. He is a republican in politics and is a member of the Lutheran Church. His wife, whom he married in this city, was brought to America by her parents in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder have four children, Walter, Bruno, Harry T. and Gilbert.

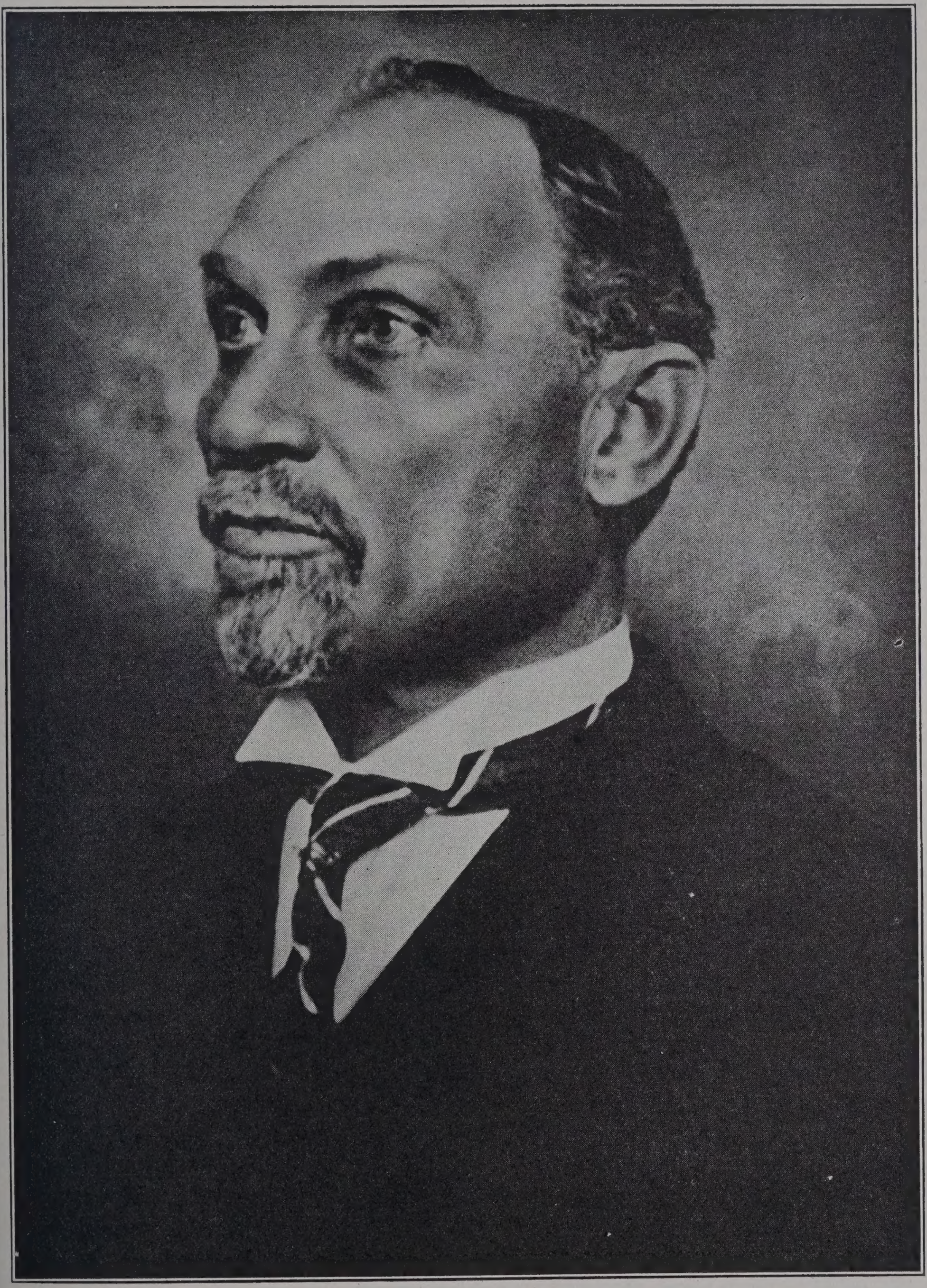
Harry T. Schroeder received his educational training in the parochial, public and high schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the North Division high school in 1911. His first regular position was that of clerk with the Northwestern National Insurance Company, at a salary of fifty-five dollars a month. After serving in that position for three years, he resigned and went with the firm of Chris Schroeder & Sons Company, realtors and insurance agents. He was with that concern for three years, giving particular attention to the insurance branch of the business, in which he is regarded as an expert. He then entered into partnership with Paul Dorrow, under the firm name of Dorrow & Schroeder, and they continued in business together until Mr. Dorrow's death. At that time the present firm was organized and incorporated, with the following officers: August Richter, president; Harry T. Schroeder, vice president; A. V. Nortman, treasurer; and T. V. Gassman, secretary. Their offices are in the Caswell building and the company commands a large and steadily increasing patronage, being regarded as a strong and reliable organization.

On June 27, 1916, Mr. Schroeder was united in marriage to Miss Nita E. Dietz, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of Emil Dietz. She is very active in the Mt. Olive English Lutheran Church, of which Mr. Schroeder also is a member, and she belongs to the Wauwatosa Woman's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder are the parents of two daughters, Harriet L., born on March 25, 1919, and Carla E., born on May 22, 1925. The family residence is at 162 Upper Parkway, Wauwatosa. Mr. Schroeder is a stanch republican in his political views and belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club. He is a director of the Crescent Investment Company, the H H Company and the A E H, Inc. He is well known in real estate and insurance circles of this city as a wide-awake and enterprising man, fair and honorable in all his dealings and his efforts have been rewarded with substantial success.

CHARLES E. TEGGE

Charles E. Tegge, who long occupied an enviable position in business circles of Milwaukee, being the promoter and founder of the Tegge Lumber Company, was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, January 21, 1862, and when a boy of five was brought to America by his parents, Fred and Sophia (Pahrman) Tegge. He attended a parochial school in Milwaukee and when fifteen years of age was apprenticed to a shoemaker, mastering the trade, which he followed for four years. He then put aside the work in order to attend the Mayer business college and when he had completed his commercial course he accepted a position about 1880 with Hatch-Holbrook Lumber Company, with which he continued for several years. The business was carried on by Joseph Holbrook until 1890, when he passed away. Subsequently the business was taken over by Page & Landeck and Mr. Tegge became secretary of the company, which office he filled until the business was discontinued. He next became associated with Otto Schonberg under the firm style of the Schonberg & Tegge Lumber Company and in 1895 the business was incorporated under the same name. In 1895 Charles E. Tegge and his father, Frederick Tegge, took over the business, the former becoming president and treasurer of the new organization. Frederick Tegge retired in 1905, after which Charles E. Tegge carried on the business until his death on the 12th of February, 1929. In the meantime his son and brother had become associated with him and succeeded him in the business, which they are now successfully conducting.

It was on the 5th of October, 1886, that Mr. Tegge married Miss Mary Zell and they became the parents of six children, of whom one died in infancy, while Carl died at the age of three years. Their daughter Lydia was born in 1901 and passed away in 1919. The others are: Henry, who was born in 1887; Gertrude, born in 1892; and Paul E., born in 1895.



CHARLES E. TEGGE

Mr. Tegge was keenly and helpfully interested in public affairs and gave his aid and influence to every project which he deemed of vital public worth. He was a member of the City Club, the Commerce Commission, acted as treasurer of the Lutheran Church for twenty-four years, at one time was president of the Lutheran high school board, with which he was long connected, and also served on the boards of Concordia College and the Bethesda Home. He was also associated with financial affairs as vice president of the Liberty State Bank, and his company is a member of the National Hardwood Lumbermen's Association. A great lover of music, he belonged to the Milwaukee Musical Society, the Arion Musical Society, and the A Cappella Choir. His activities were ever of a nature which contributed to the benefit and uplift of his fellowmen and to the welfare of the community at large and his memory remains as a source of inspiration and encouragement to those who were his associates.

ROBERT LAWRENCE COOLEY

Milwaukee has given to the country a man of outstanding ability in Robert Lawrence Cooley, one of the founders and the promoter of the Vocational School in this city, which, according to eminent educators, occupies a position of leadership in that branch of educational work. His life work, by reason of its far-reaching and beneficial effects, is of wide interest. He was born May 3, 1869, in the village of Waubeka, in the town of Fredonia, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, a son of Charles Festus and Helen M. (English) Cooley. The latter died in early womanhood and Mr. Cooley was married to Miss Mary Hoyt, who took a mother's place in the life of her stepson. He attended the ungraded village school and in due time obtained a county certificate to teach. Later he had instruction in the Oshkosh Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1894. His early life was spent on the farm, in the factory and in rural school teaching. For one year he occupied the position of assistant principal in the Oconto (Wis.) high school and was then advanced to the position of principal of the high school and superintendent of the city schools of Oconto, serving in that dual capacity from 1895 until 1903.

The latter year witnessed his arrival in Milwaukee to become principal of a grammar school, in which capacity he acted until the fall of 1912, when he was assigned the task of inaugurating the part-time school known as the Milwaukee Vocational School, in accordance with the industrial education part-time law passed by the state legislature in 1911. He has served as director of the school since it was organized and what has been accomplished was told in the Chicago Tribune of June 22, 1930, in an article written by James O'Donnell Bennett, who said: "The acres of classrooms, laboratories, libraries, offices, workshops, restaurants, gymnasium, swimming pools and theater of the Vocational School—the largest single building in this city of more than half a million inhabitants—are, I suppose, the premier civic glory of Milwaukee.

"Europe thinks so. On the day five years ago in Edinburgh, that the first biennial conference of the World Federation of Educational Associations was discussing vocational and continuation schools, up rose the great George Kirschensteiner of Munich, father of them all in the movement. And he said: '* * * but my colleagues if you wish to see the outstanding vocational school of the world you must go to Milwaukee in North America.'

"This school, now a world model, started eighteen years ago with a table, two chairs, no money and an exceedingly unpopular law—the Wisconsin industrial educational act of 1911, which was drawn by the late Charles McCarthy. Today it has a five million dollar plant and a weekly attendance of twenty thousand students. Its annual expenditure is one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It has a full-time faculty of two hundred and seventy men and women whose salaries run from two thousand to three thousand, six hundred dollars a year. It teaches eighty well defined courses ranging from the elementary to higher mathematics, engineering, French, German. Spanish, and the anatomy, chemistry and bacteriology of trained nursing. It occupies a stately building—which it has outgrown—that is six stories high and covers a long block—four hundred and twenty-four by two hundred and twenty-two feet—in the heart of the city.

"And it has Robert Lawrence Cooley, aged sixty-one, a human dynamo who throws off substantial epigrams with as much fluency as other men emit banalities. He was the first man to sit at that desk and in one of those chairs with which the school started in a down-town loft at the foot of Mason street in 1912. Today he sits, in ten minute bits, all over the huge building on Sixth street—in the basement where kitchens and restaurants are and where cooks and matrons welcome him as a colleague; in the tailor shop, where he hears the latest news about a girl who was 'doing general work' in a down-town candy shop and who learned from the school's instructor in tailoring how to run a power sewing machine, which is no job for a blunderer, and who six weeks after she finished her course trebled her wages; and in the watch repairing shop, where he visits with disabled boys who here have an opportunity to learn a light trade. And so on, and on, and on, through furlongs of corridors and classrooms, moves this dynamic man, interested in everything and everybody.

"While we were in the school's library, which has ten thousand volumes of belles-lettres and special teachers who do nothing but give book guidance, he swept into the cultural aspect of the school's work, saying: ' "Your language—your everyday talk"—I often say to our students, "is part of your appearance. Look after it. If your language is not neat and fitting, why not wear dirty clothes, too? For it's just as much part of your ensemble as the clothes are." Now, when they begin to see that in the large way, they just naturally will take charge of their own salvation. In short, we are far less teaching subjects and trades than building young men and young women who can go out into the world and see it as more than a world of routine. Hence our emphasis on the cultural and ethical values of life. And the ethical! For what does it behoove you to make a splendid locksmith if he uses his training to pick a lock instead of making one? Another thing. In this school we believe in the right of self-determination for small individuals, but as a matter of public policy we also believe in persuading a girl to take home-making training even when she is insistent upon stenography alone.'

"His talk and his toil have borne rich harvest. 'In eighteen years,' he told me, 'we have never been denied a dollar we asked. The school has had the solid backing of Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic, socialist and nonpartisan, employer and workingman, trades unionist and nonunionist. This is a city of cleavages, but the school is one thing they haven't cleaved about.'

"Of course, the school's bulwark is the rigorousness of the Wisconsin law, which makes one day a week of education compulsory for every employed child of eighteen years or under. Four thousand Milwaukee families sending twenty thousand students to the school are being influenced by its lofty ideals almost as much as the students are. Thirteen thousand students a week attend the school in the daytime; nearly eight thousand at night. Of the student body of twenty thousand about eight thousand are adults. More than two thousand of the youngsters are between the ages of fourteen and sixteen. Of the two hundred and seventy full-time teachers on the faculty one half are women. 'Placement' is part of the school's service. That is, it finds better and better positions for its better and better students. It gives them health guidance and treatment. It has rooms where, between classes, a boy can have his run-down heels set right and his clothes pressed, because one of its slogans is: 'A nice personal appearance is a large factor in a lad's employability.'" All this has been the work of Robert Lawrence Cooley, whom John Landesco, specialist on juvenile education at Northwestern University, terms "the greatest schoolmaster in the world." The foregoing was written without the consent of Mr. Cooley who would be the last person to talk about the work done and take the credit. He has had the solid backing of the entire board.

Perhaps in an analyzation of the life work of Mr. Cooley the spirit which underlies his activities is best illustrated in some of his sayings. He is of the opinion that "the one fact out of which business grows is the educability of human beings—the one thing that distinguishes them from animals." He also says: "If a boy has a little vanity you've got some sort of hold on him, for maybe vanity can be transmuted into pride and pride into self-respect." His philosophy of life is contained in his statements: "Every chance for a fight is a chance for harmony," and "I'd rather raise the general level an eighth of an inch than build up a few molehills."

The work that Mr. Cooley has accomplished in connection with the Milwaukee Vocational School has naturally given him a prominence that has caused his services to be sought in various fields. In the spring of 1918 Colonel Goethals asked him to take charge of the entire educational work being done in the Joseph E. Johnson quartermaster's training camp near Jacksonville, Florida, and he was later called to Washington in connection with the educational work of the Motor Transport Corps, remaining in the capital city until the armistice was declared. In 1925, 1926 and 1927 he presented courses on the administration of part-time education at the summer sessions of the Teachers College of Columbia University. In November, 1927, he was elected president of the Wisconsin Teachers Association, serving for one year, and in December, 1927, he was called to the presidency of the American Vocational Association, which at its 1928 convention elected him to serve a second year in that office. He is likewise a life member of the National Education Association. In May, 1929, he was requested by Ray Lyman Wilbur, secretary of the interior, to become a member of the national advisory committee on education and accepted the appointment. In October, 1929, Mr. Cooley was asked to serve on the advisory committee of the survey of secondary education, sponsored by William John Cooper, the United States commissioner of education, and also accepted this appointment. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon Mr. Cooley by the University of Wisconsin in June, 1924, and the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred upon him by Stout Institute in May, 1925.

On the 1st of September, 1898, Mr. Cooley was married to Miss Carrie S. Ide and they have two daughters, Katharine Ide and Margaret Ide. The family is associated with the Congregational denomination and Mr. Cooley's political position is that of a republican in inheritance and tendencies. Fraternally he is a Knight Templar Mason and a Knight of Pythias and he also has membership with the City Club, the Professional Men's Club and the Kiwanis Club. It is difficult to put a correct estimate upon his life work, for who can measure the extent of his influence or the result of his labors? Suffice it to say that eminent educators give him leadership in the field of vocational education.

WALTER J. WILDE

Walter J. Wilde, United States collector of customs for the state of Wisconsin since 1925, is a native son of Milwaukee who has long figured prominently in public affairs here. He was born January 23, 1879, his parents being August and Charlotte (Piepenbrink) Wilde, the former a native of Pomerania, Germany, and the latter of Fort Wayne, Indiana. August Wilde, who crossed the Atlantic to the United States when only seven years of age, was a local school teacher and principal for a period covering about four decades. Both he and his wife are now deceased.

In the acquirement of an education Walter J. Wilde attended the public and parochial schools of Milwaukee, continued his studies in the local high schools and also took a course in the Spencerian Business and in Concordia College. He began providing for the expense of his clothing when a lad of but twelve years, earning money first by carrying a newspaper route of the old Evening Wisconsin and afterward by selling the Journal and the Sentinel on street corners. During his final school years he acted as timekeeper and clerk in vacation periods and did other odd jobs.

While a high school student he spent one vacation as night clerk in a local hotel, receiving a remuneration of fifty dollars per month together with room and board. It was in 1901, when a young man of twenty-two years, that he became assistant clerk in the municipal court. He won promotion to the position of deputy clerk, was eventually made chief deputy clerk and then took charge of the clerical work of the juvenile district and the municipal court. As deputy clerk of the municipal court he was able to assist Judge Backus in the establishment of the adult probation system and also aided in its systemization. In recognition of his fifteen years' service as clerk of the courts here, the bench and bar of Milwaukee county presented Mr. Wilde with a beautiful diamond ring. On the 6th of August, 1915, he was appointed by Governor Emanuel L. Philipp as a member of the board of administration of Milwaukee county. This board comprised five members and had full charge and control of all county institutions. In 1925 President Calvin Coolidge appointed Mr. Wilde collector of customs for the state of Wisconsin and the United States senate ratified the appointment, as it again did when the president reappointed him in 1929. In November, 1923, he had been appointed state secretary of the drive for funds for underfed children of Germany. Mr. Wilde conducted three successful campaigns for Governor Emanuel L. Philipp. On the 16th of June, 1908, he was appointed sergeant at arms at the republican national convention, which nominated William Howard Taft for president. He was elected secretary of the republican county committee in September, 1906, serving in that official capacity through a number of campaigns. It was Mr. Wilde who conducted the campaign for the late Judge Alvin Breazee and also that of Clerk Frank Woller of the municipal court in 1907.

On the 16th of November, 1905, Mr. Wilde was united in marriage to Miss Eda Kuehn, of Milwaukee, daughter of Frederick Kuehn, a pioneer fishing-boat owner on Lake Michigan, who began the fishing industry at Port Washington, in appreciation of which fact the port later presented him with a large American flag. Mr. and Mrs. Wilde are the parents of two sons, Roland K. and Harold. The elder, Roland K. Wilde, born in Milwaukee, August 8, 1906, was an honor student at the South Division high school and pursued the letters and science course at the University of Wisconsin. He next entered the law department of Marquette University and passed the state bar examination six months prior to the completion of his course, practicing law during his last half year at college. He is now one of Milwaukee's successful young attorneys. Harold Wilde, born in Milwaukee, May 11, 1911, graduated from the Washington high school and was president of his class. He is now pursuing a course in journalism at the extension division of the University of Wisconsin and is also a student at the Layton Art School of Milwaukee. He writes two articles and an editorial each month and draws the front page cartoon for the Extension monthly publication. The mother of Roland and Harold Wilde was valedictorian of her class at the old Fifth Ward school and received a gold watch for her excellence in scholarship.

Both Calvin Coolidge and Herbert Hoover have personally received

Mr. Wilde, in whose office in the Federal building hang autographed photos of the two presidents which were presented and addressed to him. Mr. Wilde is on the foreign trade committee of the Association of Commerce and has been a member of the South Division Civic Association since its inception. He is an honorary member of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, also belongs to the South Side Old Settlers' Club and has long enjoyed high standing in social as well as civic circles of his native city.

BENJAMIN BERESFORD ROWLEY, M. D.

Milwaukee has known no more distinguished representative of her medical profession than Dr. Benjamin Beresford Rowley. He enjoyed a wide reputation as an alienist and his services in this regard were sought in various sections of the country. This brought to him well merited honor and distinction but notwithstanding his prominence Dr. Rowley was at all times modest and unostentatious in demeanor. He entered upon active practice here in 1912. A native of Vermilion, South Dakota, he was born April 21, 1888, and was a son of Jonathan and Mary (Thompson) Rowley. The family was a very old and honored one of England, possessing an interesting history and a distinguished coat of arms. Jonathan Rowley, born in England, crossed the Atlantic to New York in young manhood and afterward made his way westward to Racine, Wisconsin, where he wedded Mary Thompson, a native of that city.

Their son, Dr. Benjamin B. Rowley, attended the public schools of Vermilion, South Dakota, and afterward enrolled as a student in Vermilion College, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Science degree in 1909. His review of the broad field of business activity led him to determine upon a professional career and he matriculated in Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1912, when twenty-four years of age. He obtained his initial practical experience as an interne in St. Mary's Hospital of Milwaukee and the following year opened an office for the purpose of engaging in general practice in this city. Here he remained continuously to the time of his death, save for the period of his military service. In 1913 he joined the Wisconsin National Guard and afterward was called upon for active duty on the Mexican border, where he served with the rank of captain. During the World war period he rose to the rank of major and was sent to France, where he was made chief of the neurological staff of a base hospital for shell-shocked soldiers. While engaged in active duty he sustained a shrapnel wound that undoubtedly hastened his death. He was never a robust man and in the performance of his professional duties had to wage a constant warfare against his physical condition.

The story of his activity can perhaps best be told by quoting from a memorial prepared for the Chicago Neurological Society, which said: "Upon his return to Milwaukee, Dr. Rowley directed his attention to the practice of neurology and psychiatry, and continued in this department of medicine until the time of his death. In 1922 Dr. Rowley married Miss Verna Schoen, of Milwaukee, who with two children, survives him.

DR. BENJAMIN B. ROWLEY

"Dr. Rowley was always rather delicate physically, and at one time nearly succumbed to an operation for a ruptured appendix. At the close of the World war another operation was necessary for a perinephritic abscess, and an abdominal section for ascites. During the past four years the health of Dr. Rowley gradually failed, and he succumbed on August 22, 1929, from what appeared to be a general septic condition.

"Dr. Rowley was a model husband and father. Temperamentally he was intense, delicate and sensitive, a lover of good music, with an obsession for flowers and their culture. Inclined toward reticence, he did not have many close friends, but his friendship was a delightful and valuable possession.

"Dr. Rowley was above all things a student, and because of this he inclined to neglect the care of the physical man. He was an outstanding figure in his profession, and a man of the utmost integrity. He was a past president of the Milwaukee Neuro-Psychiatric Society, a member of the Chicago Neurological Society, the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He had been a member of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity for several years."

It is fitting to add to the above that Dr. Rowley was called upon to testify as an alienist at many trials in Milwaukee and in various cities throughout the middle west. During the Loeb-Leopold trial in Chicago in 1926, he was a personal adviser to Judge John R. Caverly and sat with him upon the bench throughout the entire hearing of the testimony. In 1922 he assisted Judge George Shaughnessy, then district attorney, by his testimony in the trial of Ray Tompkins for the murder of his wife, the defendant being sent to the State Hospital for the Insane for life. To him was accorded the unusual distinction of being elected an honorary member of the Chicago Neurological Society, and in addition to the professional societies already mentioned with which he was allied, he belonged to the Wisconsin State Neuro-Psychiatric Society, of which he was at one time president, the Milwaukee Surgical Society, the American Central Neurological Association, and the A. M. P. O., a secret medical organization. His marked ability and talents won from his fellow members of the profession the keenest appreciation and honor, and his name was known from coast to coast in connection with his work as an alienist. In this city he maintained an office at 445 Milwaukee street, where he was associated with Dr. G. V. I. Brown, Dr. Edward Henes, Jr., and Dr. Eugene A. Smith.

Dr. Rowley made his home at 176 Circle drive, Whitefish Bay. He was married July 25, 1922, to Miss Verna Schoen, of Milwaukee, a daughter of William John Schoen and a granddaughter of Joseph Schoen. That the family is one of the oldest here is indicated in the fact that both the father and grandfather were born in this city. The latter was a pioneer shoe manufacturer and retailer, conducting business on Third and Spring streets. William John Schoen was married here to Mary Ann Paustenbach, who was born in Cologne, Germany, in 1872, of German and French ancestry. Her great-grandparents, who were members of the French nobility, fled from France to Cologne at the time of the French Revolution. Her father was Christian Paustenbach, of Montjoie, a town on the border of France and Germany. Her mother, Mary Ann De Leon, originally spelled De Lyon, is still living at the advanced age of eighty-four years, making her home with her children in Medford, Wisconsin. Her daughter, Mrs. William J. Schoen, was educated in Germany in what is known as a daughters' school, and was thirteen years of age when her parents came to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania. Her father was requested to come to America because of his skill as a glass cutter and in this connection was employed as head man at Ford City. Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Schoen had a son, Raymond Francis, who was born in Milwaukee in 1901, attended the public schools of the city and afterward the Wrangell School of Music. He is now a violinist of marked ability and has organized and conducts the Schoen School of Music at 307 Twenty-first street in this city. He is also an orchestra leader, and with unusual talent and earnestness, is preparing himself for the concert stage. He is now living at the home of his parents, to which Mrs. Rowley also returned after the early death of her husband, who left fatherless their two small sons, Richard Beresford, who was born September 13, 1924, and Garry Gordon, who was born October 28, 1926, at the beautiful new home on Circle drive which his parents designed and built after their marriage.

Dr. Rowley was a member of the Fairmount Riding Academy and for two years served as its president. He had two hobbies—his blooded horses and his beautiful gardens. Mrs. Rowley shared his interest in both, finding great delight in horseback riding. She is also a lover of music and has developed her talents in that regard. Dr. Rowley passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-one years. He was recognized as a man of keen mentality, which far outstripped his physical powers, for he was always delicate. However, he used his talents wisely and well for the benefit of his fellowmen, and his was a brilliant career in neurotomical medicine. He had, too, those social qualities which won him warm friendships and high regard, and to know him was to esteem and honor him.

WILLIAM A. SCHROEDER

William A. Schroeder, president of the Franklin State Bank, is one of Milwaukee's progressive citizens and is well known, having formerly been a successful lawyer, while in his present position he is proving a capable and reliable business man and financier. He was born in Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, in 1889, and is a son of Robert and Wilhelmena Schroeder. Robert Schroeder was born in 1866 on the old homestead near Wauwatosa, a land grant which was purchased in 1846 from a Mr. Cary by William A. Schroeder's great-grandfather for a coat and vest. The house that Robert Schroeder now lives in was erected in 1880. Mrs. Schroeder was born in 1868. They are parents of six children, namely:

William A., of this review; Carl; Amanda, who is the wife of Walter Schmidt; Emma, the wife of David Ditmar; Louise, the wife of Rudolph Mack; and Albert. Mr. Schroeder's maternal grandfather owned the property where now stands the Sears-Roebuck building, and which remained in possession of the family until 1927.

William A. Schroeder attended the Wauwatosa public schools and graduated from high school in 1910. He was a student in Wisconsin State University for two years, later attended the law school of Marquette University, was admitted to the bar in 1914 and entered upon the practice of his profession. In that year he was elected to the state legislature and in 1916 was reelected. He has been a stockholder in the Franklin State Bank since 1920, and in 1928 was made president of that institution, in which capacity he is still serving. This bank, organized in 1912, was located at 114 Wisconsin avenue until June, 1930, when it moved into the Franklin Bank building, at 1100 Wisconsin avenue. The present official roster of this institution is as follows: William A. Schroeder, president; C. A. Gunderson, vice president; A. F. La Budde, vice president; W. J. Rahn, vice president and cashier; R. P. Maas, assistant cashier; and William A. Schroeder, A. F. La Budde, C. A. Gunderson, W. J. Rahn, L. K. Hollingsworth, F. A. Wussow, R. E. Oberst, R. P. Maas and L. B. Smith, directors. Mr. Schroeder is also a director of the Franklin Building Company.

In 1916 Mr. Schroeder was united in marriage to Miss Molly Maas, and they are the parents of three children: Robert, born in 1917; June, in 1919, and Betty Mae, in 1927. Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Knights of Pythias.

LEON B. LAMFROM

Leon B. Lamfrom, member of the well known law firm of Lamfrom, Tighe, Engelhard & Peck, with offices in the Bankers building, has earned an enviable reputation because of the uniform success which he has won in practice during the past score of years. He is a native of Milwaukee, born on the 19th of September, 1883, and is a son of Martin and Carrie (Sachs) Lamfrom. His father, who was born in Germany, was a son of Leopold Lamfrom, of Buchau, Germany, who bore the distinction of having been the first reformer of Jewish orthodoxy. He was also a writer of note on religious subjects, and religious text-books written by him were used in the public schools of Germany. Martin Lamfrom came to the United States in 1860 and first settled at Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1873, when he came to Milwaukee. Here he became a manufacturer of men's clothing, under the firm name of Lamfrom & Baum, and continued in that business until he retired in 1900. He died in 1912 and is buried in Greenwood cemetery. The mother, who is still living at the age of eighty-two years, was born in Kentucky and is a member of one of this country's pioneer families. To this worthy couple were born two children, Leon B. and Estelle.

Leon B. Lamfrom received his elementary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and after graduating from high school he attended and graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905. He prepared for his life work at the Harvard Law School, which conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1908, was admitted to practice in Wisconsin and followed his profession in association with the firm of McElroy & Wetzler until 1910, when he opened an office of his own in the Majestic building. In 1913 he formed a partnership with Alvin Tighe, with whom he has been associated to the present time. They remained in the Majestic building for some time, moving then to the First National Bank building, where they remained until 1929, when they occupied suite 1416-1427 Bankers building, being among its first tenants. Mr. Lamfrom specializes in law governing the relation of employer and employee, trade association and general corporation practice, in which he has gained a well earned reputation, commanding an extensive and important practice in the courts of this state.

In 1909, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Lamfrom was united in marriage to Miss Beatrice Rosenfeld, a daughter of Michael and Theresa (Backarade) Rosenfeld, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father was the owner of a prosperous business as an importer of food products in Boston, conducting this to the time of his death. He and his wife are buried in that city. Mr. and Mrs. Lamfrom are the parents of a daughter, Thérèse Edythe, born February 14, 1912. She attended the public schools and Downer Seminary and is now a student in Sweet Briar College, at Lynchburg, Virginia.

Mr. Lamfrom is a republican in his political views and has shown a helpful interest in public affairs, though not a seeker after office. His religious connection is with Temple Emanu-El. He belongs to Kenwood Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M.; Kenwood Chapter, R. A. M.; the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, Woodmont Country Club, the City Club, the Professional Men's Club, the Association of Commerce and the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. He maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is closely devoted to his life work, in which he has met with distinctive success, and is numbered among the representative professional men of this city.

OSCAR T. HUSTING

One of Milwaukee's able and successful business men is Oscar T. Husting, secretary and treasurer of the E. L. Husting Company, at 432 Vliet street. He is also a member of one of the old and prominent families of this locality and is a well known citizen here. Born in Milwaukee on the 30th of December, 1875, he is a son of Eugene L. and Bertha (Altpeter) Husting, of whom detailed mention is made on other pages of this work. Mr. Husting has always lived in Milwaukee, where he attended the public and high schools, and has long been actively engaged in business, in which he has met with substantial success.

In 1904 Mr. Husting was united in marriage to Miss Anna Hassman, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of two children, Marguerite, now twenty-three years of age, and William, aged twenty-one years. Mr. Husting is a member of Damascus Lodge, No. 290, F. & A. M.; Kilbourn Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club, the Ozaukee Country Club and the Milwaukee Rotary Club. A man of strong character and pleasing personality, he is well liked throughout the city, while in business circles he is regarded as an able, progressive and enterprising man.

THEODORE TRECKER

Theodore Trecker, who, as one of the owners of the well known Kearney & Trecker Corporation, is enjoying substantial success, has been a resident of this city for forty-five years and has long been numbered among its progressive and enterprising business men. He was born on a farm, near LaSalle, Illinois, on the 5th of October, 1868, and is a son of Theodore and Elizabeth (Franken) Trecker. He attended the public schools in his native state and in 1886, at the age of eighteen years, came to Milwaukee. Here he learned the machinist's trade and at the expiration of his term of apprenticeship went to work for the Kempsmith Manufacturing Company, with which he remained until 1898. He then, in association with his present partner, E. J. Kearney, formed the Kearney & Trecker Corporation and engaged in the manufacture of metal milling machines and machine tools. They started operations on a modest scale at 271 Lake street and during the subsequent years their business has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth and today this is one of the most important industries of this city, giving employment to nine hundred men, most of whom are experts in their individual lines. The product of this company is sold throughout the civilized world, wherever machinery is used, and stands high in the estimation of machinists. Messrs. Trecker and Kearney are still the sole owners of the business and are both actively engaged in its management.

On November 24, 1890, in Milwaukee, Mr. Trecker was united in marriage to Miss Emma Pufahl, who was born and educated in Germany, whence she came to the United States in young womanhood. She is a member of the Woman's Catholic League and is an active member of the Roman Catholic Church, as is Mr. Trecker. Mr. and Mrs. Trecker are the parents of six children. Theodore C., born May 12, 1892, received a good public school education and is now associated with his father in business. He married Miss Edna Wilkie, of Milwaukee, in 1923, and they have two children, Eloise, born November 29, 1925, and Lydia Ann, born June 10, 1929. Bertha, born January 7, 1894, is now Mrs. Manning, of Rockford, Illinois, and has a daughter, Theodora, thirteen years of age. Joseph L., born May 12, 1902, graduated in 1924 from the school of engineering of Iowa State College, at Ames, Iowa, and is also associated with his father. He is married and has a son, Robert Joseph, aged two years. Edgar William, born December 18, 1903, graduated from the Marquette high school of this city, and on October 5, 1929, his father's birthday, he was married to Miss Katherine Greninger. He is also in his father's business. Lydia C., born August 14, 1905, graduated from the Milwaukee high school and from St. Mary's-of-the-Woods, Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1926, and on July 26, 1930, married Anthony J. Bush. Francis Julius, born December 17, 1909, graduated from the Milwaukee high school and is now a sophomore in Marquette University.

Mr. Trecker is recognized as a man of strong character, sound business judgment and worthy motives, and the success which has crowned his efforts has come as the legitimate fruitage of his persistent and well directed industry. He is a member of the Rotary Club, Milwaukee Athletic and the Wisconsin Clubs, and is vice president of the First National Bank of West Allis.

ROBERT E. HACKETT

Robert E. Hackett, who conducts a large and important insurance business, with offices at 372 Farwell avenue, is a scion of one of Milwaukee's old and well known families, the prestige of which he is fully maintaining in business, civic and social life. Born in Milwaukee, October 11, 1892, he is a son of Edward P. and Adelaide (Avers) Hackett. The mother was a native of Milwaukee and died in 1895. The father was born in this city in 1858 and received his education in the old St. Gall school and the Spencerian Business College. Later he studied law and in 1879 was admitted to the bar, being at that time the youngest man to be admitted to the Milwaukee bar. The same year he joined the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company as legal adviser, which position he retained until 1891, when he severed relations with that corporation and became a member of the real estate and insurance firm of Hackett & Hoff, continuing in that business successfully to the time of his death, which occurred May 10, 1910. He also founded the original Prospect Hill Land Company, which developed what is now one of the best residential districts of Milwaukee. He was very active in political affairs, though he never sought public office. He was an ardent supporter of Mayor Dave Rose, under whom he served as public debt commissioner. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus and the old Bon Ami Club, of which he was an officer.

Robert E. Hackett attended the St. Johns Cathedral school and Milwaukee Academy and is a graduate of Marquette Academy. In 1912, at the age of twenty years, he engaged in the real estate business on his own account, carrying on that line of effort until 1915, when he took up the

ROBERT E. HACKETT

insurance business, to which he has since devoted his attention, being a member of the Calhoun Insurance Agency, Inc., the officers of which are W. B. Calhoun, president; Robert E. Hackett, vice president; and Allen R. Calhoun, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Hackett was united in marriage to Miss Rose Mary Nolan, who was born in Milwaukee, January 5, 1893, and they are the parents of four children: Eduard James, aged fourteen years; Mary Elizabeth, twelve; Robert E., Jr., seven; and William Francis, six years. Mr. Hackett is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Blue Mound Country Club, the Milwaukee Curling Club and other local organizations. An enterprising and successful business man and personally very popular wherever known he is regarded as one of the best citizens of his community, standing consistently for those things which contribute to the general welfare.

CHARLES H. KLEVENOW

Charles H. Klevenow was long engaged in farming in Milwaukee county, also conducting business interests of importance, and he now enjoys the rest that follows a life of industry and rightly directed endeavor. A native of the northern part of Germany, he was born December 19, 1851, and was but a year and a half old when his parents crossed the Atlantic in an old-time two-masted sailing vessel, which was five weeks in making the trip to America. They had decided to establish their home in the middle west and proceeded from Buffalo to Milwaukee, by boat, as there were no railroads at that time, settling in the town of Lake on a small tract of land, which the father cultivated until 1864, when he removed with his family to Milwaukee. Here he engaged in the milk business for six years and in 1870 returned to the town of Lake, purchasing the farm upon which Charles H. Klevenow now resides. To the development of this place the father devoted the remainder of his life, passing away on the farm in 1885. For four years he had survived the mother, who died in 1881, and both were laid to rest in the Pilgrims Cemetery. They had two children: Charles H.; and a daughter, Mary, now deceased.

In the acquirement of an education the son attended the district schools of Lake township and for two winter terms was a student at the Spencerian Business College in Milwaukee. At an early age he began to assist in tilling the soil and through practical experience became thoroughly conversant with the various branches of farm work. After his father's death he took over the place, to which he added many modern improvements, and as time passed he brought the land to a high state of development. In 1911 he laid aside the arduous work of the agriculturist and his son, Edward Klevenow, who resides next door, has since had charge of the homestead, which is regarded as one of the finest farms in this district. Charles H. Klevenow was classed with the progressive agriculturists of Milwaukee county and also became recognized as a capable business man. He was called to the presidency of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and remained at its head for twenty-nine years, following a policy which resulted in the growth and prosperity of the organization.

In 1877 Mr. Klevenow was married in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, to Miss Sophia Warning, a daughter of Joseph and Johanna (Volbrice) Warning, who were early settlers in that section of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Klevenow were born five children, of whom Louis, the eldest, is janitor of the Burdick school in Milwaukee. He married Laura Orth, by whom he has five children: Luella, Charles, Woodrow, Arthur and Louis, Jr. The other members of the family are: Edward, who married Emma Lubitz; Alma, who is the wife of Paul Sodemann, of South Milwaukee, and the mother of five children, Leona, Ruth, Wilson, Dorothy and Paul, Jr.; Elsie, at home; and Della, who is Mrs. Alfred Marquardt, of Milwaukee, and has three children, James, Betty Jane and Arline Ruth.

Charles H. Klevenow votes with the republican party and in former years was very active in politics. His keen interest in educational matters led to his selection as treasurer of the Tippecanoe school board—an office which he occupied for nine years. In 1908 he was made chairman of the board of supervisors, continuing in that capacity until 1912. Back of his effective work in these connections was a strong desire to render the best possible service to his district, and his influence has always been on the side of those projects which make for civic betterment and that higher civilization for which the world is constantly striving. Mr. Klevenow has a wide acquaintance in this locality and is accorded the respect and esteem of all who have known him from boyhood to the present time—a fact indicative of his genuine worth.

HON. DANIEL W. SULLIVAN

The Hon. Daniel W. Sullivan, who ascended the bench of branch two of the Milwaukee county circuit court on September 9, 1929, came to this position well qualified by his wide and accurate knowledge of the law and years of experience as a busy practitioner. He was born in Menasha, Wisconsin, on the 5th of September, 1879, and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Duningan) Sullivan, who were early settlers in that locality. The father died in 1881 and is survived by his widow, who is now seventy-five years of age. He graduated from the Menasha high school, and then entered Lawrence College, at Appleton, this state, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1901. He took up the study of law in the office of Supreme Court Justice James C. Kerwin at Neenah, Wisconsin, and completed his law course in the University of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar on examination in 1906. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Neenah and Green Bay. He built up a good practice and remained there until 1910, when, desiring a larger field for his life work, he came to Milwaukee and became a member of the law firm of Nath, Pereles & Sons. He was connected with that firm until January, 1915, when he entered the district attorney's office as third assistant district attorney in charge of corporation work, being later made chief corporation counsel. On September 9, 1929, he was appointed judge of branch two of the circuit court and his record on the bench has fully justified the expectations of his friends and fellow lawyers. His decisions are clear and logical and he is actuated by a high sense of justice and fairness which has made a deep impression on the court over which he presides.

On October 28, 1908, Judge Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Marie B. Debois, of Neenah, Wisconsin, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Louis G. Debois, were early settlers of that locality. Judge and Mrs. Sullivan are the parents of two children, Elizabeth, who was born in Green Bay, this state, January 28, 1910, and is a junior in St. Mary's College, and Daniel D., born in Milwaukee, January 10, 1921. The Judge is a member of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the City Club. His religious faith is that of the Roman Catholic Church. He is affiliated with the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

HERBERT E. FROEDE, M. D.

One of the younger representatives of the medical fraternity, Dr. Herbert E. Froede was born in Milwaukee, April 28, 1895, and is a son of Albert and Lena (Dierken) Froede, the former a native of Galena, Illinois, and the latter of this city. In 1860 Albert Froede came to Milwaukee and when sixteen years of age began working in the office of the register of probate, there remaining continuously until he reached the age of forty years, when he entered upon the practice of law, which he had studied during his leisure hours and on Sundays. He had also attended the old Milwaukee Law School and was graduated therefrom as a member of its first class. In his practice he specialized in probate work, with which he had become familiar during his long connection with the probate office, and to this field of professional activity he gave his attention until his death in 1929. He also served for several years as supervisor of the thirteenth ward. His wife passed away in 1923 and both were laid to rest in Forest Home Cemetery.

In the acquirement of his education Dr. Froede passed through consecutive grades in the public schools until graduated from high school and then entered Marquette University, where he won the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Medicine in 1925. He then entered upon the active practice of his profession in Milwaukee, opening an office at 3351 W. North avenue, where he still remains. Steadily he has progressed in his chosen calling, keeping at all times in close touch with the latest scientific researches and discoveries which have to do with medical and surgical practice.

In 1918 Dr. Froede enlisted in the One Hundred and Seventh Engineers, attached to the Thirty-second Division, and participated in five important battles of the active sectors where the American Army was stationed. After the armistice was signed he served with the Army of Occupation and received an honorable discharge in 1919, when he returned to Milwaukee and resumed his studies. He is now captain of a company of the Wisconsin National Guard and is much interested in military affairs, devoting most of his leisure time thereto.

In 1921 Dr. Froede was married in Milwaukee to Miss Helen M. Logan, a daughter of James C. and Hattie (Hazen) Logan, both representatives of pioneer families of the western part of the state, where the father is now conducting a general store. Dr. and Mrs. Froede have three sons: Albert, who was born November 4, 1924; James, born March 31, 1926; and Richard, born May 1, 1929. A lifelong resident of Milwaukee, Dr. Froede is well known here and has many friends. His progress in his profession is of a substantial character and he keeps in touch with the trend of modern thought through his connection with the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to Cudworth Post, No. 23, of the American Legion and Voiture No. 85 of La Société des Quarante Hommes et Huit Chevaux.

JOHN PETER WECHSELBERG

The late John Peter Wechselberg was a Milwaukee carriage manufacturer and a man of considerable inventive ingenuity who patented a number of valuable devices. He was born near Cologne, Germany, December 10, 1833, his parents being John Peter and Caroline (Klein) Wechselberg, of Rhönsdorf, Germany, the former of Huguenot descent. The father was one of the founders of the German Reformed Church. In 1848, when John P. Wechselberg was fifteen years of age, his father decided to migrate to America and in the spring of that year the family embarked in the Shakespeare, one of the old-time sailing vessels, for New York, and they were forty-eight days completing the voyage. From New York they took passage on the Rip Van Winkle, a side-wheeler, up the Hudson river to Albany, from there proceeded to Buffalo by way of the Erie canal and by steamer through the Great Lakes to Milwaukee, landing at the foot of Huron street on the 25th of September, 1848. The father had been a manufacturer in Germany and after coming to the new world purchased a tract of land in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county, and devoted several years to improving this farm, later returning to the city of Milwaukee, where he spent his remaining years. The old dwelling which he occupied in the town of Lake, at what is now South Bay View, out beyond Forest Home, is still standing. Two sons, Rudolph and Ernst, were killed in service during the Civil war.

Julius Wechselberg, son of John P. Wechselberg, Sr., and younger brother of John P. Wechselberg, Jr., established business on his own account in Milwaukee in the spring of 1861, opening a carriage shop at the corner of Michigan and Milwaukee streets. There he engaged in manufacturing hand-made carriages and cutters, the new enterprise flourishing from the start. He remained at his original location for about five years, when the business outgrew its quarters and he purchased a lot on the east side of Second street between Wells and Spring streets, erecting thereon a three-story brick building, in which he conducted the Novelty Carriage Works. Later he admitted his brother, John P., and Thomas H. Brown to a partnership, under the firm style of Wechselberg, Brown & Company, carriage manufacturers. In 1871 they were burned out and owing to the insurance company's heavy losses in the big Chicago fire they were able to collect only a part of the insurance. The same year they purchased a lot on Third street, north of the Wisconsin Hotel, fifty by one hundred and fifty feet, the purchase price being seventy dollars per front foot or three thousand five hundred dollars. Here the firm continued to manufacture carriages for several years, and the business steadily grew and developed. In the fall of 1876, Julius Wechselberg sold his interest in the business to his brother, John P., and Mr. Brown, who were his partners in the undertaking. Four years before, or in 1872, he had been elected alderman of the fourth ward and served in the office for four years. In the fall of 1876 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and it was by reason of this, the office demanding his entire time, that he sold his interest in the business. He proved most capable in the discharge of his duties and was twice reelected. While clerk of the circuit court he studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1881 he began dealing in real estate. On the expiration of his third term, January 1, 1883, he turned his entire attention to the real estate business, in which he remained active to the time of his death. From time to time he was called to serve in positions of public honor and trust. In the fall of 1886 he was elected a member of the state senate and was in the upper house of the general assembly for four years. He was twice married and was the father of four children: William, deceased; Nellie F., the widow of Arthur Hennekemper; Edward F.; and Edith R.

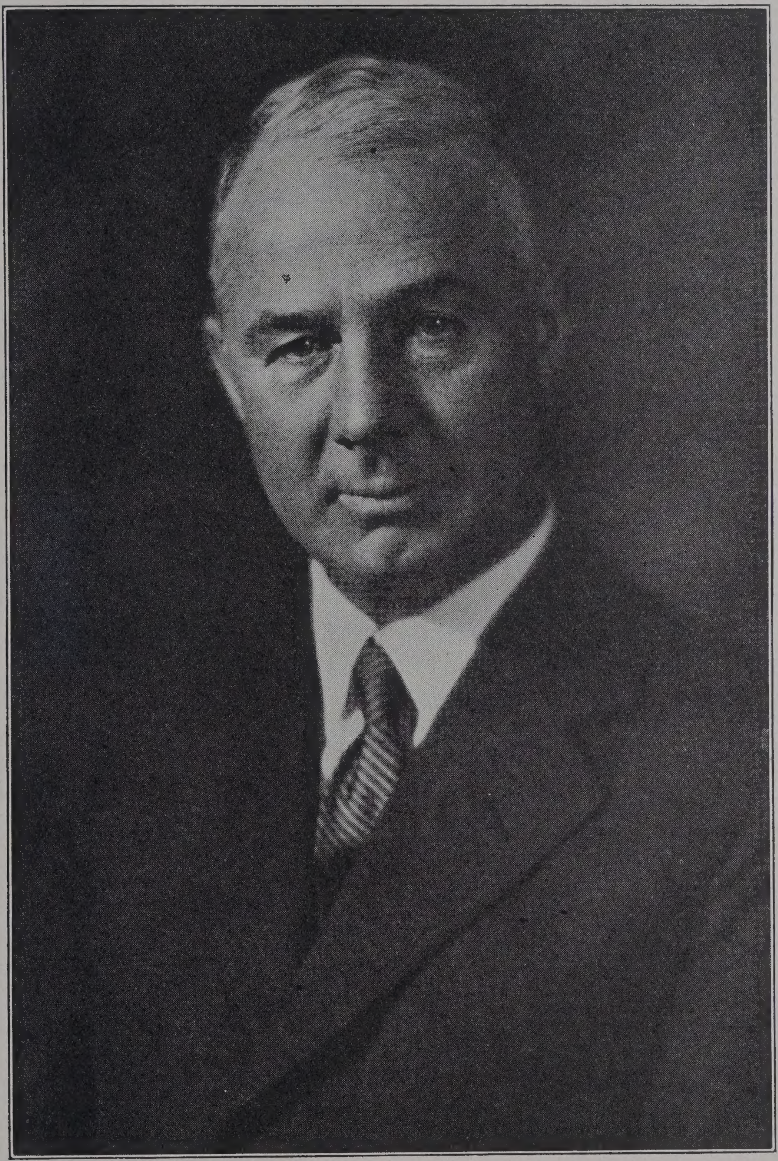
As stated at the beginning of this article, John P. Wechselberg was a youth of fifteen years when he accompanied the other members of the family on their emigration to America. Not long after his arrival here he joined the great gold rush to California. The letters which he wrote during his trip across the country in a prairie schooner have been donated by his daughter, Miss Clara Wechselberg, to the State Historical Society at Madison and are greatly prized not only for the many interesting stories they contain but also because of their fine German diction. It was in 1865 that he became a member of the firm of Wechselberg Brothers, being associated with his brother Julius in the conduct of the first carriage manufacturing shop in Milwaukee, which stood on the present site of the Rescue Mission. In 1871 they were joined by Thomas H. Brown, under the firm style of Wechselberg, Brown & Company. When eventually the automobile came into general use, making carriage manufacturing unprofitable, John P. Wechselberg quit the business.

John P. Wechselberg possessed marked inventive ability. He sent to Washington for a patent covering ball bearings just a few hours after a man from Texas had applied to the government for a patent on a similar system, which was adopted and proved a bonanza to the inventor from the Lone Star state. Mr. Wechselberg obtained patents on various useful devices and exercised his inventive skill and ingenuity in making guns and also violins, for he was a talented musician. A quiet, home-loving man, he found his greatest happiness at his own fireside, and his memory will ever be cherished by those who were nearest and dearest to him.

In 1865 John P. Wechselberg was united in marriage to Miss Mary Brecht, a native of Heidelberg, Germany, who was but three years old when brought to the United States by her parents, Rev. and Mrs. Johan Brecht, of Huguenot descent. They eventually took up their abode in the vicinity of Sauk City, Wisconsin, where Rev. Brecht served as pastor of the German Reformed Church. The first home of Mr. and Mrs. Wechselberg occupied the present site of the old St. Paul depot in Milwaukee, whence they later moved to 218 Twenty-fifth street. Their family numbered thirteen children, of whom twelve reached maturity, as follows: Emma, who became Mrs. Emil Teich, and passed away leaving four children; John Peter Wechselberg (III), who resides on Washington boulevard in Milwaukee; Edmund, living in Santa Rosa, California; Emily, now Mrs. Louis T. Williams, of Monte Bello, California; Ernest, who makes his home in Milwaukee; Lina, now Mrs. George Ballard, who lives in Milwaukee and is the mother of three children; Julius, who makes his home with his sister Lina; Margaret, now Mrs. Frank G. Mills, who is the mother of one child and resides in Seattle, Washington; Ada, living in Georgia with her son and her husband, Herbert Lee Stoddard, who has been engaged in government research work and has written a comprehensive report concerning his extensive investigation of the quail; Paul, of Milwaukee, who is the father of two children; Robert, who also has two children and resides in Milwaukee; and Clara, who, like her brothers and sisters, was born, reared and educated in Milwaukee. Thus John P. Wechselberg, the subject of this memoir, is survived by eleven children, thirteen grandchildren and four great-grandchildren. He died in 1912.

HENRY JOHN NIEDERMAN

Henry J. Niederman is one of Milwaukee's best known and most capable business men, and he is also a member of one of its old and honored families, and has had an active part in business interests which have affected the development and progress of this locality. He was born in Milwaukee, on the 19th of August, 1873, and is a son of Conrad and Ella (Wood) Niederman. His paternal grandparents were J. C. U. and Martha (Bender) Niederman, of whom the former was born in Baireuth, Bavaria, January 8, 1810, and died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 8, 1892, while the latter was born in Germany, December 19, 1819, and died



Henry J. Niederman

in Milwaukee, October 1, 1853. Their son Conrad was born in Milwaukee, December 30, 1844, and his death occurred in this city April 28, 1927. On August 19, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged with his regiment in 1865. In 1881 he became associated with the C. H. Starke Dredge and Dock Company, with which he remained in various capacities for nearly thirty years, when he resigned the presidency of the company on January 1, 1910. In 1870 he was a member of the Milwaukee board of aldermen. He served four years on the first Milwaukee board of civil service commissioners, and from 1913 until his death in 1927 on the Milwaukee sewerage commission. He was a republican in politics and was a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Niederman's maternal grandparents were John and Mary (Orme) Wood, both of whom were natives of Derby, Derbyshire, England, the former born August 24, 1819, and the latter July 24, 1823. They both died at Mukwonago, Wisconsin, the former on August 20, 1917, and the latter on January 10, 1904. Their daughter Ella, who became the wife of Conrad Niederman, was born in Vernon, Wisconsin, April 30, 1850.

Henry J. Niederman graduated from the Fifth Ward school, at Hanover and Park streets, and in 1892 from the East Side high school. He then entered the engineering department of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1896. On leaving college he went to work as a fireman on a pile driver of the C. H. Starke Dredge and Dock Company and has been with that company or its successors continuously to the present time,—a period of thirty-four years. He is now a director and division manager of the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company, which dual position he has held since 1914, prior to which time he was a director and the secretary of the C. H. Starke Dredge and Dock Company from 1910. He is a man of much experience and during more than three decades in which he has been with the company he has by his loyal and capable efforts contributed greatly to the success of the concern in its various operations.

On May 8, 1902, in Milwaukee, Mr. Niederman was united in marriage to Miss Ada Eugenia Bading, who was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, May 11, 1880, and is a daughter of Dr. John P. and Ernestine (Starke) Bading. Her paternal grandparents were Rev. John and Dorothea (Eihlers) Bading, the former having been for nearly fifty years pastor of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Milwaukee. He was a graduate of the Chicago Medical School, now a part of Northwestern University, and was associated with and a great friend of Dr. Nicolas Senn, the eminent surgeon of Chicago, and was a member of the medical staff of the Milwaukee hospital at the time of his death. He was born in Theresa, Wisconsin, on June 12, 1855, and died in 1887. His wife, Ernestine Starke Bading, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Starke, was born in Milwaukee on March 1, 1859, and died February 4, 1903. Mrs. Niederman is a niece of Dr. G. A. Bading, former health commissioner, mayor of Milwaukee, and United States minister to Equador. Mrs. Niederman's maternal grandparents were Christopher H. and Ernestine (Oberheide)

Starke. Mrs. Niederman is a graduate of Kemper Hall, at Kenosha, this state. To Mr. and Mrs. Niederman have been born two children, Philip Henry and Marion Ada. The son, who now resides in Chicago, was born April 20, 1903, and received his early education in this city, graduating from the University school, and then attended Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, from which he was graduated. He next entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1925 and that of Civil Engineer in 1926, since which time he has been connected with the Great Lakes Dredge and Dock Company. He holds a lieutenant's commission in the United States Reserve Field Artillery. He is a member of the Masonic and Chi Psi fraternities. The daughter, Marion Ada, was born in Milwaukee in 1905, graduated from the University public school and from Kemper Hall, at Kenosha, and then entered Milwaukee-Downer College, from which she was graduated in 1928.

Mr. Niederman has always given his political support to the republican party and, though a busy man, has found time to devote to the interests of his city, to the welfare of which he has contributed in various ways. He is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and also belongs to the Chi Psi fraternity, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Rotary Club and the University Club. He maintains a country home on Rocky Point road, at Pewaukee lake, this state. The family residence in Milwaukee is at 2518 North Terrace avenue. His religious membership is with the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he has given hearty support to every movement for the advancement of his city or county, of which he is regarded as a solid and substantial citizen.

RABBI JOSEPH L. BARON

Rabbi Joseph L. Baron, whose connection with Temple Emanu-El of Milwaukee dates from 1926, is a distinguished exponent of the Jewish faith and has become widely known through his religious, literary, educational and philanthropic work. He was born in Vilno, Poland, (then Russia), on the 27th of May, 1894, and remained in that country until 1907, when he came to America with his parents, Hirsh Louis and Ida (Feldberg) Baron, who settled in New York. The father, an ordained rabbi, preferred to earn his livelihood as a merchant and to volunteer his leisure to Jewish scholarship. He continued his industrial activities, as a manufacturer, in the new world.

At the age of seventeen, four years after his arrival in this country, Joseph L. Baron enrolled as a liberal arts student, specializing in philosophy, at Columbia University, which conferred upon him the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1914 and that of Master of Arts in 1916. During this period he pursued his Jewish studies at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, and gained valuable experience in education, serving as principal of the Columbia Religious and Industrial School for Jewish Girls and also as teacher in the evening classes of one of Manhattan's largest public schools. It was during that period, too, that he helped to lay the foundation of the national Young Judaea movement.

In 1916 he went to Cincinnati to complete his theological studies at the Hebrew Union College, and while there, he was placed in charge of a number of small congregations in Hamilton, Bellaire and Zanesville, Ohio, He organized and conducted the Norwood Jewish Center. The College ordained him as a rabbi in 1920, and in the same year he went to Davenport, Iowa, having been called to the spiritual leadership of the Tri-City Temple Emanuel. During his ministry in Iowa, Rabbi Baron achieved splendid results in the field of organization, having organized the Jewish Community Center and the Tri-City Jewish Charities in his triple community, the Davenport Lodge of the Independent Order B'nai B'rith, the Scott County Council of Amercanization, the Hillel Club for Jewish students at the University of Iowa in Iowa City, and Congregation Judah with its auxiliary bodies in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He remained in Davenport until September, 1926, when he responded to a call from Congregation Emanu-El in Milwaukee, arriving here a year before its amalgamation with Temple B'ne Jeshurun. Since 1927, the combined congregation has been under the direction of Rabbi Baron and Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg, whose efforts have resulted in spiritual and material advancement. bringing this temple to the forefront of America's leading synagogues.

A gifted writer, Rabbi Baron was editor of the Young Judaean in 1914, of the Hebrew Union College Monthly in 1918-1919, of the Tri-City Scribe in 1920-1926, and has contributed to a number of Jewish magazines. He is the author of "The Immigrant," which appeared in 1922; "Clubs for Religious Education," published in 1923; "The Jewish Bible," issued in 1927; and "The Project Method in Jewish Education" in 1928. He is now engaged in pioneer research in Jewish and comparative folk-lore, having selected an important study in that field for his Ph. D. thesis at the University of Chicago. Rabbi Baron has served as a trustee of the National Jewish Hospital at Denver, on the National Commission of Jewish Education, on the executive board of the Hebrew Union College Alumni Association, on the board of the federated Jewish Charities of Milwaukee, and as local chairman of the Anti-Defamation League of the International Order B'nai B'rith. He is a member of the American Academy for Jewish Research, and has been elected an honorary member of the Tripoli Shrine of Milwaukee, having come here as a thirty-second degree Mason from Iowa.

Rabbi Baron is particularly devoted to the cause of religious education, feeling that therein lies the hope for the future, and having met with unusual success in his work with the youth. Under his inspiration and leadership, many interesting experiments have been initiated in this community and have achieved marked success. As a result, the local temple has abandoned the old form of the Sunday school, and has launched its School of Religion, providing educational opportunities in all subjects related to the spiritual traditions and quests of the race, and conducting courses every day in the week for people from the kindergarten through the post-college age. The school includes now a Hebrew department, a Teachers' Institute, a Junior Congregation, a high school and an adult division, in addition to its regular primary and elementary classes. Rabbi Baron speaks with enthusiasm of the Temple Library which he conceived as an integral part of the school. This Library provides a special collection of Judaica and general religious literature, thus offering the facilities to all people in Milwaukee, Jews and non-Jews alike, for popular study and scholarly research in the field of religious knowledge. His principle is that the School of Religion must become a cultural and spiritual asset to the community at large. With that end in view, he founded in 1928 the Yavneh School, an independent system of classes for Jewish children of unaffiliated families, who might not otherwise come in contact with a positive religious influence. His vision reaches, however, not only beyond congregational lines but also beyond denominational boundaries. He finds in the common pursuit of knowledge and truth, and in the cultivation of the spiritual aspects of our personality, a technique whereby individuals and groups may drop their selfish conceits and discover the moral values of human brotherhood.

HON. NEELE B. NEELEN

Neele B. Neelen, who as lawyer and jurist through a long period of years has exemplified the highest ideals of his profession, was born on October 24, 1862, in Ridott, Stephenson county, Illinois, a son of Bruno and Bertha (Meier) Neelen, who were natives of Emden, Hanover, Germany. The father, who was born November 1, 1824, came to the United States in 1858 and settled in Stephenson county, Illinois. Later he moved to Ogle county, that state, locating near Freeport, where he engaged in farming and stockraising during his remaining days, his death occurring there June 28, 1895, at the age of seventy-one years. He was originally a republican in politics, but later supported the democratic party, while in his religous affiliation he was at first a member of the Reformed Church, but later a Baptist. When Bruno Neelen took out his naturalization papers, in 1863, he traveled by ox-team and wagon three days to Galena, Jo Daviess county, Illinois, in order to secure the necessary documents. His wife came to this country from Germany with her widowed mother about 1859 and settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, where she met and married Mr. Neelen. They became the parents of four children, three of whom died in infancy, Neele B. being the only one living.

Neele B. Neelen received his early education in the public schools of Stephenson county, Illinois, pursued his classical studies in Rochester University, and then attended the Buffalo Law School, at Buffalo, New York, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, May 28, 1891. While pursuing his higher education, he spent his vacations in teaching in the academy at Rochester, New York, and upon graduating in law at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Ogle county, Illinois. A year later he came to Milwaukee, where he has devoted his attention to the law to the present time. Careful, painstaking and persistent in his methods, he has been uniformly successful as a practitioner and has always commanded the fullest measure of public confidence. In 1895 he was elected to the bench of the district court, as well as the bench of the juvenile court, and served in the former capacity for eighteen years and in the latter for twelve years.

On February 22, 1895, in Buffalo, New York, Mr. Neelen was united in marriage to Miss Ida T. Mehnert, who was born and reared in that city. She is a member of the Milwaukee Women's Club, the American Federation of Women and the Milwaukee Social Club of Women. Mr. and Mrs. Neelen have four children: Robert B. graduated from Wisconsin University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; Ruth M., who attended Lawrence University and Downer College, is employed in the extension department of the Milwaukee public library; Harvey Leander and Kenneth A., twins, are attending Marquette University, the former in the medical school and the latter in the law school. The family home is at 333 Twenty-first street. Mr. Neelen is an independent republican in his political views and has always maintained a deep interest in public affairs. He is a member of Harmony Lodge, No. 142, F. & A. M. He belongs to the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His religious connection is with the North Avenue Baptist Church.

CHARLES WESLEY FELKER

Although his business career has been comparatively brief, Charles Wesley Felker has to his credit a splendid record of accomplishment and is accounted one of the foremost representatives of life insurance interests in Milwaukee and the state.

He was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, August 6, 1897, and is the son of Frederic Felker, attorney at law, and Lillian (Gould) Felker. He is the grandson of the late Charles Wesley Felker noted criminal lawyer.

After finishing high school, he attended Ripon College and the University of Wisconsin where he was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. His father, Frederic Felker, was a charter member of the Rho of Psi Upsilon, of Wisconsin University. In 1917 he left school to enlist in the regular army and was assigned to Battery B, of the Ninth Field Artillery at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. On the 10th of July, 1917, he was transferred to the officers training school at Waco, Texas, and was mustered out of the service in November, 1917.

Since entering business life, he has been notably successful and is now one of the largest personal producers in the New York Life Insurance Company. His Milwaukee address is 710 Wells building and he also has an office in Oshkosh.

On the 10th of June, 1922, Mr. Felker was married in Oshkosh to Miss Gertrude Hull. They have three children: Ellen Jane, Charles Wesley, Jr., and Emma Lillian, aged respectively seven, five and two years.

Mr. Felker supports the candidates of the republican party but has never sought political office as a reward for party fealty. For recreation, he turns to golf and many of his leisure hours are spent on the links of The Oshkosh Country Club, of which he is a member. He also belongs to the University Club of Milwaukee.

In life insurance, Mr. Felker has found a congenial and profitable line of work and by reason of his energy, ability and laudable ambition he is destined to go far in this field, for he is young in years and stands practically upon the threshold of his business career.

WALDEMAR C. WEHE

Waldemar C. Wehe has a well earned reputation as a learned, able and reliable attorney and as a member of the firm of Wehe & Landry commands a large and important practice. He was born in Milwaukee on the 4th of January, 1880, and is a son of August M. and Maria (Schwassmann) Wehe. The father was born in Milwaukee, March 17, 1845, and was a son of John Peter Wehe, who was a native of Prussia, whence he came to this country in 1838. He located at once in Milwaukee and here became a naturalized American citizen in 1844. He followed truck gardening. In the old country he had served in the Prussian Army in the wars against Napoleon. His death occurred during the '70s. His wife was a native of France, related to one of that country's royal families, was married there and accompanied her husband to the United States. Their son, August M. Wehe, was reared and educated in Milwaukee and from 1881 to 1890 was engaged in mercantile pursuits. In his early years he was a traveling salesman and in 1870 became engaged in the shoe business in Milwaukee. Subsequently he was interested in gold and copper mining in the state of Washington, in which he met with a measure of success that enabled him to retire from active business pursuits. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving with a Milwaukee company during the last year of that great struggle. He was a stanch republican in his political views and was an earnest member of the Lutheran Church. He died January 3, 1924, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife was born in Germany, May 9, 1846, and when nine years old was brought to the United States by her parents, who settled in Milwaukee, where she was reared, educated and married. Of the four sons and two daughters born to Mr. and Mrs. Wehe, two are living, Adela and Waldemar C.

Waldemar C. Wehe attended the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the West Division high school in 1898, and then entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Letters in 1902. He entered the Columbia Law School of New York city, which he attended one year, and completed his course in the law school of the University of Wisconsin, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1905. Admitted to the bar, he at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he has continued to the

WALDEMAR C. WEHE

present time, specializing in corporation, probate and real estate law. In 1924 the present firm of Wehe & Landry was formed and is regarded as a particularly strong combination. Mr. Wehe has been successful in his individual affairs and is a director of the North Avenue Building and Loan Association, the Vollbrecht Cut Stone Company and other important corporations.

On October 23, 1907, in Milwaukee, Mr. Wehe was united in marriage to Miss Ruby M. Chapman, who was born in Hillsboro, Wisconsin, April 27, 1881, a daughter of George W. and Anna Chapman, the former born in Ohio and the latter in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Wehe are the parents of two children, Waldemar, Jr., born January 10, 1914, and Ruth Arda, June 22, 1915.

Mr. Wehe is a member of the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. During the late war he served as a member of the legal advisory board. He served two terms, 1912-1916, as a member of the city council, and in 1923 was elected a member of the school board and reelected in 1929, so that he will have served on that board twelve years on the expiration of his present term. He was president of the board from July, 1926, to July, 1927. He is a stanch republican in his political views and fraternally is a Mason, belonging to Independence Lodge, No. 80, A. F. & A. M.; McKinley Chapter, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, No. 1, A. A. S. R.; Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has membership in the Sunset Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club, the North Hills Country Club. His religious membership is with the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation and he belongs to the Milwaukee Federation of Lutheran Laymen; is second vice president of the American Federation of Lutheran Laymen, and president of the Lutheran Hospital Association.

LAWRENCE C. WHITTET

Lawrence C. Whittet, who has filled a number of responsible positions in a very capable and satisfactory manner, is now associated as special representative with the well known security house of the Emery, Peck & Rockwood Company. He was born in Albion, Wisconsin, on the 16th of June, 1871, and is a son of James D. and Louise (Clarke) Whittet. The paternal grandparents were James and Margaret (Dunbar) Whittet, the latter a daughter of the Earl of Dunbar, of Dunbar castle, Scotland. James D. Whittet was born in Scotland in 1845, and when four years of age was brought to the United States by his parents, who settled in Sumner, Wisconsin. He engaged in the lumber business at Edgerton, Wisconsin, and his death occurred in April, 1902. He was a member of the Congregational Church, was a thirty-second degree Mason and belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. The maternal grandfather was Samuel Clarke, of Albion, Wisconsin, who had been a resident of this state from 1834. To James D. and Louise Whittet were born four children, as follows: Lawrence C.; James C., of Edgerton, this state; Effie S., the wife of J. F. Williams, of Edgerton, with whom her mother is now living, at the age of eighty-three years; and Rosemond, who is the wife of C. F. Foreman, a merchant in Edgerton.

Lawrence C. Whittet attended the public schools of Edgerton, graduating from high school in 1889, and then entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. He entered the lumber business with his father at Edgerton, and at his father's death succeeded thereto. In 1913 he sold out to the Schaller-Young Lumber Company. He was elected to the general assembly in 1909, was subsequently reelected several times, and served as speaker of the lower house during the two sessions of 1915 and 1917 with great credit. He was executive secretary to Governor E. L. Philipp during his six years of service (1915 to 1921) as governor of Wisconsin, and in 1922, when Governor Philipp became president of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce he requested Mr. Whittet to come to this city as executive director of the Association, in which capacity he served until Governor Philipp's death. Under the provisions of the Governor's will Mr. Whittet was named administrator of his estate and there upon resigned his position with the Milwaukee Association of Commerce to assume his active duties as administrator, in which he is still engaged. Mr. Whittet was connected also with the Union Refrigerator Transit Company as a director and assistant to the president, but on October 1, 1929, that concern was taken over by the General American Tank Car Corporation, though it is still being administered by the old officers.

On November 28, 1896, Mr. Whittet was united in marriage to Miss Catherine Hain, of Edgerton, Wisconsin, a daughter of James D. and Catherine (King) Hain, who were early settlers of Edgerton, where Mr. Hain was long engaged in the hardware business. Mrs. Whittet is a graduate of the Edgerton high school and was always very active in the Woman's Club of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Whittet are the parents of a son, James Lowell, born in Edgerton, September 28, 1897. He graduated from the Edgerton high school and from the University of Wisconsin in 1917. He then entered the officers training camp of the United States Army, and was commissioned a first lieutenant and sent out as an auditor of army camps, in which capacity he served throughout the period of the war, being honorably discharged in 1919. Thereafter he was employed as an auditor in several state offices, and at present is auditor for the Schuster stores of Milwaukee. He is a Mason and a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity of the University of Wisconsin, and of civic organizations. In 1921 he was married to Miss Leona Post, of Edgerton, Wisconsin, a daughter of William Post, a farmer and old settler of that place. Mrs. Whittet graduated from the Edgerton high school and from the Chicago Conservatory of Music, and is a very accomplished violinist. Mr. and Mrs. Whittet are the parents of four children, namely: Mary Jane, now seven years of age; Lawrence Post, aged five years; Dorothy Catherine, aged three years, and James Lowell, Jr., aged two years. The first two were born in Madison and the others in Milwaukee.

Lawrence C. Whittet served as postmaster of Edgerton under Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt for eight years, and was a member of the board of supervisors of Rock county for many years. In his political views he is an ardent republican and has ever taken a deep interest in public affairs. In the Masonic order he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he belongs also to the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. His religious membership is with the Congregational Church. He is a man of sterling character, clearheaded judgment in practical matters and has an attractive personality. He enjoys a wide acquaintance in this state and is uniformly held in high esteem.

HERBERT H. SCHERMERHORN

In the field of electrical contracting Herbert H. Schermerhorn won a prominent place and Milwaukee long numbered him among its substantial business men and valued citizens. A native of Ludington, Michigan, he was born August 9, 1878, and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Schermerhorn, whose family numbered ten children. The others are Fred, Harry, Byron, Will, Loraine, Clarence and Myrtle, and Edward and Peter, both deceased.

Mr. Schermerhorn pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and in 1901 came to Milwaukee. When a young man of twenty-one he enlisted in the United States Navy and during his four years of service circled the globe, besides studying electrical enginering, so that when he received his honorable discharge in 1905 he was a graduate engineer. In 1906 he entered the employ of Geuder & Paeschke, a Milwaukee firm, continuing with them until 1911, when he joined his brother, Fred Schermerhorn, and Jacob A. Mueller and A. J. Sloan in a partnership relation. They started in business under the name of the Cooperative Electric Company and later the name was changed to the A. C. Electric Company, located at 827 Winnebago street. Prompted by the spirit of patriotism, Mr. Schermerhorn laid aside all business and personal interests and volunteered for service in the World war. In 1918 he was sent to Bordeaux, France, where he was assigned to electrical construction work, and toward the close of that year he returned to the United States, receiving his honorable discharge on the 28th of December. He then resumed business in Milwaukee and was associated with the A. C. Electric Company until his death on the 8th of September, 1926. It was mainly through his well directed efforts that this become one of the foremost organizations of the kind in Milwaukee, handling many of the larger contracts for the installation of electrical apparatus in buildings in various parts of the city. Years of experience and study gained for him expert knowledge and skill and his ability and thoroughness were widely recognized.

In 1906 Mr. Schermerhorn was married in Milwaukee, to Miss Mary Catharine Nimm, who was born near Watertown, Wisconsin, and who survives him, occupying the family home at 870 Forty-sixth street, Milwaukee. Fraternally Mr. Schermerhorn was a Mason, identified with

Independent Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M.; Galilee Commandery, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He was a worthy exemplar of the order, a business man of high standing, a loyal, public-spirited citizen, and at all times he was true to the ties of home and friendship. In every respect his was an exemplary life and the respect that was uniformly accorded him was well deserved.

HON. GEORGE E. PAGE

The life story of Judge George E. Page, of the Milwaukee district court, is the record of a man's consistent devotion to duty in every relation of life, beginning in his early youth, when he became a supporter of his widowed mother. As lawyer and jurist, he has clung to the homely but indispensable virtues inculcated in his youth, and his record has gained for him the greatest measure of public respect. The Judge was born in Milwaukee on the 19th of March, 1873, and is a son of Robert H. and Rebecca (Hughes) Page, natives respectively of England and Wales. They were married in England and soon afterward, in 1860, made their first visit to the United States, remaining a short time in New Jersey and then returning to England. In 1869 they again came to this country, locating in Milwaukee, where they resided during their remaining years, the father dying in October, 1879, at the age of fifty-three years, and the mother September 21, 1907. The father was a steel and iron worker and was a man of sturdy and dependable qualities. He was a republican in politics and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Page were born four sons and four daughters, of whom five survive, namely: Mary A., the widow of Henry Hurley, of Milwaukee; Robert H., of Milwaukee; Clara, the widow of Edward Morris and living in Racine, Wisconsin; Rose A., the wife of Harry E. Sweitzer, of Milwaukee, and George E.

George E. Page received his early education in the public schools of his home city and at twelve years of age he went to work in a rolling mill to assist in the support of the family. He followed that line of work until after his marriage and in 1900, he entered the employ of the Hon. Theobald Otjen, at that time congressman from the southern district of Milwaukee. Through that gentleman's influence he was appointed a doortender of the house of representatives at Washington, at a salary of seventy dollars a month. Because of the opportunities which went with the salary, he accepted it. Soon afterward he entered Columbian University (now George Washington University), from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin January 8, 1904, and at once entered upon the general practice of his profession here. He practiced alone for nine years, being located in the Graham building, on Kinnickinnic avenue, from 1904 to 1912, moving then to an office in the Pabst building. In 1913 he was elected to the bench of the district court, in which position he has served continuously to the present time, earning a high reputation by reason of the learning, ability and fairness with which he has discharged his judicial duties.

On February 17, 1898, Judge Page was united in marriage to Miss Alma L. Volmer, who has always lived in this city and was graduated from the public schools. She is a daughter of Frederick and Albertina (Smith) Volmer, both of whom were representatives of old Milwaukee families of German origin. Judge and Mrs. Page are the parents of two sons. George E., Jr., born December 23, 1898, married Miss Gladys Schumann and they have two sons, Jack and Charles George. Merrill J. married Miss Mabel Ladish and they have a daughter, Jean Audrey. The family home is at 528 East Otjen street.

In his political views Judge Page is a stanch republican and has always maintained a deep interest in public affairs. In 1900 he was elected a justice of the peace. In 1904 he was elected to the state legislature, and two years later he was elected to represent his district in the state senate, to which he was reelected, thus serving three terms in the general assembly, during which period he was assigned to a number of important committees. In 1909 he was elected to represent the third Milwaukee district by a majority of seven thousand votes over his socialist opponent. The Judge is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while in the Masonic order he belongs to Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, Lake Chapter, R. A. M., and Galilee Commandery, K. T. His religious membership is with St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. Personally, the Judge is kindly and unassuming in manner, is a popular member of the circles to which he belongs and is uniformly respected throughout the district which has been honored by his citizenship.

CHARLES KNOERNSCHILD

Charles Knoernschild, who was a resident of Milwaukee's west side during practically his entire life, having been brought to this city by his parents when less than a year old, long figured prominently in business and financial circles here. He was born in Darmstadt, Germany, October 1, 1856, and was thus in his seventy-first year when he lost his life in an automobile accident, together with his son-in-law, Max Schoetz, Jr., on the 8th of June, 1927. Mr. Knoernschild truly merited the proud American title of a self-made man, for without influence and without capital he rose to an enviable position in Milwaukee's industrial and commercial life. He became the secretary and treasurer of the Gem Hammock & Fly Net Company, one of the largest concerns in its line anywhere in the world, was also president of the National Rug & Hammock Mills of Milwaukee and was the able executive head of the Vliet Street State Bank. He ever manifested an enthusiastic and helpful interest in all projects for a bigger and better Milwaukee and became widely known as a leading and valued citizen. He was honored by Pope Pius XI for his activities in Catholic charities as head of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

In 1880 Mr. Knoernschild was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth

Schilking, of Michigan, who was brought to Milwaukee when a little girl of three years. She passed away September 26, 1927. The worthy couple are survived by three sons and three daughters, as follows: William C., who was vice president of the National Rug & Hammock Mills of Milwaukee; Katherine, now Mrs. Robert J. Schaefer; Mollie, widow of Max Schoetz, Jr.; Paul, who was also identified with his father's business; Sister Mary Virginita of the Sisterhood of the Blessed Virgin Mary; and Hugo J., also associated with his father's business.

Mr. Knoernschild was a fourth degree Knight of Columbus and was a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. His greatest work was with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, of which he was president at the time of his death.

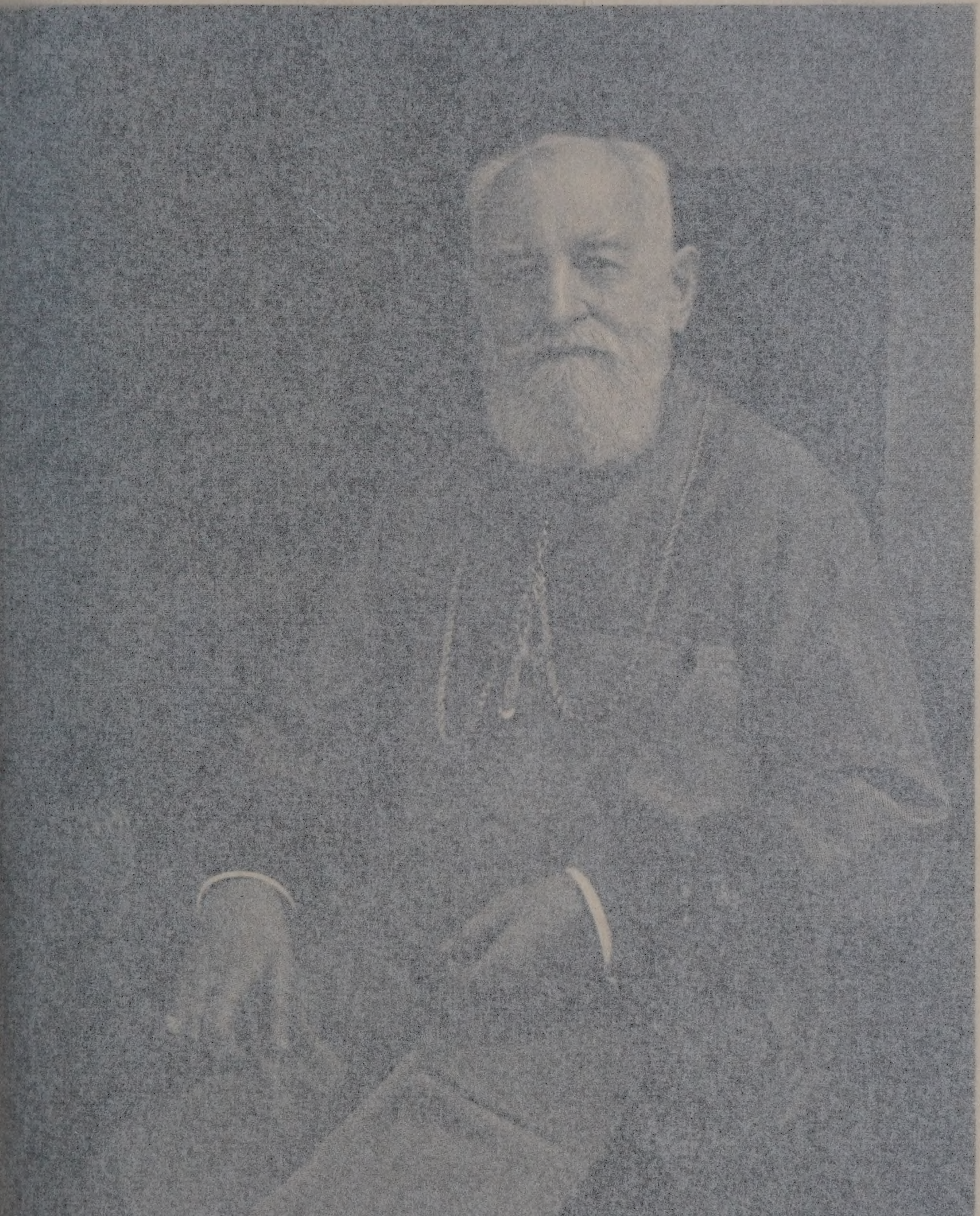
MOST REV. SEBASTIAN G. MESSMER, D. D. AND D. C. L.

The estimates and measurements which men fix upon a given human life, its value as a factor in inspiring the nobler impulses, in prompting higher aims and in radiating the spirit of beneficent service, are usually deferred until such life has spent its earthly existence. Tribute is too frequently reserved until the grave has made its claims, when we begin retrospectively to weigh and record accomplishments and achievements. It may be a far more graceful task to inveigh the living present in aid of recognizing the charm, the services and the accomplishments of the worthy and great who may still be among us. Shall any one charge flattery when the living appraise the living justly? Or can any one deny the virtue of rendering tribute presently or retrospectively where tribute is due? In discerning true nobility in others do we not exalt ourselves?

"Archbishop Messmer is still among us," writes William George Bruce. "It has been my privilege, as an humble layman, to study his character and observe his great services at close range. Let us analyze his worth as an ecclesiastical leader, as a man and a citizen. He has reached the pinnacle of a remarkable life—remarkable in service, in character, in accomplishment. He is still intensely active, giving each day of himself all that his generous heart and wonderful talents are capable of. In fact, never during his whole career was he able to do more work within the compass of a single day than he is now doing. He pursues his task with tireless energy from early morn until late hours of the night."

With the growth of the archdiocese his duties increased in volume and in importance. Complicated and involved situations arose hourly. The demands upon his time and attention were incessant and pressing. Some of his problems were trying and vexatious. He approached every task, every problem, every duty, cheerfully, conscientiously and bravely, and was equally courteous to the humblest and the highest.

What Archbishop Henni accomplished in constructing a firm foundation, Archbishop Messmer achieved in strengthening and beautifying the superstructure. A worthly successor to the great pioneers and builders who had preceded him, he extended, amplified and embellished the struc-



+ S. G. Messmer Abp.

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What Archbishop Henni accomplished in constructing a firm foundation, Archbishop Messmer achieved in strengthening and beautifying the superstructure. A worthly successor to the great pioneers and builders who had preceded him, he extended, amplified and embellished the struc-

+ S. G. Messmer Abp.

ture which they had so wisely planned and reared. Under his inspiring leadership it assumed greater dignity and grace in outline and proportion. He approached his task from the viewpoint of a scholarly executive and a spiritual leader rather than from the angle of a plant manager or a financial director. A great love for his fellowmen tempered and guided all his acts and conclusions. The charitable, the sympathetic, and the Christian spirit predominated his thoughts, his deliberations and his decisions. It would have been as difficult for him to deal harshly with any one as it would have been impossible for him to deal unjustly. No man could follow the precepts of Christ more faithfully and exemplify His teachings more effectively.

Sebastian Gebhard Messmer was born August 29, 1847, at Goldach, a picturesque village situated on the banks of Lake Constance, in the canton of St. Gall, Switzerland. Goldach is located at a distance of an hour's ride from St. Gall, the capital of the canton of the same name. It is said of his father that he was a God-fearing man and a strict disciplinarian. His mother, Rosa (Baumgartner) Messmer, was a pious woman, who reared her children along the pious path. The parental home, which overlooks the lake, is known under the name of "Zum Rietli." Sebastian was the eldest of five children and at an early age manifested a partiality for his church and became an altar boy. In his playful moments he was inclined to assume the part of a priest and instruct his associates in serving mass and to follow him in prayer. Temperamentally he was bright and active and even as a boy he revealed elements of leadership and that determination which served him so well in later life.

By an odd coincidence young Sebastian served mass in the year 1862 for Bishop Henni, whom he was destined in after years to succeed as Archbishop of the archdiocese of Milwaukee. This occurred at the preparatory seminary of St. George at St. Gall, where Messmer made his classical studies, and where Archbishop Henni was an occasional visitor. In the year 1866 he began the study of philosophy and theology at the University of Innsbruck, where he enjoyed the privilege of coming under the charge of the great theologians of his time. About this time he formulated the ambition to participate in missionary labors in foreign lands.

The decision to come to America had its inception with a visit by the venerable Bishop Bailey, of Newark, New Jersey, who had come in the year 1869 to Innsbruck to secure workers for the missions of the New World. On the completion of his studies Messmer was ordained July 23, 1871, and a week later read his first mass at the parish church of his native village, Goldach. On this occasion Rev. Dr. Otto Zardetti, who had been a schoolmate of Rev. Father Messmer, and who later became the Bishop of St. Cloud, Minnesota, preached the sermon.

Father Messmer arrived in this country in September, 1871, and was immediately appointed professor of theology at Seton Hall College, South Orange, New Jersey. In 1884 he was called to Baltimore to assist in the preparatory labors for the Baltimore council and was actively engaged as one of the secretaries of the council. The services he rendered here were rewarded by a degree of Doctor of Canon Law, conferred upon him by The Holy See in 1886. The pastorate at Newark, which he had filled in conjunction with his professorship at Seton Hall College, was relinquished by him again during the year. He found it impossible to do justice simultaneously to both his college and the parish work. He held his position at Seton Hall College for a period of eighteen years, when in 1889 he was called to the Catholic University of America at Washington to accept the professorship of canon law. Before entering upon his new duties he went to Rome, where he exemplified his studies in canon law under the illustrious Dr. Giustini of the Collegio Appolinare. His work at the Catholic University proved most congenial to his taste and temperament. The study assigned to his care proved fascinating and he rejoiced in the thought that he had reached the great goal of his life. Here he would remain.

But destiny decreed otherwise. On December 14, 1891, Father Messmer was appointed Bishop of Green Bay, as the successor of Bishop Katzer, who had been chosen Archbishop of Milwaukee. This distinction came to him in the form of a shock rather than a pleasure. He begged Rome to relieve him of the new task, but the decision was final. Consequently he was consecrated Bishop of Green Bay in St. Peter's Church, Newark, on March 27, 1892. Here by a delightful coincidence the consecration was performed by his schoolmate and lifelong friend, Bishop Zardetti, of St. Cloud, Minnesota, the same friend that had preached the sermon when at the village church in Switzerland the young priest, now the newly consecrated bishop, had read his first mass. On April 4, 1892, he left for Green Bay, where he was accorded a cordial welcome on the part of clergy and laity. He assumed his new task with enthusiasm and energy. A writer who knew something of his work said: "Everywhere in the diocese religious life was quickened, the influence of the church strengthened and the spirit of cordial harmony intensified."

Bishop Messmer remained in the diocese of Green Bay for eleven years, when, on December 10, 1903, he was called to succeed the late Archbishop Katzer. Two months later he came to Milwaukee to take up the responsible duties of the archdiocese. The reception accorded him here was most cordial. In his address of welcome the late Monsignor Keogh among other things said: "The clergy and laity have approved with glad acclaim your appointment as their archbishop—the approval is sincere and unanimous, irrespective of race, language or previous preference. Your scholarly attainments, your untiring zeal for religion, your intrepid leadership in every movement for the betterment of the people, your prudent and fatherly rule in the diocese of Green Bay, have merited and received the approval of our holy father, who has pleased to promote you to a wider field of usefulness, where you will be able to do even greater good for God and His church." The Archbishop, in extending his thanks, said, "It is a great comfort and consolation when the new shepherd is received by his flock with such a loyal welcome. I know that I am unworthy of the place to which I have been appointed, but there is one consolation. I have not sought the place. I have only obeyed the supreme shepherd of the flock of Christ, and as I have obeyed him I have the right to expect the same obedience of you. This work must be carried on in the spirit of Christian devotion and in loyal faith."

During the first year of Archbishop Messmer's administration important changes were made in the province of Milwaukee. The diocese of Superior was created. This reduced the archdiocese of Milwaukee by one thousand seven hundred and fifty-five square miles, which area was added to the diocese of La Crosse and Green Bay. At the time of the separation the archdiocese of Milwaukee had two hundred and eighty-six secular priests, fifty-five priests of religious orders, two hundred and sixty-one churches and one hundred and thirty-five parochial schools. Today the archdiocese of Milwaukee numbers three hundred and twenty-three churches, one hundred and eighty-seven parochial schools, three hundred and ninety-five diocesan priests and one hundred and thirty-eight priests of religious orders.

During his administration in the year 1920 Archbishop Messmer inaugurated a movement in behalf of the educational and charitable institutions of the diocese. It meant that the transition period from a pioneer to a reconstruction basis had arrived. St. Francis Seminary, which had been conceived and constructed in an early day, must, in its physical appointments, be brought more nearly up to modern standards of efficiency. The charitable institutions, which had grown in point of service beyond their own capacity, required more adequate financing. Many of them were overcrowded and burdened with indebtedness. His Grace, Archbishop Messmer, approached this huge enterprise with courage and persistency. He realized the wisdom of strengthening the several institutions by lifting them from their restricted condition to one of greater service and extended efficiency. This memorable project will live as one of the crowning achievements of his administration.

Those who have been fortunate enough to come into personal touch with Archbishop Messmer have been impressed with his charm of manner and his genial disposition. If he listened with serious concern and shared in the discussion by submitting his suggestions, his counsel or his decision, there were also moments when he responded to the lighter vein that was introduced. A humorous turn in a conversation, a witty remark or a unique incident always brightened his countenance with a smile or drew forth a happy peal of laughter. His personality constantly radiated kindliness or friendship for those about him. At the same time among the latter there remained always the consciousness that he was actuated by a great ideal, a large purpose and a sacred mission.

No man could be more vigorous than he was in the application of time and the regulation of personal habits. The physical and mental man was constantly taxed to the utmost. The working hours were fixed at a maximum and the periods of rest and recreation were held at a minimum. He was an early riser and carried his duties into the late hours of the night. He read until sleep asserted its demands. His food was simple and sparingly taken.

What an exalting lesson is afforded in this noble life! After having passed the eightieth milestone in age he continued to work with the enthusiasm and vigor of youth and the experience and wisdom of maturity. What an example to the layman who prematurely seeks his ease and comfort! At his age most men deem their earthly labors completed and seek quiet and seclusion. He continued to apply all his strength and energy to the calling to which his life had been dedicated.

In a brief sketch on the life and labors of Archbishop Messmer written by Chancellor Traudt and published in the Salesianum for April, 1917, he closes with the following paragraph: "We have every reason to be proud of the men, providential men, who ruled the archdiocese of Milwaukee since its establishment, the saintly Archbishop Henni, the scholarly Archbishop Heiss, the learned Archbishop Katzer, and of our present beloved, pious, learned, and scholarly Archbishop. We pray God that Archbishop Messmer may be spared to us for many years."

The splendid task of writing a complete and exhaustive biography of the noble warrior in the cause of Christ will some day fall to the lot of some one worthy of the same. It will require the intimate touch of the priestly hand rather than of the layman, and will be assigned to one capable of valuing the beneficent influences which have radiated for a half century from a great mind and generous heart.

Archbishop Messmer died at Goldach, Switzerland, August 4, 1930, where he had gone to visit his native home, at the age of eighty-three, and in point of years, the oldest archbishop in the United States. Buried at Goldach, August 7, 1930. In Milwaukee, August 13, 1930, was celebrated a pontifical requiem mass for the late Archbishop. The Rt. Rev. Francis Beckman, archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, was celebrant, and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Bernard G. Traudt acted as presbyter assistant. The deacons of honor were Rev. P. B. Knox and Rev. S. Bernard. The sermon was preached by the Rt. Rev. Joseph Chartrand, Bishop of Indianapolis, Indiana, attended by the clergy of the diocese as well as from many other states.

ALVIN JOSEPH LOEPFE

Alvin Joseph Loepfe, deceased, was for many years proprietor of the City Hall Pharmacy at the corner of East Water and Biddle streets in Milwaukee. He was born in Switzerland in 1870, his parents being John and Catherine (Egger) Loepfe, the former a cabinetmaker of rare old pieces in St. Gall, Switzerland. The family emigrated to the United States and settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and here John Loepfe passed away February 20, 1895, while his wife survived him until June 20, 1922, being eighty-three years of age at the time of her death. They were buried in Pilgrims Rest Cemetery of Milwaukee.

Alvin J. Loepfe was yet a very young man when he crossed the Atlantic to the new world and took up his abode in Milwaukee. Here he learned the drug business under Henry Charles Schranck, Sr., a pioneer pharmacist of the city, now deceased, whose career is reviewed in another part of this work. Eventually Mr. Loepfe embarked in the drug trade on his own account at the corner of East Water and Biddle streets, where, as above stated, he successfully conducted the City Hall Pharmacy for many years. He was an invalid for several years prior to his death, July 31, 1912, and during his illness Mr. Loepfe managed the pharmacy. Mr. Loepfe was a member of the Woodmen lodge but had comparatively few interests outside of his growing business and his home and family. He died when but forty-two years of age.

On the 9th of August, 1894, at Des Moines, Iowa, Mr. Loepfe was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Wohlgemuth, who was born in that city, January 12, 1873, and received a parochial school education. Her parents were Richard and Caroline (Planz) Wohlgemuth, the former an early settler of the Hawkeye state. Mr. and Mrs. Loepfe became the parents of two sons, George Richard and Alvin John. George R., born in Milwaukee, October 27, 1895, was educated at Marquette Academy and also pursued a course in pharmacy at Marquette University. He is now successfully engaged in business as proprietor of the drug store located at the corner of Capitol drive and Morris boulevard. He married Margaret Kurz, of Milwaukee, daughter of Peter Kurz, and they have two children: Richard Peter, who was born on New Year's day of 1921 and is a student at the Shorewood School; and Mary Elizabeth, born August 9, 1928. Alvin John Loepfe was born in Milwaukee, March 31, 1897, received the same educational advantages as his brother and is also identified with the drug business. He married Loretta Hansmann, of Des Moines, Iowa, daughter of Frank Hansmann, an old schoolmate of his mother. The young couple have a son, John Francis, born in Milwaukee, September 17, 1926. At the time of the World war Alvin John Loepfe enlisted for service from Milwaukee, being connected with Base Hospital No. 22 medical department, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for two years.

Mrs. Loepfe and H. C. Schranck, Sr., were married on the 22d of September, 1915. A sketch of Mr. Schranck is given on other pages of this publication. Mr. Schranck long enjoyed high standing as one of Milwaukee's leading citizens; a memorial gold plate has been affixed to his photograph in Room A at the Auditorium. Mrs. Elizabeth Schranck, is a member of the Service Star Legion and the International League of Peace and Freedom and is a communicant of St. Robert's Church. The circle of her friends in Milwaukee is a wide one.

RICHARD PHILLIPSON

Among the successful and prominent business men of Milwaukee must be numbered Richard Phillipson, one of the owners of the Boston store, a leading commercial establishment of this city. He was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 20th of March, 1870, and is a son of Martin and Ida Phillipson, the former of German nativity and the latter of Danish birth. He received his education in the grade schools of Germany and came to this country in 1886, at the age of sixteen years. He was first employed as a stock boy in a department store in Newark, New Jersey. In 1887 he came to Milwaukee and went to work as a clerk in Schuster's store, and has been engaged in that line of business to the present time, being now the secretary and part owner of the Boston store, with which he became identified in 1902. He has been more than ordinarily successful in his individual affairs, and is also a director of the State Bank of Milwaukee, a director of the Mutual Investors Company, and a director and vice president of the Equitable Building and Loan Association.

On June 8, 1913, in San Antonio, Texas, Mr. Phillipson was united in marriage to Miss Georgia Carruthers, who was born in the Lone Star state, and whose father and mother were natives respectively of Scotland and the United States. Mr. Carruthers served three and a half years in the Union Army during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Phillipson are the parents of two children, Georgia C., born October 20, 1914, and Richard Eugene, November 1, 1922, both born in Milwaukee.

In his political views Mr. Phillipson is a republican and his religious faith is that of the Church of Christ, Scientist. He is a Mason, has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite and is a member of Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., also the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Elks Club, the City Club and the Tripoli Country Club. Connected with the commercial interests of this city for more than forty years, he has risen steadily in public regard and has long been numbered among Milwaukee's most influential and sagacious business men.

MOST REV. SAMUEL ALPHONSUS STRITCH, D. D.

Among the distinguished prelates of the Catholic Church in this country is numbered the Most Rev. Samuel Alphonsus Stritch, archbishop of Milwaukee, who came to this city from Toledo. Born in Nashville, Tennessee, August 17, 1887, of faithful Catholic parents, he acquired his early education in St. Mary's parochial school of that city. At sixteen he had completed his preparatory studies in St. Gregory's College at Cincinnati and was on his way to Rome for his seminary training in the American College. This institution he attended for two years, completing a course in philosophy and winning the Doctor's degree. Then followed four years of theology under teachers whose names are outstanding in the history of Catholic thought. He completed this course with high honors in 1910 and was acclaimed a Doctor of Divinity. A special dispensation from the Holy Father was required for his ordination, as he was only twenty-two, considerably under the required canonical age. This was granted and on May 21, 1910, in the Church of St. John, Lateran, at Rome, he was ordained a priest by Cardinal Respighi. Returning to his native diocese, he assisted in Assumption Church, Nashville, and St. Patrick's, Memphis. After six years of parochial work he was named as secretary to Bishop Byrne, and in 1917 succeeded to the office of chancellor in the Nashville diocese. In 1921 he was made a domestic prelate to His Holiness Pope Benedict XV, and the same year saw his elevation

+ Samuel A. Stritch
Archbishop of Milwaukee

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+ Samuel A. Stritch
Archbishop of Milwaukee.

to the Episcopacy. Only thirty-four years of age when named as the successor of Bishop Schrembs in the see of Toledo, Monsignor Stritch was the youngest bishop in the United States. The ceremony of his consecration took place in St. Francis de Sales' Cathedral, November 30, 1921, with the last Archbishop Moeller of Cincinnati the consecrating prelate. His work in Toledo is best described by a contemporary writer, who said:

"The new Bishop set about acquainting himself with every phase of the spiritual life of the diocese. Bishop Schrembs had by his intense zeal and energy laid a good foundation of diocesan organization. Yet the diocese was young and much remained to be completed. Sharing the conviction of America's first bishop that Catholic education must be the primary work of the church in this country, he immediately set about raising the standards of our elementary schools, enlarging the resources of the diocesan school office, and insisting upon teacher training for all the Sisters and lay teachers in the diocese. The past summer witnessed the culmination of this latter work when more than six hundred were registered for the college courses in our summer school. The number and the quality of Catholic high schools in the diocese is largely due to his firm insistence upon the responsibility of pastors and parents in the matter of high school training of the highest standard for our young people. The new Central high school at Toledo is a monument to his educational ideals and as much a monument to his fine artistic sense.

"As chancellor of the Nashville diocese, Monsignor Stritch was in charge of the school office and was also director of charities. In this latter capacity he developed a deep intelligent concern for the orphan and other dependents. His experience and his intense zeal in all charitable works was largely responsible for the organization in 1924 of The Toledo Catholic Charities, a corporation uniting in one program all the charitable institutions of the diocese.

"He established the diocesan missions office in 1924 and has given steady encouragement for the success of its important work. Only the Sisters can fully appreciate the contributions which the Archbishop-elect has rendered them in their spiritual endeavors and also in the work of organizing their communities and providing for their material needs.

"The tranquillity of the diocese today is the best evidence of the piety, wisdom and executive ability of His Grace during these nine years. It is striking to review the number of churches which have been built, the schools and other necessities which have been provided. Climaxing these material provisions is the Cathedral of The Most Holy Rosary, which is nearing completion.

"Aside from his general culture, his piercing mind with sane judgment and never failing memory, aside from his executive ability, a Bishop is leaving us whose character has the simplicity which the Master required of His Twelve. He has been all things to all men. Though shunning publicity, he has become intensely popular with all who have come in contact with him. A layman recently expressed his admiration for the Archbishop-elect by referring to him as 'the commonest man I ever met.' He has done much toward breaking down little prejudices in the diocese by a democracy which is impatient of any distinction upon national lines. Irish by descent, his first teachers and spiritual guides were Germans, and his young manhood spent in Italy not only gave him the language of that country but a very sympathetic understanding of the race. He could converse with the French and though not knowing the language of his Polish, Hungarian and Slovak people, no children could appeal more to the Bishop on his confirmation tours than theirs. Perhaps his priests best understood his fatherly interest in the people of their flocks. They, too, best understood his justice, his patience and his mercy. Kindness, the greatest of the virtues, has so dominated the administration which is just drawing to a close, that those whom his sacred office forced to correct are numbered among his most devoted subjects. Above all, His Grace has been constant in prayer for us, he has taught us, he has labored for the salvation of his children.

" 'Say a prayer for me,' has been the most frequent word of His Grace in taking leave of his priests, his religious, his children. The diocese shall continue answering that request, even though he is leaving to guide elsewhere a flock of Christ."

Archbishop Stritch was appointed to the Archiepiscopal See of Milwaukee on August 26th, 1930. The solemn ceremony of his installation took place at St. John's Cathedral on Wednesday, November 19th, Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago being the officiating prelate, attended by many notables, and hundreds of priests.

GREETING OF ARCHBISHOP STRITCH TO THE CITIZENS OF MILWAUKEE ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM TOLEDO

"I am delighted with the opportunity extended to me to labor among the people of Milwaukee in the interest of the noblest things of life. It will be my endeavor to devote and consecrate myself to the interests of the whole people, and I hope Milwaukee will find me a useful citizen, interested in civic matters, and devoted to the true prosperity of the community.

"In the face of the great problems of the day, we need the cooperative effort of all good citizens to preserve intact American liberties and American institutions.

"I have labored in Toledo for the last nine years, and my affections have been deeply rooted in the life of the city. The touching farewell and the pledges of friendship extended to me on my departure are sacred tokens of my nine happy years.

"Old friends are not easily forgotten. While my future ministry shall be centered in Milwaukee, Toledo will always have a place in my heart and in my affection."

The Archbishop in his new coat of arms selected the lion as the heraldic emblem of the Archbishop's family and the book as the heraldic symbol of Samuel, the prophet. This was designed just before Archbishop Stritch was consecrated Bishop of Toledo. The shield becomes a heraldic expression of His Grace's name, since the family had no coat of arms. The lion was the choice recommended by the designer, expressive of the original Norman family and used with variations of color and posture. Surmounting the shield in the center is the double armed cross which is the proper mark of archiepiscopal dignity, while at the left is the miter and at the right the crozier. Above is placed the heraldic hat of the Archbishop with ten tassels at each side set in four rows. Below the shield on the ribbon heraldically termed the "escroll" is the motto, "Deus Meus Adjutormeus," "My God, my Helper."

While he occupies a position of great power and influence, Monsignor Stritch sets a notable example of humility and gentleness of character. For his works he is honored, but in the simple consciousness of duty well performed he finds his all-sufficing reward.

HERMAN KNOX CURTIS

Herman K. Curtis, of 120 East Wisconsin avenue, one of Milwaukee's able and successful lawyers, who stands high in the ranks of his profession, was born in Whitewater, Wisconsin, on the 13th of March, 1866, a son of Mark and Emmeline (Folts) Curtis. He is the scion of old pioneer stock, his maternal ancestors having come west as early as 1834. The Curtis family had long been established in Vermont, the first United States census of 1791 listing three Curtises in Tunbridge, while other records show that the progenitor of the family in this country came over in 1621 on the Speedwell, and was among the earliest settlers of Massachusetts. Mark Curtis was born in Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont, in 1830, and was about ten years of age when his father, Azro Burton Curtis, removed with the family to Curtis Mills in Jefferson county, Wisconsin. Mark Curtis was a strong abolitionist and a republican in his political views and was a supporter of John C. Fremont for the presidency. He was a representative of the New York and Chicago daily papers, reporting the proceedings of the annual sessions of the state legislature. He was an excellent writer and possessed a fine memory. He was a member of the state legislature when W. D. Hoard was Governor and at the Governor's request introduced the bill providing for the appointment of a state dairy and food commissioner, which was passed in 1888. Mr. Curtis died March 31, 1903, having been active almost to the time of his death. His wife passed away December 23, 1923. They were the parents of seven children: Inez, who was born at Brodhead, where her father was in business at the time and became the wife of L. L. Clarke, of Whitewater; Frank C., who was born in Hebron and now lives in Marengo, Illinois; one who died in infancy; Herman Knox; William Whitney, who died at Hebron, leaving two sons and a daughter; Nellie, who died in 1908; and Mabel, who was a school teacher and took care of her mother until the latter's death, and now resides at Hebron. Mr. Curtis was a man of liberal education, acquired through much reading and keen observation, and was a most excellent parliamentarian. To a marked degree he enjoyed the confidence of the people and was placed in charge of many estates and acted as executor under many wills.

The maternal ancestry of Herman K. Curtis was of Dutch origin. Jonas Folts was born in Herkimer county, New York, in which state several generations of the family had lived. He received a college education, and then went to Chicago, where he secured a position with the firm of Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett, at that time and for many years one of the leading business concerns of that city. In 1834 he came to Milwaukee and a year later returned to New York, where he was married to Miss Sallie Bartlett, a niece of the Bartlett for whom he had worked in Chicago. He brought his bride to Wisconsin on her wedding trip. He had two deeds to land in Milwaukee, each signed by Solomon Juneau and by Josette Juneau, his wife, the latter signing by X, her mark. One of these properties was utilized for a residence, the other for business purposes. The latter included the present site of the Pabst or Trust Company building. Mr. Folts was commissioned by eastern parties to purchase property for them, as a boom in real estate was on at that time. He left four hundred acres of well improved and productive land, which is still in possession of the family. He lived to the age of sixty-eight years, dying in 1876, and his wife passed away in 1890, at the age of eighty-six years. They became the parents of four children, the first of whom was Emmeline. Martha, who is the widow of Ambrose Warner and resides in Whitewater, has written her reminiscences, which have been published in the local newspapers, and is now about ninety years of age. Henrietta, married Gus Wooster, who died at the age of thirty years, and later became the wife of a Mr. McIntyre, of Janesville, who also died, after which she went to Phoenix, Arizona, where she died at the age of seventy-four years. Amarette married Charles E. King at Whitewater, and died there at the age of forty years. Emmeline Folts, was born at Summit, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, October 8, 1838, and was said to have been the first white child born in that county. Her parents had sold their property in Milwaukee about 1837 and had gone to that locality and bought a farm. Their nearest neighbor was Doctor Storey. They lived there two years and in 1839 or 1840 went to Hebron, or Barkwoods, Jefferson county, and bought large tracts of timber land. Her father became prominent there, serving as county treasurer of Jefferson county, and as a member of the state legislature, and when he died he was a wealthy man. In 1854 Emmeline Folts became the wife of Mark Curtis, prior to which time she had taught school. Life for them in those early years was extremely primitive, as it was in most pioneer homes of that day. Herman K. Curtis remembers his mother's old spinning wheel, and that her father was accustomed to make the shoes worn by members of the family, and also the furniture used in the home.

Herman K. Curtis received his early education in the district schools of his home neighborhood and in the State Normal School at Whitewater. When nineteen years of age he took the competitive examination for the United States Military Academy at West Point and was appointed by Congressman John Winans, of Janesville, but after one year's attendance was compelled to resign because of eye trouble. He then engaged in teaching as principal of the East Side school at Whitewater. In 1889 he entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin and completed his course, after which he was admitted to the bar. For two years he held a position in the state pension division, and in 1892 entered upon the private practice of his profession, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time.

On October 24, 1889, Mr. Curtis was united in marriage to Miss Alice E. Redford, who was born in Waukesha county, this state. She is a member of the Milwaukee Women's Club and is prominent and active in the social and civic affairs of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis are the parents of two daughters, Vera is the wife of Ralph E. Moody, who holds an executive position with the Milwaukee Electric Company, and they have two children, Frank and Alice. Lucile E., graduated from the East Side high school and from Columbia University, and was connected with the Conde-Nash Company, of this city, while later she was made vice president of Hirst, Inc., of New York city. Her death occurred in 1927.

Mr. Curtis is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, as well as of various local civic and social organizations, and is extremely popular among his associates and friends, who esteem him for his genuine worth as a lawyer and citizen.

GEORGE J. GRAEBNER

George J. Graebner, who is ably filling the office of court commissioner of Milwaukee county, is a native son of this city, his birth having occurred here on the 14th of October, 1887. His parents are W. H. and Thekla (Sulzer) Graebner, who are referred to on other pages of this work. George J. Graebner attended the parochial and public schools of Milwaukee and graduated from the South Division high school. He then entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1909, and was soon afterward admitted to the bar. In the same year he opened a law office in the Brumder building, where he remained until 1912, when he formed a law partnership with J. L. O'Connor, former attorney-general under Governor Peck. This association was continued until 1915, when it was dissolved and Mr. Graebner practiced alone, having his office in the First Wisconsin National Bank building. In 1928 he came to his present location, 746-750 Empire building. He is an able lawyer and reliable counselor and has built up a large and important practice in the courts of this county.

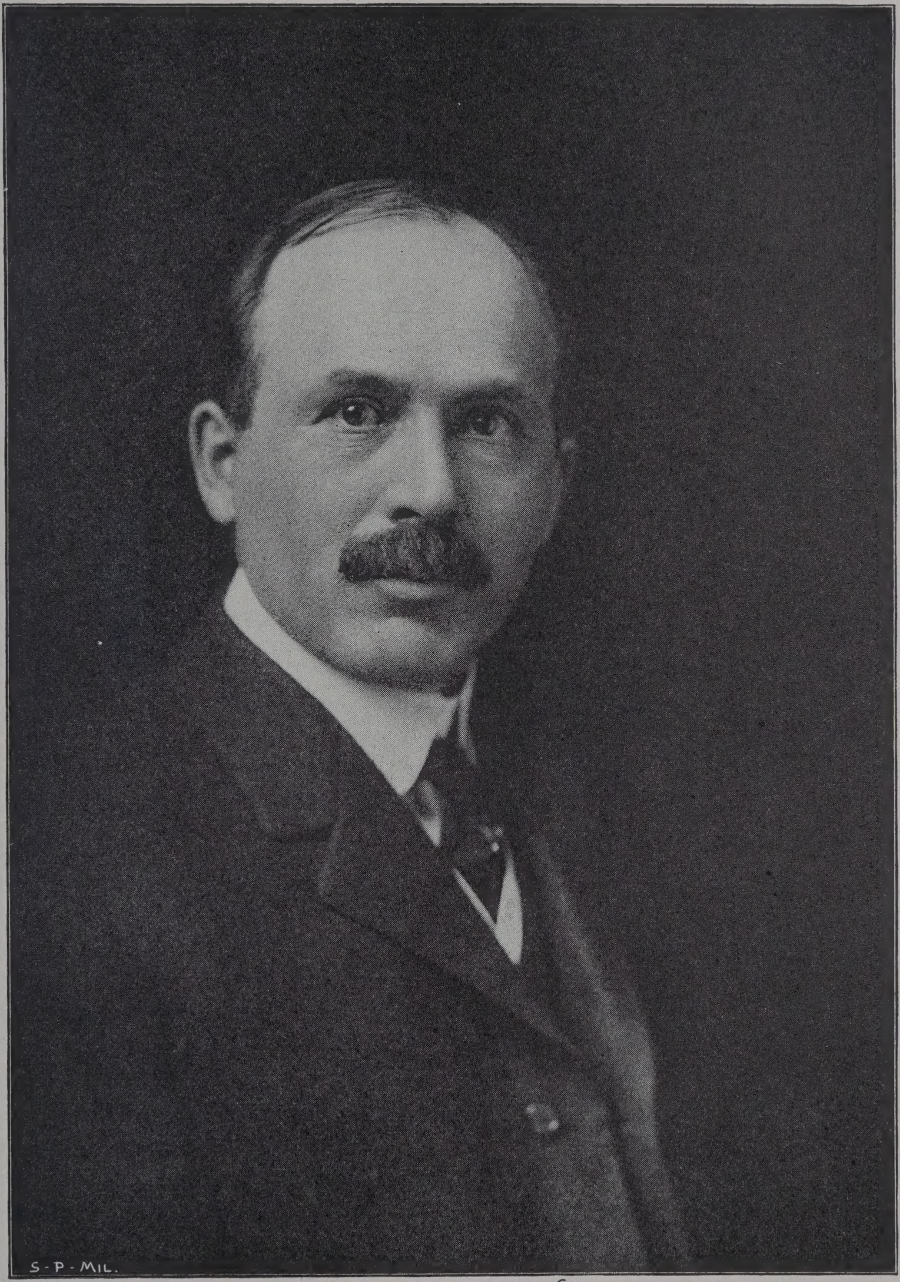
On August 27, 1917, in Milwaukee, Mr. Graebner was united in marriage to Miss Martha Charlotte Stuart, a daughter of James T. and Alma (Van Norman) Stuart, of Milwaukee. The father died in 1913 and is buried in Montgomery, Alabama, and the mother is still living in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Graebner are the parents of two children: Mary Stuart, born February 4, 1920; and William Herbert, born June 17, 1921. Both are students at the State Teachers College in Milwaukee.

In July, 1917, Mr. Graebner was commissioned by Governor Philipp as judge advocate of the Wisconsin National Guard, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He waited for a call from his government until May, 1918, when he enlisted in the infantry officers training school at Camp Dodge, Iowa. There he received a lieutenant's commission and remained at that camp until after the armistice was signed, when he returned to Milwaukee and resumed his practice. He has been serving as court commissioner of Milwaukee county, having been appointed to that position by the judges of the various branches of the circuit court of this county. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

HON. FRANCIS EDWARD McGOVERN

Francis Edward McGovern, who served Wisconsin as governor for the two terms covering the years from 1911 until 1915, is a prominent representative of the legal profession in Milwaukee as senior member of the law firm of McGovern, Curtis & Devos. He was born in the vicinity of Elkhart, Sheboygan county, this state, January 21, 1866, his parents being Lawrence and Ellen (Wren) McGovern, both natives of Ireland. The father, born in County Mayo, came to America in 1846, and early was married to Ellen Wren, who was also an Irish immigrant, from Tralee, near the Lakes of Killarney. Together they built their home in what was then the unbroken wilderness of Sheboygan county. Enduring the usual hardships of pioneers, they wrested a farm from the wilderness during the years which followed and reared a family of eight children, of whom Francis Edward was the seventh. Lawrence McGovern prospered moderately. Out of the meager earnings of the farm he achieved a settled purpose of according his sons the education which had been denied to him. Even more steadfast in this purpose was his wife, who was willing to make any sacrifice to secure proper schooling for her sons. The children attended the district school in the winter, all of them working on the farm during the summer months and four of them becoming college or university graduates.

The following interesting review of the career of Francis E. McGovern was prepared and published by Alonzo Cudworth Post of the American Legion: "Few posts, if any, in the country have the honor to include the name of a former governor on its membership roll. Born in a pioneer log house near the present village of Elkhart, Wisconsin, the former governor of Wisconsin, Francis E. McGovern, was reared on a farm. At seventeen, he began teaching a country school and so spent the next three winters. He then entered the University of Wisconsin. On graduation, in 1890, he became principal of the high school at Brodhead, Wisconsin. He served three years in this position and then became principal of the Appleton high school for four years and superintendent of the district grade schools. In 1901 he was appointed assistant district attorney of Milwaukee, an office which he occupied for four consecutive years, entering at once upon a vigorous prosecution of vice and corruption of all kinds. During his second



HON. FRANCIS E. McGOVERN

term he secured the passage of a law vesting the right of appointing grand jury panels in the courts, rather than in the administrative department of the city, as had previously been the practice, thus perfecting a valuable weapon for the battle against corruption and unlawful privilege. In 1904 Mr. McGovern was elected to the office of district attorney, under a pledge to wipe out bribery 'without fear or favor.' He started out to accomplish this worthy purpose with characteristic energy and zeal, and, with the assistance of two consecutive grand juries, obtained a greater number of indictments for bribery than had ever previously been recorded in any state in the entireh istory of American legal procedure. At the close of his first term, a vigorous attempt was made to defeat his candidacy for reelection. Although defeated in the primaries by the persistent efforts of his enemies, he was nominated as an independent candidate and was triumphantly elected.

"The statewide reputation resulting from his consistent and impartial prosecution of evil-doers in his home city resulted in 1908 in his candidacy for the United States senate. He made a vigorous campaign for the office on a platform outlining clearly his ideas on constructive legislation, and, although defeated, so far increased his reputation that his nomination for the governorship two years later was easily accomplished. In 1910 he was elected governor of Wisconsin and was reelected in 1912. Prominent among the laws enacted and policies established during his administration were the following: the first workman's compensation act put in effect in America; the first industrial commission established anywhere; legislation limiting the working hours of women; improved and comprehensive child labor laws; a minimum wage for women; a mother's pension law; a board of industrial education established with provision for industrial and vocational training, in which field Milwaukee now leads the cities of America; the public school system remodeled so as to make the county the unit of educational administration; rural credit associations founded; land mortgage banks established; loaning of state trust funds authorized for farm improvement; cooperative associations legalized and encouraged; a binder twine plant established at the state prison at Waupun; a correct weights and measures act passed; the good roads movement started in Wisconsin, with state aid and supervision, which has since given the people of the Badger state the finest public highways in the northwest; jail reform, authorizing profitable employment of county prisoners for the benefit of their families; employment of state prisoners in road building, farming and other outdoor work; state aid extended for the first time to crippled and deformed children in Wisconsin; county tubercular sanatoria authorized and given state aid; the first corrupt practices act passed and enforced in America; a presidential primary authorized; enactment of the first successful state income tax law ever put in effect in this country; the state board of public affairs created; direct election of United States senators ratified.

"The state health department was remodeled during this time, taking over the authority of the scattered local health officers, and the common school system was recast along lines of greater efficiency and stronger organization. During his two terms as governor, he paid special attention to the improvement and strengthening of the Wisconsin National Guard until it became one of the finest in the country. Throughout the entire four years of his administration extensive public improvements were made. The major portion of Wisconsin's magnificent new state capitol, the finest in the country, was built and paid for without a penny of additional general property tax and without a breath of suspicion of graft or dishonesty; and at the same time many new and splendid buildings were erected at the University of Wisconsin, the Normal Schools and various penal and charitable institutions of the state.

"During the World war, Mr. McGovern was commissioned in the rank of major and appointed judge advocate of the Eighteenth Division of the Regular Army. Later he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. His service in the army was characterized by the zeal and ability with which he labored to make military discipline more humane and democratic. He especially championed the cause of enlisted men who were hailed before general courts martial and subjected to sentences entirely out of proportion to the gravity of their offenses. In the Eighteenth Division, as a result of his efforts, reviews and recommendations, punishment was almost uniformly cut down to a third or a fourth and sometimes a tenth of the term of sentence originally imposed. Anxious to secure his release from the army when the war was over, he accepted appointment as general counsel of the United States Shipping Board, February 2, 1920. While in the service of the Shipping Board he was ex-officio chairman of the Claims Board of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"He is an active and enthusiastic member of the American Legion, has been twice elected delegate to its state conventions and was one of its representatives at the national convention in Paris in 1927." In 1929, by appointment of National Commander Paul V. McNutt, he was one of eleven delegates from the United States to the annual convention of Fidac (the international association of former service men) at Belgrade, Jugoslavia.

Governor McGovern was president of the Milwaukee Bar Association in 1923, is a member of the executive committee of the Wisconsin State Bar Association and has long been a member of the American Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; and he is highly esteemed among his fellow members of the City Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, and the Milwaukee Country Club.

WILLIAM F. QUICK

The career of William F. Quick, one of Milwaukee's prominent and successful lawyers, has been marked from early boyhood by continuous industry and since entering the legal profession he has met with large success, having won a large clientele. A native of Milwaukee, he was born on the 31st of July, 1885, and is a son of William F. and Mary

(Murray) Quick. His paternal grandparents were William D. and Margaret (Flaherty) Quick, the former of Irish descent, a native of Maryland and a member of one of its oldest and best known families, being related to the Carrolls of Carrollton. He came to Milwaukee when the Prairie du Chien road was constructed and established the first blacksmith shop here, it being located on the east side of the Milwaukee river. He remained a resident of this city to the time of his death. His son William F. was reared and educated in Milwaukee, in which city he was born May 20, 1853. He attended St. Gall's Roman Catholic school, after which he went to work in the store department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad as a foreman, which position he held to the time of his death, September 7, 1901, at the age of forty-eight years. He was an earnest and consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife was born in Milwaukee, April 30, 1857, and is a daughter of the late James and Julia (Maloney) Murray. Her father was a native of Ireland and on coming to America first settled in Canada. In the early '50s he came to Milwaukee, where he resided during the remainder of his life. He also was employed by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and died in this city. To Mr. and Mrs. Quick were born three sons and two daughters: William F., of this review; Joseph, of Milwaukee; Marion, deceased; James, of Milwaukee; and Julia, who is the wife of Harry Hurst, a resident of West Allis. The mother still resides in Milwaukee.

William F. Quick attended the public schools to the age of fourteen years, when he started out to earn his own living. His first job was the painting of the Uhrig coal docks, for which he was paid at the rate of twelve cents an hour, and later he secured employment in the store department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, where he remained until the death of his father, when the support of the family fell upon him. Being then under the necessity of securing a larger income, he took a job on the repair track, which work he followed until 1906. He then went west for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and was employed on bridge construction work of the Pacific extension. He continued with that road until 1908, and then entered the employ of the Great Northern Railroad, with headquarters at St. Paul, where he was assigned to the airbrake department. In 1910 he returned to Milwaukee, and entered the building construction business, to which he gave his attention until 1917, when he established a machine shop, which he operated until 1921, when he entered upon the active practice of law, for which profession he had been preparing, having studied in the office of Joseph A. Padway during the day, also doing much home study at night during the period of his foregoing employment. He was admitted to the bar on examination in 1921 and has since enjoyed a large general practice. In November, 1926, he was appointed judge of the civil court by Governor John Blaine and filled the office until June, 1927.

On November 20, 1908, in Milwaukee, Mr. Quick was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Lutzen, who was born in Saukville and is a daughter of the late Cornelius and Helen (Shreiner) Lutzen. Mrs. Quick renders valuable assistance to her husband in his poltical and other work.

Mr. and Mrs. Quick are the parents of three children: William F., Jr., born August 30, 1909, in St. Paul; James E., born in April, 1911, and Margaret W., born November 8, 1916. The family home is at 140 Iron street, while Mr. Quick's office is at 322 Century building.

Mr. Quick has been active and prominent in public affairs. He served as harbor commissioner from 1917 to 1921, and two years later was elected a member of the state senate, in which he served on important committees. He was the father of the Junior College bill, which was vetoed by Governor Blaine, and also prepared the bill for the repeal of the personal property offset tax law. He is a member of the socialist party, in the councils of which he is prominent and influential. He is a man of wide information, sincere purpose and definite accomplishment and commands the respect of all who know him.

HARRY O. SEYMOUR

Harry O. Seymour, who was termed "a great man and a greater friend" by many who knew him, occupied a prominent place in the business and social circles of Milwaukee and at all times contributed to its civic and moral advancement. His activities touched life at many points and were an important factor in public progress and improvement. His life story covered the intervening years between March 1, 1874, and July 23, 1927. He both opened and closed his eyes to the light of day at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. His parents were Ozias and Eva (Maynard) Seymour, the former born in Vermont in 1840, while the latter was a native of the State of New York. Harry O. Seymour was of the tenth generation in America in direct descent from Major Seymour. Moses Seymour, the grandfather, lived for some time at Lake Geneva.

Harry O. Seymour acquired a public school education in his native city, graduating in 1894 from high school, after which he pursued a course in the University of Law at Madison, Wisconsin, being numbered among its alumni of 1899, and passing the bar examination the same year. He then came to Milwaukee and for a short time worked for the telephone company. He practiced law at White River, Wisconsin, from 1901 until the latter part of 1903, in association with Paul Tratt under the firm name of Tratt & Seymour. In 1903 Mr. Seymour returned to Milwaukee as special agent for the Wisconsin Telephone Company and in 1912 was in Chicago as one of the agents for five states for the Central Union Telephone Company. He then returned to Milwaukee and continued in telephone service until 1918, during which time the greatest expansion of the service was instituted here. He became associated with the First National Bank as one of its vice presidents, and in 1919 when the three banks were merged under the name of the First Wisconsin National Bank he became first vice president and also vice president of the First Wisconsin Trust Company. In January, 1927, he was elected president of the trust company. The steps in his orderly progression are easily discernible. His powers and capacities constantly expanded through the exercise of effort and each forward step in his career brought him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. He wisely used his advantages and as the years passed gained a prominent and enviable position in financial circles. He was also known in business circles as one of the directors of the Milwaukee Telephone Company and of the Chain Belt Company.

Moreover, Mr. Seymour figured very prominently in the public life of the community. During the World war he was an active worker in behalf of the Red Cross Society, serving as chairman of the Milwaukee district, and he assisted in conducting the first large campaign in the city and county. He was called into conference on matters connected with all departments of Red Cross work and was one of two men of the city, the other being Roy Messenger, to be presented with gold Red Cross buttons. He was ever guided by a spirit of helpfulness that prompted him to extend assistance to those in need and he served as a director of the Children's Hospital, as its treasurer and on its advisory board. He was likewise a director of the Community Fund and no one will ever know the extent of his private charities because in his generosity he had ever followed the biblical precept "not to let the left hand know what the right hand doeth."

On the 11th of October, 1904, in Manistee, Michigan, Mr. Seymour was married to Miss Edna L. Russell, who was born in Manistee, a daughter of Perry O. and Ella (Tomlinson) Russell, both natives of the state of New York, the father's birth having occurred in Jamestown. Mrs. Seymour's grandfather and his brothers were engaged in the lumber and general merchandise business in Michigan in the period when lumbering was the principal industry there. Mrs. Seymour is well known in Milwaukee, where she is a member of the Woman's Club, the University Club, the College Club and the Milwaukee Country Club. She was always closely associated with her husband in his good work and gave hearty endorsement to each project which he put forth for the benefit of his fellowmen.

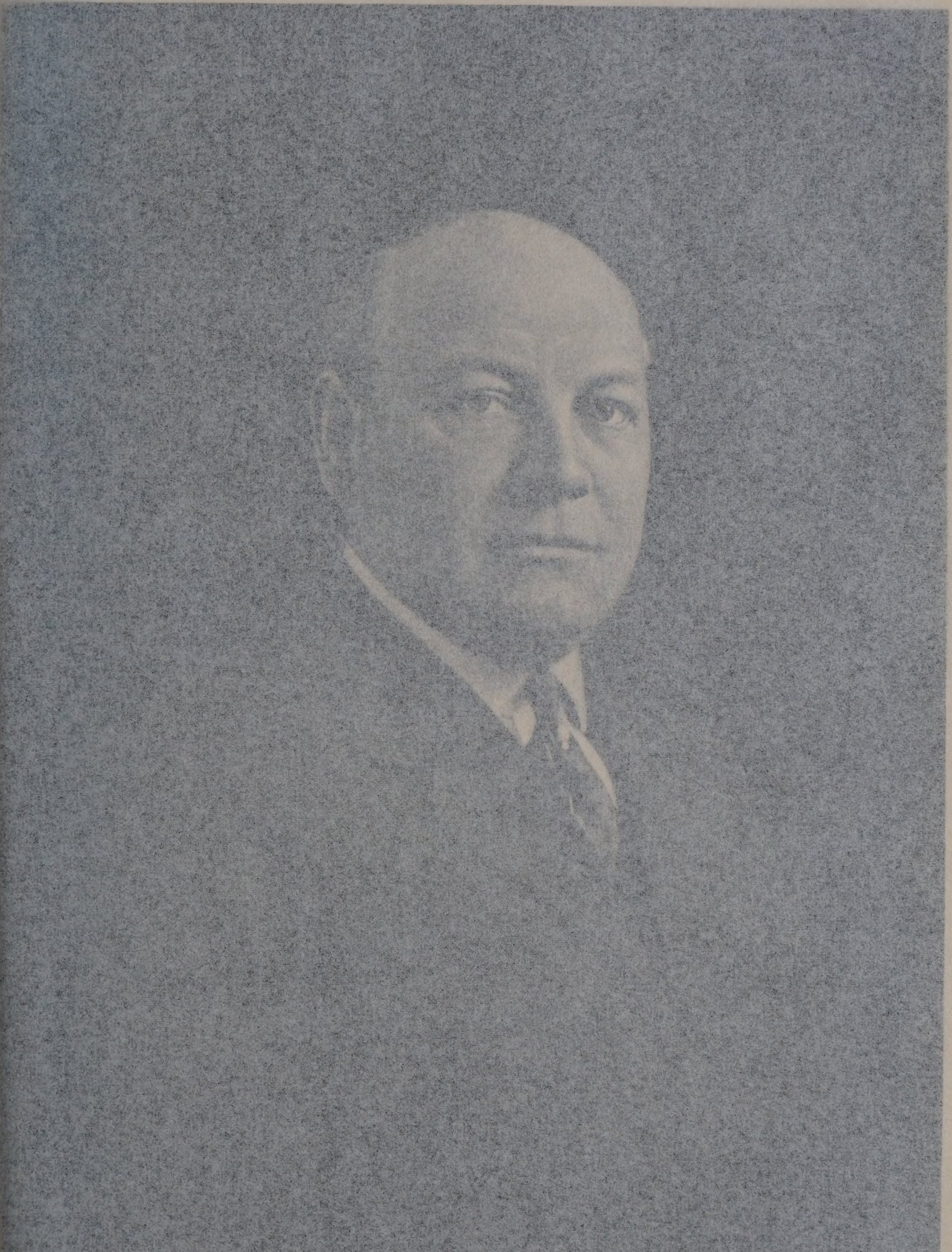
Mr. and Mrs. Seymour became the parents of two sons. Thomas R., born October 18, 1906, attended the public schools, was graduated from the Normal School and the Riverside High School and from the Madison University as a Mechanical Engineer, and afterward turned his attention to engineering. On the 19th of August, 1929, he married Miss Jean Oscar, of Madison, Wisconsin. The younger son, Richard Maynard Seymour, born November 25, 1908, attended the Normal School, completed the work of the junior year in high school and also spent two years in the Country Day School. He is now a student in the State University at Madison. Both of the sons belong to the Beta Theta Phi, of which their father was a member.

In his political views Harry O. Seymour was a republican but never an active party worker nor an office seeker, and in the exercise of his right of franchise he supported men of character and stability. He was keenly interested in everything that had to do with public welfare and gave his earnest support to all projects which were a matter of civic virtue and civic pride. He served as a director of the Milwaukee-Downer College and was a director of the University Club at the time of his death, serving as president of that organization during the World war period. He also had membership in the Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Town Club and the Lake Geneva Country Club. He belonged to the Kenwood Lodge of Masons, to the Knights of Pythias of Lake Geneva, to the Episcopal Church at Lake Geneva and to St. Mark's Episcopal Church of Milwaukee. He found keen delight in improving the old homestead at Lake Geneva and there maintained his residence for many years. He was strong in his ability to plan and to perform, strong in his honor and his good name, and the fifty-three years of his life constituted a period fraught with successful and far-reaching accomplishment. When he was called from the scene of earthly activities, expressions of deep and sincere regret at his passing were sent by many of his friends, also by clubs, banks and telephone companies. These have been gathered in a large book by Roy Messenger and presented to Mrs. Seymour. They are expressions of Mr. Seymour's worth as a man, as a banker, as a citizen, as a public official and as a Christian. All through his life he measured up to the highest standards and his memory should serve as a source of inspiration to others.

HERMAN WAHL FALK

Among the outstanding representatives of industrial interests in Milwaukee, his native city, is Herman Wahl Falk, president of The Falk Corporation, one of the largest concerns engaged in the manufacture of steel products in the entire northwest. He has been the directing head of this now mammoth enterprise since its inception thirty-five years ago and represents a family that has figured prominently in business and civic affairs of the city for more than three-fourths of a century.

Herman W. Falk was born November 29, 1867, a son of Franz and Louise (Wahl) Falk, and in the acquirement of an education attended the German-English Academy, the Milwaukee public schools and Allen's Academy of Chicago. In 1889, when he had attained his majority, he became associated with the Franz Falk Brewing Company, continuing with the reorganized firm of Falk, Jung & Borchert Brewing Company until the Pabst Company absorbed the combined interests in 1892 remaining with the new concern one year. A year later he embarked upon an independent business career as a manufacturer and in 1895 organized the Falk Manufacturing Company, which afterward became The Falk Company and subsequently The Falk Corporation. The Falk M'f'g. Co., brought out the first continuous rail known, which was introduced into foreign countries and in America was used for street car lines—cast welded joint. Mr. Falk has remained at the head of the enterprise from the beginning and in its control has displayed excellent executive ability, sound judgment and a spirit of progressiveness that has carried him steadily forward. "Moreover," said a contemporary biographer, "he possesses such skill in mechanical contrivance and invention as enables him to direct the labors of those in his service." As steel founders, manufacturers of herringbone gears and gear



Herman A. Feck

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Herman W. Falk.

drives, both mill and marine, as well as other heavy machinery, The Falk Corporation has developed a business of extensive and profitable proportions, shipping a high-class manufactured product over the entire continent and to foreign lands. The plant is located in the Menomonee valley, at the foot of Thirtieth street. Mr. Falk is also at the head of The Falk Investment Company, was for two years a director of the Allis-Chalmers Company and is now a director in the First Wisconsin National Bank, the First Wisconsin Trust Company, the First Wisconsin Company, The Heil Company and the Wisconsin Securities Company, Bank Shares Corporation and chairman of the board of the Claybourn Process Corporation.

On the 6th of January, 1897, Mr. Falk was married to Miss Eva Wilson Wahl, a daughter of Louis and Phoebe Grace (Wilson) Wahl of Chicago. Their home is at 404 Terrace avenue in Milwaukee and their position in social circles is an enviable one. Fraternally Mr. Falk is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is also a highly esteemed member of the Milwaukee Club, the Town Club, the University Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Kenosha Country Club and the White Lake Yacht Club of Michigan. He is a member of the Izaak Walton League and an active participant in all worthy projects for the betterment of the people and of Milwaukee. As a lifelong resident and foremost manufacturer of Milwaukee, no history of the city would be complete without a review of his career.

EDWARD H. HOOKER

A large share of the success of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company has been due to the character and efficiency of its executive personnel. In this list is included the name of Edward H. Hooker, who has been with this great organization for over forty years and is now ably filling the responsible position of superintendent of claims. Born in Milwaukee, on the 28th of September, 1863, he is a son of David G. and Sarah P. (Harris) Hooker. The father was born in Vermont, September 14, 1830, and came to Milwaukee in young manhood. Here he engaged in the practice of law, served as city attorney, and in 1872 was elected mayor of this city, giving an able and creditable administration. For many years he served as general counsel for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, filling that position to the time of his death, which occurred March 7, 1888. He married Miss Sarah P. Harris, who was born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1869, and passed away in early womanhood. On September 28, 1872, Mr. Hooker was married to Miss Julia Ashley, whose father, Dr. Ashley, was rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. They had three children, Mrs. Alice H. McCutcheon, Mrs. Edith H. Greenwood and Julia E., all of whom are living in Milwaukee.

Edward H. Hooker attended the public schools of Milwaukee, after which he was in Racine College four years, in Markham Academy four years, and Williams College for the same length of time. He then entered the law school of Wisconsin State University, from which he was graduated in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar and for two years was engaged in the private practice of his profession. He then joined the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, with which he has been identified to the present time. Faithful and effective service gained for him deserved promotions and he is now filling the position of superintendent of claims.

On December 11, 1888, Mr. Hooker was united in marriage to Miss Grace Lawton, who passed away November 30, 1929. To them were born a daughter, now Mrs. Alice Grace Hanley, of Cleveland, Ohio, and a son, Ralph D. Hooker, who died December 30, 1922. Mr. Hooker has lived a busy and useful life, is held in the highest regard by his fellow officials of the Northwestern and is one of Milwaukee's representative men.

WILLIAM G. HERBST

William G. Herbst has earned a high reputation among the able and skilled architects of Milwaukee, where he has built up a large and important business. He was born in Milwaukee in 1885 and is a son of William and Helen (Sanders) Herbst. His father was born at Kohler, Wisconsin, in 1854 and in 1874, at the age of twenty years, he became a resident of Milwaukee. His first regular employment was with the street car company, and later he engaged in the wholesale grocery business, but was burned out in the great fire of October 28, 1892. He then joined Imbush Brothers, wholesale grocers, with whom he remained until 1918, when he retired from active business. His death occurred in 1928. Helen (Sanders) Herbst was born at St. Martins, Wisconsin, in 1858, and became the wife of Mr. Herbst in Milwaukee in 1879. They have, besides William G., three other living children, namely: Rev. John P. Herbst, of Cudahy, Wisconsin; Anna, a widow, living in Milwaukee; and Mary H., also of this city. The mother passed away eight months prior to the demise of her husband.

William G. Herbst attended a parochial school in Milwaukee and afterward the South Division high school. Following his graduation he served as an apprentice in various architectural offices in Milwaukee, before entering the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago, which he attended until 1903. He then accepted a position with the American Appraisal Company, being assigned to the eastern division. In that capacity he traveled through fourteen states, appraising manufacturing plants of various kinds and size, and in the spring of 1905 he accepted a position with the architectural firm of Kirchhoff & Rose, located in the Frombach Building. In 1912 Mr. Herbst opened an office for the practice of architecture on his own account in the Juneau Building. In the following year he took William F. Hufschmidt as a partner and they then secured larger quarters in the Caswell Block Building. This partnership was continued until Mr. Hufschmidt's death in 1918. In the spring of 1919, Mr. Herbst formed a partnership with E. O. Kuenzli who had previously been a member of the firm of Charlton & Kuenzli. In 1924 they moved to the Bartlett Building, occupying the entire tenth floor, and remained there until 1929, when Mr. Herbst bought the property at 1249 N. Franklin place and remodelled it to suit their needs, and here they are ideally situated for properly handling and conducting the profession of architecture. Many outstanding buildings devoted to educational purposes erected in recent years have been accredited to this firm.

Mr. Herbst is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of which he was Grand Knight during 1920-21; the Michiwaukee Country Club, the Ozaukee Country Club, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Old Colony Club, the American Institute of Architecture, the Michigan Society of Architects, and the Columbus Institute, of which he is now president. As a memorial to his father and mother, Mr. Herbst has erected a beautiful stone gateway at the entrance of Mount Mary College, a worthy act by a loving son who thus publicly honors his parents.

GODFREY W. AUGUSTYN

Godfrey W. Augustyn, president of the Marine-National Exchange Bank, presents in his career a splendid example of a young man's rise from a humble position to one of compelling importance through the exercise of the common gifts of faithfulness, close application and efficiency in the performance of duty, and today he is one of Milwaukee's most highly honored citizens. He was born in this city, on the 3d of January, 1872, and is a son of Jacob VanArkel and Sya (Krueger) Augustyn, both of whom were natives of Holland. The parents came to the United States shortly after the close of the Civil war and settled in Milwaukee, where Mr. Augustyn became a painting contractor. Both are now deceased.

Godfrey W. Augustyn received his educational training in the public schools of this city and in 1890, when eighteen years of age, he became a messenger in the National Exchange Bank. He won promotions through various positions in the bank until at length he was made the president of that institution. On July 31, 1930, when the Marine National Bank and the National Exchange Bank were consolidated, under the name of the Marine-National Exchange Bank, he was made president of the new institution, which is now one of the strongest financial concerns in this part of the country. Mr. Augustyn is also treasurer of the Colby-Bessemer Iron Company and has other local business interests.

On May 5, 1893, in Milwaukee, Mr. Augustyn was united in marriage to Miss Catharine DeBlaey, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius DeBlaey. To Mr. and Mrs. Augustyn have been born four daughters, namely: Dorothy, who died at the age of twenty-six years, leaving her husband, Walter L. Rademaker, and a daughter, Catharine; Margaret, who is the wife of Harry B. Soulen; Antoinette, the wife of Ellis L. Vanderjagt; and Ruth, who lives at home.

Mr. Augustyn is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., the

Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club and the Association of Commerce. He was a member of the board of education from 1899 to 1919 and was president of that body for two terms, being the youngest person to serve in that position on that board. Though a busy man, Mr. Augustyn has always found time to do his share in civic affairs, and has in every respect met the fullest demands of citizenship.

ADOLPH LANDAUER

The late Adolph Landauer was for fifty-six years closely identified with important mercantile affairs in Milwaukee and, through his sound business judgment and persevering efforts, he attained noteworthy success and a foremost place in business circles. Born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 27th of March, 1847, he was a son of Joseph and Mathilda (Wasserman) Landauer. His father was a rabbi, a devout student of his religion and an influential man. There had been rabbis in every generation of Mr. Landauer's family, in both paternal and maternal lines, for a hundred years.

Adolph Landauer attended the public schools to the age of twelve years, after which he spent three years in a commercial college at Stuttgart. He was then apprenticed to a manufacturer of corduroy and velvet, serving until 1863, when he became a salesman of woolens for a wholesale house. In 1866, when nineteen years of age, he emigrated to the United States and at once located in Madison, Wisconsin, where he became a clerk in S. Klauber's dry goods store. In the following year he was transferred to Milwaukee by that firm, which had another store here, and two years later he and his brother Max bought out Mr. Klauber's interests here and engaged in the wholesale jobbing dry goods business, in which they continued for thirty years, under the firm name of Landauer & Company. In 1900 Adolph Landauer established the firm of Adolph Landauer & Son, wholesale dealers in dry goods, and was also extensively interested in various textile mills. He remained actively connected with business affairs until his death, which occurred on February 3, 1925, and the abundant success which crowned his efforts was richly deserved.

On October 18, 1871, Mr. Landauer was united in marriage to Miss Bertha Boguslawsky, a daughter of Marcus and Ernestine (Stern) Boguslawsky, the former having been a Milwaukee merchant. They had two children, namely: Mathilda, now deceased, was the wife of Dr. Carl Holty, of Milwaukee, and they became the parents of a son, Carl Robert, who is an artist in France; and Joseph Adolph is carrying on the wholesale dry goods business and has also established a chain of retail stores, under the name of Fair Stores, Inc., eight of these being located in Wisconsin. He married Miss Agnes Berg, now deceased, and he makes his home at the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

Adolph Landauer was a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; and other social and civic organizations. He was very active in the Schlaraffia Milwaukia, the German Press Club, the Maennerchor, and the literary and musical circles of this city. His greatest pleasure was derived from church and charity work. For many years he was a member of the board of directors of the Mt. Sinai Hospital, was formerly chairman of the board of the Jewish Relief Society, and a director of the Jewish Orphans Home at Cleveland, Ohio. He was a member of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and gave his efforts and influence to the upbuilding of the city and county along all legitimate lines. He held membership in Temple Emanu-El and was devoutly religious. He supported the republican party in politics. His son Joseph Adolph is also a member of the various Masonic bodies to which his father belonged and evinces an effective interest in charitable and benevolent causes. Mr. Landauer was a man of sterling character, cordial manner and generous disposition and all who came into contact with him appreciated his genuine worth as a man and citizen.

LAWRENCE J. KOERBLE

The late Lawrence J. Koerble, who won distinction as a valiant soldier of the Spanish-American war, was also well known in Milwaukee's business circles as purchasing agent and traffic manager of the John Schroeder Lumber Company. He was born in Ackerville, Wisconsin, April 6, 1872, his parents being John and Margaret (Daughterman) Koerble, pioneer settlers of Ackerville, where the father engaged in blacksmithing until his retirement from active business. John Koerble is still a resident of Ackerville, but his wife passed away several years ago.

Lawrence J. Koerble acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town and continued his studies at the Indiana State College, from which he was graduated. He then became a telegraph operator for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad at Milwaukee, being thus employed for two years, on the expiration of which period he went to Minneapolis, Minnesota. There he worked as a salesman until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted in the Thirteenth Minnesota Infantry. On the 13th of August, 1898, Manila was surrendered to the authorities of the United States. Mr. Koerble had so distinguished himself in military service that he received the appointment of battalion sergeant-major, this rank being conferred upon him September 13, 1899, together with a gold medal, following the recommendation of his department commander, Colonel Fred W. Ames, for promotion. Mr. Koerble remained stationed at Manila throughout the winter of 1898-99 and took part in fighting the insurgent attack of Spaniards and Filipinos upon the city on the 4th of February, 1899. Much of the fighting was done in the swamps and many Americans were killed and wounded. For several days Mr. Koerble's division and the First Nebraska Infantry were in the front lines of battle. Later he participated in the insurgents' warfare at Mariquina on March 26, 1899, and at Santa Maria on April 12, 1899. The Americans at Manila were under the command of Admiral Dewey and General Wesley Merritt, Major Koerble was released from service October 3, 1899, and immediately returned to Milwaukee. Here he obtained employment as a clerk with the John Schroeder Lumber Company, in the service of which he worked his way steadily upward until at the time of his death he was filling the positions of purchasing agent and traffic manager.

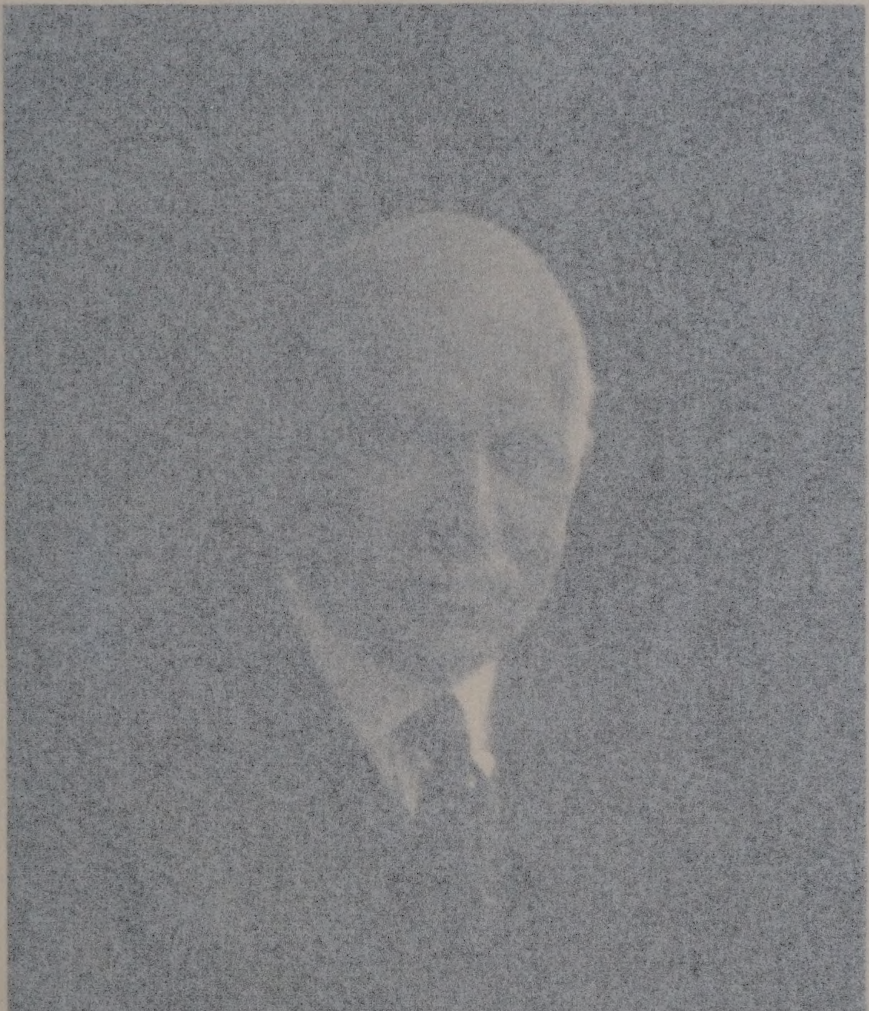
In 1900, at Richfield, Wisconsin, Mr. Koerble was united in marriage to Miss Katherine Louise Ebling, daughter of Balther and Christiana (Bauer) Ebling, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Koerble became the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Marie Barbara, who was born August 3, 1911, and is at home with her widowed mother.

Mr. Koerble was a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, having served as master of Independence Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M. and has attained the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. He also belonged to the Order of the Eastern Star, to the Maccabees, of which he served as president for one term, to the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Kiwanis Club, the Rotary Club, and the lumberman's fraternity known as the Hoo Hoos. His name was likewise on the membership roll of the Old Settlers' Club and he long enjoyed a high reputation in social and fraternal as well as business circles of his adopted city. He had attained the age of fifty-eight years when he passed away in Milwaukee on the 19th of March, 1930, and his remains were interred in Valhalla Cemetery.

EVERETT SLOCUM

Everett Slocum, president of the Slocum Straw Works and widely and favorably known as a successful hat manufacturer, has by reason of his business ability and enterprise contributed in substantial measure to Milwaukee's growth and progress. He was born in this city, September 19, 1883, and is a son of Albert and Fanny (Hilton) Slocum. The father was one of the pioneer hat manufacturers of the west and built his original plant on Broadway, near the present site of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, while later he removed to Reed and Mitchell streets. His efforts were a vital force in making Milwaukee a hat manufacturing center and in his establishment he trained many men who later won success in hat manufacturing in Chicago and in Milwaukee.

Reared in his native city, Everett Slocum here pursued his studies until graduated from the Milwaukee Academy at the age of eighteen years and during his high school days he played on the football team. When his text-books were put aside he entered his father's hat factory and thoroughly learned the business, for which he displayed considerable aptitude. Gradually his responsibilities were increased until he became an important factor in the operation of the plant and about five years before his father's retirement had virtually succeeded him as manager and executive head of the business. Upon his father's death in 1925 he was made president and general manager of the company and as head of the Slocum Straw Works is recognized as one of the leading business executives of the city. This is one of the oldest firms in the west and the quality of its products



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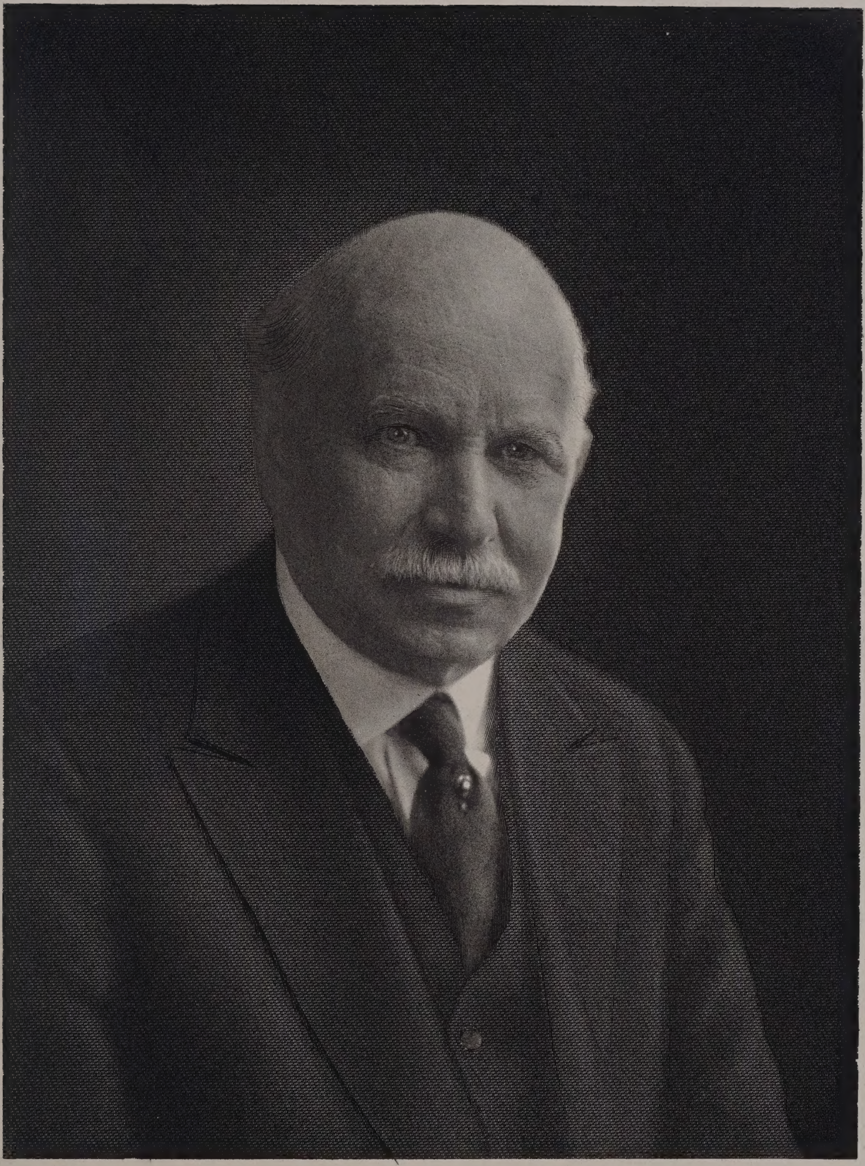


A Slocum

is recognized throughout the country. The firm occupies a unique position, being so generally known to the trade that no salesmen are employed. Its output is sold through Gage and other distributors, a limited number of customers taking all that their plant produces. They place particular emphasis on the quality of their goods, this being assured by close inspection, and they have never deviated from the high standards set up at the beginning. Their goods are at all times thoroughly attractive and the business has grown year by year.

Mr. Slocum married Miss Elizabeth Wentworth, a daughter of Dr. Charles Wentworth, of an old Milwaukee family. She passed away in 1927, leaving two children: Albert Wentworth, usuallly known as "Bert," now in his eighteenth year and a high school pupil; and Betty Ann. In the spring of 1930 Mr. Slocum married Miss Mary Daggett. He is well known in club circles, having membership in the University, Wisconsin, Blue Mound Country and Milwaukee Athletic Clubs, and his personal qualities make for popularity wherever he is known. He has spent his entire life in this city and the circle of his friends is almost coextensive with the circle of his acquaintances.

ROBERT KROCKER

Robert Krocker, head of the Park Electric Company, is one of Milwaukee's veteran dealers in electric lighting fixtures and during more than thirty years in which he has been in business has won not only material success, but also that which is of more real value, the confidence and respect of the public. He was born in this city July 9, 1876, and is a son of Adolph and Pauline (Hanki) Krocker, both of whom were natives of Germany and are now deceased, the father passing away in 1895 and the mother in 1917. They were the parents of four children besides Robert, namely: Henry, who died at the age of fifty-four years; Adolph, who died at the age of fifty years; William, who died when forty years of age; and Ella, who is the wife of Gustav Heesch, of Milwaukee.

Robert Krocker received a somewhat limited schooling, for when he had finished the grade school course he went to work for Henry Wehr, dealer in electrical supplies. After four years he then entered the employ of Weber & Steuber, who were engaged in the same line of business. In 1898 Mr. Krocker went into the electrical business for himself at 428 East Water street, his trade growing steadily until he was recognized as one of the leading merchants in his line. By 1922 his business demanding more space, he moved to 3418 Lisbon avenue, and in 1930 moved into his new building at 3522 Lisbon, where the business is permanently located. The company confines its operations mainly to designing and manufacturing electric lighting fixtures and has become a leader in this field, its products being installed in many of the finer homes of this city and vicinity, including those of O. H. Goedtke, at Fox Point; Paul Thinkers, at 2530 Shore drive; Walter Truettner, at 135 Washington circle, and Dr. A. F. Rhenieck, 266 Upper Parkway as well as many others. Mr. Krocker's success has been built on the substantial foundation of honest goods at right prices, superiority of design and manufacture, and prompt and efficient service.

In 1903 Mr. Krocker was united in marriage to Miss Millie Flieth, of this city, and they are the parents of two sons, Raymond, born June 20, 1907, and Edward, born August 30, 1908, and both are now associated with their father in the Park Electric Company. Mr. Krocker belongs to no secret orders or clubs, though he is a member of the Mutual Protective Association. A man of upright character, straightforward in all of his relations with his fellowmen and sincere and friendly among his neighbors and associates, he is held in the highest regard by those who know him.

WILLIAM L. PIEPLOW

William L. Pieplow, well known in business and financial circles of Milwaukee as secretary of the Alcazar Range & Heater Company and president of the Security Loan & Building Association, has also long figured prominently in public affairs. He served as secretary of the Wisconsin state republican committee from November, 1929, until the convention of 1930. "He belongs to that class of men," said a contemporary biographer, "whose definite purpose and intelligently directed effort constitutes an element in public progress and general advancement as well as in individual success. The worth of his work in city affairs has been widely acknowledged and covers a broad scope."

Mr. Pieplow was born at Bay View, one of the attractive residential sections of Milwaukee, April 12, 1876, his parents being Charles and Caroline Pieplow, natives of Mecklenburg, Germany. Establishing their home in Milwaukee in which city they were also married in 1864, they here resided until called to their final rest. The father, who had been a sailor on the high seas in young manhood, was afterward identified with navigation interests on the Great Lakes as captain and part owner of a vessel. Subsequently he acted as foreman in the rolling mills of the Illinois Steel Company at Bay View for more than twenty-five years. He and his wife were consistent members of the Lutheran Church and for an extended period Mrs. Pieplow was president of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Lucas Evangelical Church. They had five children, Henry, Alvine (Mrs. William Heidtke), Charles, William L., and Herman, all born here and still living. Mrs. Pieplow died in 1899, aged fifty-two years and Mr. Pieplow died in 1923, in his ninetieth year.

In the Lutheran parochial school and the public schools of Milwaukee, William L. Pieplow acquired his early education and afterward attended business college. He started out to provide for his own support when a youth of fifteen as a clerk in a hardware store. Three years before this time he had become cornet player in the Bay View Band and has always been deeply interested in music. In 1893 he accepted the position of office manager and associate editor of the American School Board Journal and made valuable contributions to the educational interests of Milwaukee during the decade in which he continued to act in the dual capacity. In this connection William George Bruce, publisher of the Journal, wrote of him:

"I have had the opportunity of viewing the subject of this sketch at a close range and to observe from time to time his development and progress. When Pieplow came to the School Board Journal, of which I am publisher, he was fresh from a business school and inexperienced in the ways of the world. But he realized that he had much to learn, much to acquire, much to digest. He took an accurate measurement of himself, threw all conceit to the winds and applied himself with industry to his task. He not only became an accurate accountant and a good correspondent but he also mastered the English language so as to make him a forceful writer on school administrative topics. This in itself was an achievement. It not only meant close application to duty but at the same time a broadening of vision and a strengthening in general educational equipment. It required a dogged determination to swing himself into a higher and broader field of useful activity. Thus Mr. Pieplow succeeded in raising himself from a mere office clerk into an editorial writer on school administration of a higher order. During this time he also acquired proficiency in executive labors.

"When Mr. Pieplow entered the school board he at once assumed a commanding position. His familiarity with the subject of school administration, together with the high aims and purposes with which he was imbued and the unflinching attitude on all measures making for the better schools, were soon recognized. When he went to the legislature to ask for the abolishment of a school board of which he himself was a member it was freely predicted that he was doomed to oblivion. Some of his closest friends were antagonistic to his efforts. The progressive element to which he had allied himself and whose most prominent exponent he had become, won its battle. Instead of oblivion, new honors awaited him. The judges of the local courts, to whom was assigned the task of creating a new school board, placed Mr. Pieplow's name first on the list of appointees. In the whole contest he was a picturesque figure, at all times eloquent and forceful, unselfish and bold. Mr. Pieplow is capable of much work, solving intricate problems and surmounting difficult obstacles. He is a fine type of the progressive man of the day. Let us have more just like him."

On retiring from his connection with the School Board Journal, Mr. Pieplow entered upon a two years' connection with Charles Lohr and Edward Boyle in the monument business and in 1905 became advertising manager of the A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Company. A little later he assumed the management of the Arcadian Malleable Range Company and still later became secretary of the Alcazar Range & Heater Company. In 1921 he concluded a trusteeship of the Frank J. Cameron estate, of which Adrian Cameron was the beneficiary, the estate amounting to a quarter of a million dollars. Mr. Pieplow is also the president of the Security Loan & Building Association and thus his business activities have largely been of a character that have contributed to public progress and improvement as well as to individual advancement.

On the 24th of April, 1901, Mr. Pieplow was married to Miss Emilie

Klingbeil, of Milwaukee, and they have one daughter, Erna Caroline, born May 6, 1903, who is the wife of Walter J. Bruss, an employe in the railway mail service. Mr. and Mrs. Bruss reside in Milwaukee and they are the parents of two children: Carol Louise, born May 30, 1927; and David William, born February 21, 1929.

Mr. Pieplow is a stanch republican in politics and an active worker in the local ranks of the party. He has done effective service as a member of the Milwaukee school board for many years, being first elected thereto in 1902 and acting as its president in 1908-9 and again from 1917 until 1919. He inaugurated many improvements in the schools and his labors have been a tangible asset in bringing the educational system of the city up to its present high standard. In May, 1920, and again in 1921, he was elected president of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee library, served three years on the Milwaukee Museum board and three years on the Auditorium governing board, and has been a director of the South Division Civic Association. His interest centers wherever the welfare of the community is under consideration and no plan or project for public benefit seeks his aid in vain. As stated at the beginning of this biography, he has served as secretary of the Wisconsin state republican committee since the 1st of November, 1929, and made a most commendable record in this important capacity and at the convention in 1930 he was nominated secretary of state on the republican (Kohler) ticket. His interest in music continues and he has served as the president of the Handel Choir, one of the representative musical organizations of the city, and was vice president of the A Capella Choir, a celebrated chorus organization of Milwaukee. At the time of the World war Governor E. L. Philipp appointed Mr. Pieplow one of the commissioners whose duty it was to appoint the registration and draft boards for Milwaukee. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club and served as its president in 1928. Mr. Pieplow has been a member and one of the elders of Sherman Park Evangelical Lutheran Church since its organization in 1924 and served on the building committee which had charge of the erection of its new edifice. The present handsome house of worship, which was dedicated May 12, 1929, is of Gothic architecture and is situated at the intersection of Sherman boulevard and Center street. He has long enjoyed high standing throughout the community in which his life has been spent, his efforts constituting a large factor in its material, cultural and civic progress.

JUDGE GEORGE A. SHAUGHNESSY

The city of Milwaukee is fortunate in having on the bench of its municipal court such a man as the Hon. George A. Shaughnessy, who has made a most excellent record as a jurist, both as to the fairness and justice of his decisions and the promptness with which the business of his court is handled. Judge Shaughnessy was born in Milwaukee, on the 3d of May, 1885, and is a son of Patrick H. and Catherine (Ryan) Shaughnessy. The paternal grandfather, Michael Shaughnessy, was a native of Ireland, where he was reared and married. He and his wife, on coming to the United States, settled in Granville, Milwaukee county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. Patrick H. Shaughnessy was born in Milwaukee county, March 19, 1849, and was reared and educated in this county. For fifty-two years he engaged in educational work and for thirty-nine years of that period was principal of the Garfield Avenue public school. He maintained an independent attitude in politics and was a faithful member of the Roman Catholic Church. His death occurred July 16, 1916, at the age of sixty-seven years. His wife was born in Milwaukee and is a daughter of Michael Ryan and wife, both of whom were born in Ireland and became early settlers of Milwaukee, in which city Mrs. Catherine Shaughnessy still lives. By her marriage she became the mother of three children: Evelyn, George A. and William F., all of this city.

George A. Shaughnessy received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the East Side high school in 1903. He graduated from the State Normal School in this city in 1905, and then entered the law department of Marquette University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1910. Prior to taking his college course, he was principal of the school at Union Center for three years and while thus engaged took up the study of law in the office of Christian Doerfler, with whom he was later associated until 1913, when he entered upon the general practice of his profession. On May 1, 1919, he became assistant district attorney of Milwaukee county, filling that position until January 1, 1923. In the previous November he was elected district attorney, in which capacity he served until July 15, 1924, when he was appointed to his present position as judge of the municipal court by Governor John J. Blaine. In April, 1925, he was elected to the office for a six year term, beginning January 1, 1926. He has earned an enviable reputation not only as an able jurist, but also for his humanitarian principles. He believes in giving the transgressor every chance to redeem himself and become a creditable member of society, and through his leniency and wise advice has set many derelicts on the straight and narrow path, also assisting many of them in a material way by securing employment for them. Many whom he has redeemed visit him to express their gratitude and regard him as their friend and benefactor. The Judge has also completely revolutionized the working system of his court room, so that, instead of having innumerable untried cases on his docket, hundreds in number, as is the case in many courts, keeping prisoners confined indefinitely, he has voluntarily extended his working hours on the bench approximately one and a half hours a day. This has enabled him to keep a clear docket, make a financial saving to the city and reduce to a minimum the incarceration of accused prisoners. He is a tireless and methodical worker and is discharging his duties in a manner that has earned for him general commendation and praise.

Judge Shaughnessy is an ardent republican in his political affiliation and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Columbus, while his religious connection is with St. Gall's Roman Catholic Church. During the World war he served as a member of the legal advisory board, gave his earnest support to all local war measures and is numbered among Milwaukee's most substantial and dependable citizens.

GEORGE BRUMDER

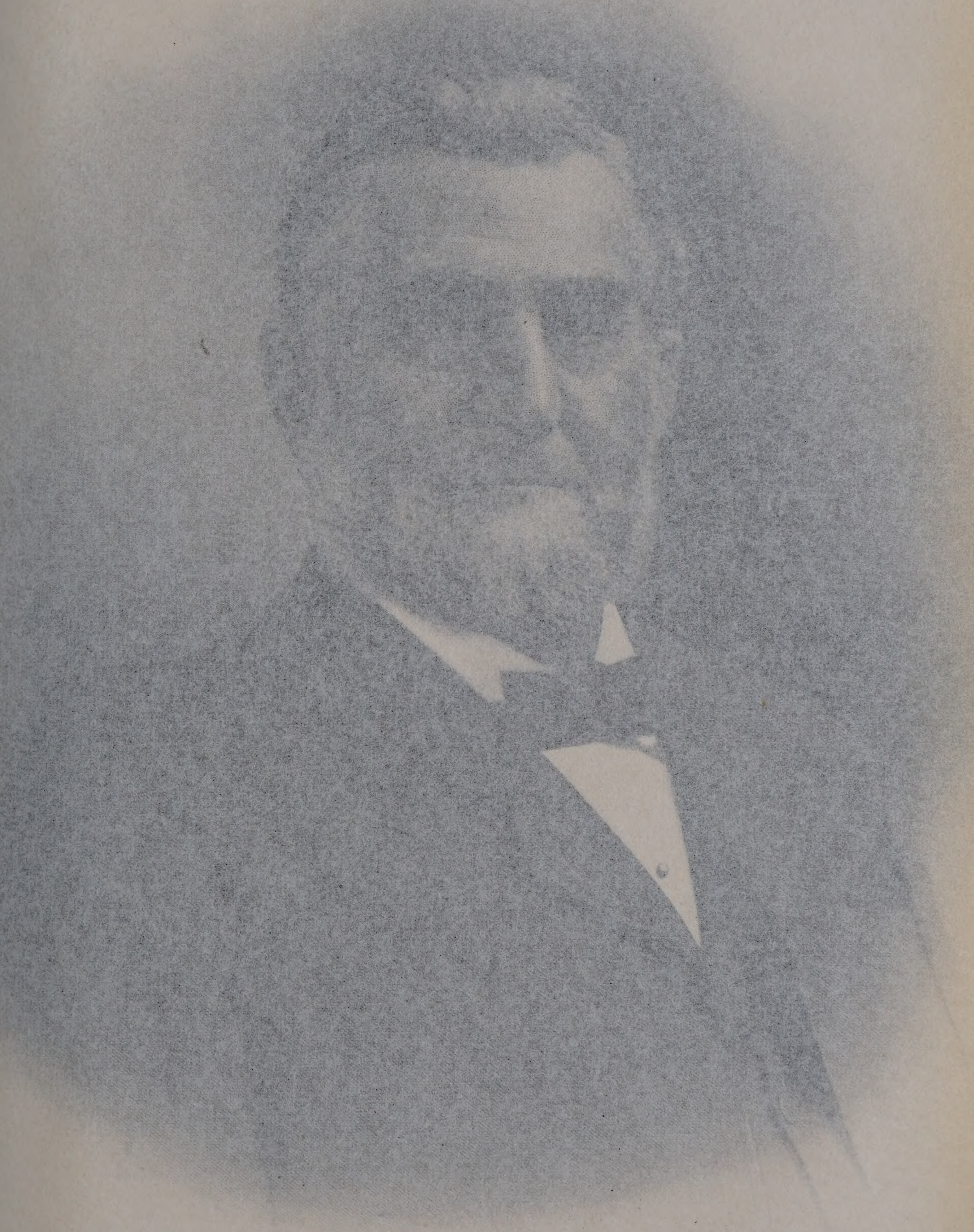
To one who reflects upon the life of George Brumder the conviction grows that it typifies the life of an American pioneer to an unusual extent. We see him while he is earning his first dollar in the woods of southern Wisconsin in the year 1857 and thence walking some eighty miles and entering the city of Milwaukee, where he was destined to spend the years of his life in the development of ever growing interests, attended by an ever widening sphere of influence. In his character were combined the qualities of industry, perseverance, integrity and faith in and with himself to an unusual extent.

There is, perhaps, no better key to the character of George Brumder than the incident of his early life when his fellow employes on a new structure chided him for his intense application to his work in the absence of the foreman, and he gave as an answer, "I have hired out my services and must do my best." As in this instance, so throughout his life, he devoted himself conscientiously to everything he undertook whether it be with prospects of remuneration or merely to obey the dictates of his conscience.

Free from any ambition to accumulate a fortune, this, nevertheless, resulted from the pioneer's instinct of "faith in and with himself." As the years advanced and a business organization grew into being, this spirit, to a large extent, became a part of each individual thereof, and out of it grew the mutual good-will, confidence and trust, indispensably necessary to the growth of every business organization. He died, respected and honored by the community and beloved by his employes. A greater tribute than this comes to no man.

In the past century we, as a nation, were not so far advanced in our life but that the story of the typical American still found him leaving his home surroundings and going to new fields for the activities of his future life. Sometimes this was done with that purpose clearly in mind, sometimes a chance condition brought about the same result. So we find George Brumder at the age of eighteen bidding "goodbye" to his beloved mother and revered father, a respected schoolmaster in an Alsatian village near Strasbourg (Strassburg), to accompany an elder sister to America to attend her at her wedding to a minister of the gospel at Helenville, Wisconsin. It was here that he wielded the axe as a woodsman until the day that he started on foot for Wisconsin's metropolis.

Between the years of 1858 and 1863 he was engaged in various lines of work, and frequently, in his later years, derived a good deal of pleasure in referring to his work done on different houses of this city and in speaking of the time when he was engaged as foreman in the laying of the first street car tracks in the city of Milwaukee. His solution of a



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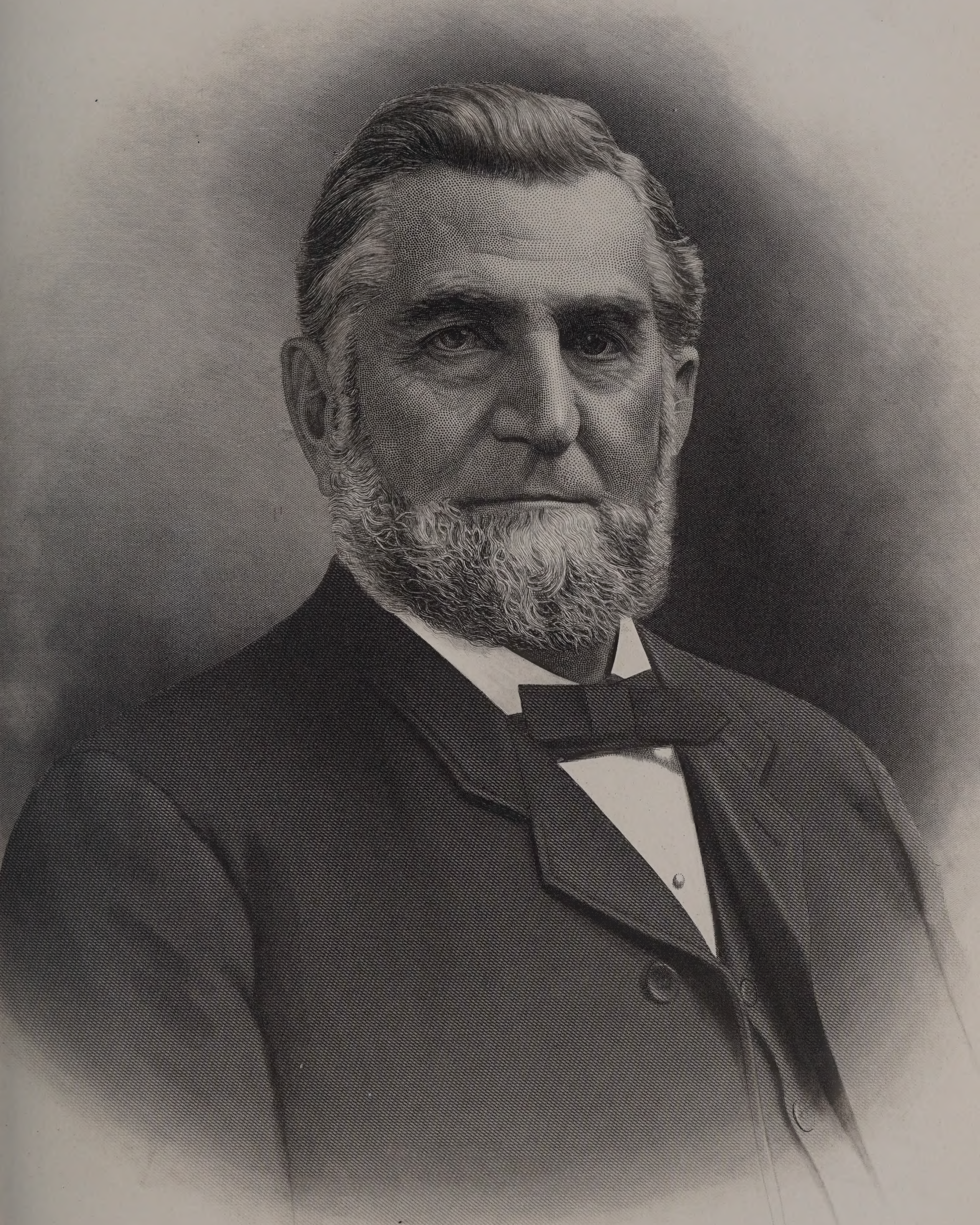

problem arising at the time of the laying of these tracks came very near changing his career, when, for days, he debated whether he should accept the resulting offer of the engineer in charge to become a member of his organization.

Having been reared in the Protestant faith, George Brumder joined the Grace Lutheran Church after his arrival in Milwaukee and there met his future wife, Henriette Brandhorst. Immediately upon their marriage in 1864, they joined their little fortunes and opened a book store. As this prospered he engaged with his brother-in-law in the publication of a small weekly paper of the magazine character. It was the success of these two ventures that caused him to be selected to redeem a publication from apparently inevitable failure, and thereby to launch him upon that publishing business which, thereafter, became the venture of his life.

To understand this offer and its subsequent effects it is necessary to go back some years to recall the influx of European immigration, particularly that from Germany after the year of 1848. To serve this inflowing European population newspapers, in the several languages of these immigrants, sprang up freely. So, too, we see the growth of newspapers in the German language serving their destiny of acquainting the immigrant with American institutions and ideals while giving them, in the only language with which they were conversant, news items of their former home and of the world at large.

But it is well known that those of that splendid type of Teuton who, for political reasons and personal safety, owing to their devotion to republican ideals, were forced to leave their home and sought refuge in America, chanced also to be to a large extent of the class who had broken faith with their religious traditions, so that the newspapers conducted by them unfortunately breathed antagonism to things religious.

To provide a newspaper in their language and to protect the sensibilities of those immigrants who maintained their adherence to the church, we find a number of influential Protestants in the city of Milwaukee gathered together in the year 1870, organizing the Protestant Publishing Company, publishing a newspaper and selecting therefor the name "Germania." But the undertaking did not prosper; the money originally provided had disappeared in deficits, and obligations that could not be met had accumulated. It was at this period that Mr. Brumder was sought out. It so happened that in 1872 he took the management and presidency of a newly organized company, called the Germania Publishing Company, and ventured his gradually accumulated resources in the attempt to continue the publication. Growth of the circulation soon followed; nevertheless, it proved a difficult undertaking, and for some years the question of success or failure hung in the balance. It was only after five years of incessant effort of which George Brumder was capable, as few men are, that optimism supplanted uncertainty. Then, with the increasing influx of immigrants, the field widened, and the natural acumen and industry of Mr. Brumder permitted him to acquire a larger share of this developing field than was the fortune of his competitors.

At the time of his death in 1910, George Brumder owned the most extensive line of newspapers published in the German language in America. This growth was outwardly typified in the successive buildings that housed the publications, and, when the present Brumder building was built in 1896, it figured as the largest office building in the city of Milwaukee.

Mr. Brumder's success was not due solely to his own efforts but to the cooperation of all the forces employed in the organization, inspired by his characteristics, and it is in the spirit of George Brumder that a fitting tribute be extended to all of these individuals and in particular to the very able assistance given by the editor, George Koeppen.

A secular newspaper, though independent in politics, must nevertheless have and express its opinion on matters political. And so it happened that, as George Brumder was of the political conviction largely represented by the republican party, the paper in national elections almost always found itself allied, more or less strenuously, with the policies urged by the republican party. It is opportune to refer to the fact that in the campaign of 1900, while supporting the republican presidential candidate, the paper opposed the acquisition of the Philippine Islands as being a first step toward a contravention of the American traditional policy; and some of those who read these words will believe that the resulting chain of events is proof of his clear-sighted American forethought.

When, in acquiring citizenship, Mr. Brumder foreswore allegiance to the government and the crown of France, he did so wholeheartedly and with a full appreciation of the import of his action; and frequently he would tell his children with great pride of his good fortune in being placed in a position to render America inestimable services by acquainting the immigrant so readily and completely with the American spirit and its institutions. This service, coupled with the recognition of the influence of the publications throughout the central west, inevitably brought about political recognition; and many were the offers of political preferment made to Mr. Brumder or to such men as he would, in his judgment, consider fit. But it was characteristic of him that he preferred not to enter political life nor to impair the independence and influence of his publications by a close personal association with political organizations.

Besides being at the head of his publications, Mr. Brumder, at the time of his death, was president of the nationally operating Concordia Fire Insurance Company and president of the prosperous National Bank of Commerce, then known as the Germania National Bank.

Mr. Brumder's death occurred suddenly on the 9th day of May, 1910, when he was nearly seventy-one years of age. Fitting tributes to his achievements and the feeling of loss to the community were given expression in the messages of sincere sympathy received from the governor of the state of Wisconsin, its senators and the president of the United States.

Surviving Mr. Brumder were his widow, Henriette Brumder, who died on April 19, 1924, at the age of eighty-three; three daughters, Mrs. George

P. Mayer; Mrs. Ida Merker; Miss Emma Brumder; four sons, William C. Brumder, successor to his father in the publishing interests, as president of the bank and director of the Concordia Fire Insurance Company, who died in 1929; George F., now head of the publishing business and director of the bank; Herman O., president, Pressed Steel Tank Company and Herbert P., president, Blackhawk Manufacturing Company.

ALBERT KELLOGG STEBBINS

Albert Kellogg Stebbins, one of the leading attorneys of Milwaukee, is an honored native son of the city and has here practiced law for more than a third of a century. He was born June 21, 1875, a son of Lemuel Dibble and Georgia A. (Green) Stebbins. His father was born at Bethel, Fairfield county, Connecticut, in 1841, and his mother was born at Jordan, Onondaga county, New York, July 19, 1846. Lemuel D. Stebbins was a jeweler by trade and in 1874 left New York city for Milwaukee, where he successfully carried on a jewelry business until his retirement in 1910. He died on July 31, 1930, aged eighty-nine years.

Albert K. Stebbins supplemented his public school education by a course of study in Barker Hall at Michigan City, Indiana, and began his professional training in the old Milwaukee Law School, while subsequently he matriculated in the Marquette Law School, which conferred upon him the LL. B. degree. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1896, when he entered into partnership with E. E. Chapin under the firm name of Chapin & Stebbins, a connection that was maintained until 1904. In that year he became a member of the firm of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood and continued that connection until December, 1929, at which time the firm was dissolved, and upon reorganization Mr. Stebbins associated himself with Wheeler P. Bloodgood under the firm name of Bloodgood, Stebbins & Bloodgood. Upon the death of Wheeler P. Bloodgood in December, 1930, Mr. Stebbins reorganized his firm under the same name, bringing in his son, Rowland W. Stebbins, and Mr. Bloodgood's son, David W. Bloodgood. A contemporary biographer said: "Mr. Stebbins makes a specialty of trial work and is recognized as one of the best lawyers in this branch of professional activity in the city. The thoroughness and care with which he prepares his cases, the clearness and cogency with which he presents his cause and the soundness and logic of his reasoning are all elements in his success, which is manifest in the many favorable verdicts which he has won for his clients." He is a member of the American Bar Association and is a professor in the Marquette Law School, his subjects being federal courts, jurisdiction and procedure.

On the 1st of September, 1897, Mr. Stebbins was united in marriage to Anna Kemper Whittemore, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of two sons. The elder, Rowland Ward, born July 8, 1898, was graduated from St. John's Military Academy as a member of the class of 1916, afterward pursued a collegiate course in the State Normal School at Milwaukee and then entered Harvard University with the Students' Army Training Corps as a junior in the fall of 1918. The following year he became a student in the Marquette Law School and since his graduation has been successfully engaged in practice as an attorney, being associated with his father during the past six years. The younger son, Albert Kellogg, Jr., born December 27, 1899, was graduated from St. John's Military Academy in 1918 and on the 1st of July of that year enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, with which he served until discharged in March, 1919. He had a postgraduate course at St. John's Academy in mathematics, receiving appointment from this academy to the United States Military Academy at West Point, which he entered as a student in July, 1920. He was graduated therefrom with the class of 1924 and is now an officer in the United States Army.

Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church and they occupy an enviable social position. Mr. Stebbins has membership in the City Club of Milwaukee and the City Club of New York city and is a member of the executive committee of the National Civic Federation of New York city and a member of its commission on industrial inquiry. In Milwaukee, where he has always lived, Mr. Stebbins enjoys high standing not only as a lawyer but also as a most enterprising, public-spirited and progressive citizen. An earlier writer said: "That he comes of a family of patriotic ancestors is indicated in the fact that he holds membership in the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution."

ARTHUR H. LINDSAY

Arthur H. Lindsay, chairman of the board of directors of the Marine National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, has been continuously identified with financial interests here for more than a half century and worked his way steadily upward from the humble position of messenger to a place of executive responsibility. He was born at Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wisconsin, November 4, 1862, his parents being Edmond J. and Celia E. Lindsay, the former a native of Dundee, Scotland, born June 22, 1838, while the latter was born on a farm near Potsdam, New York, August 26, 1841. He comes of Scotch descent on the paternal side and of English ancestry in the maternal line. David and Janet (Edmond) Lindsay, the paternal grandparents of Arthur H. Lindsay, were natives of Scotland, the former born in Dundee, January 10, 1798, and the latter in Glasgow, July 21, 1813. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Lindsay of this review were Cassim B. and Ruth (Hutchinson) Hawes.

Arthur H. Lindsay was a youth of seven years when he left the place of his nativity in the spring of 1870 and came to Milwaukee, in which city he has resided continuously since. He attended Milwaukee's public schools in pursuit of an education, and after two years in high school he became a messenger in the First National Bank of this city in 1878. In the fall of the following year he entered the service of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire

Insurance Company Bank, continuing with that institution until July, 1893, after which he was employed by the Wisconsin National Bank in the capacity of receiving teller for seven years. When the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank (Mitchell Bank) was reorganized as The Marine National Bank on the 1st of July, 1900, Mr. Lindsay was made cashier of the new institution. He became vice president thereof in 1913 and in January, 1930, was advanced to the presidency. When The Marine National Bank and The National Exchange Bank consolidated on August 1, 1930, under the name of Marine National Exchange Bank, Mr. Lindsay was elected chairman of the board of directors, which position he is filling at present. He is widely recognized as a leading financier of Milwaukee whose efforts have constituted an important factor in the steady expansion and success of the institutions which he has represented. He is a director and member of the finance committee of the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee; director of the Fuller-Warren Company of Milwaukee; director of the Central Investment Company of Milwaukee; chairman of the executive committee of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association, and a member of the advisory committee of the Protestant Home for the Aged at Milwaukee.

Mr. Lindsay has been twice married. On the 8th of January, 1896, in Milwaukee, he wedded Alice Kingsbury, a lady of American descent, who died October 24, 1920. Four years later, on the 16th of September, 1924, he was married in Milwaukee to Nellie Edwards, of Scotch-Irish and English descent. Mr. Lindsay is a well known member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club and the Milwaukee Athletic Club and has long enjoyed high standing in both social and financial circles of his adopted city.

CHARLES WILLIAM HARPER, M. D.

One of the younger members of the medical profession in Milwaukee is Dr. Charles W. Harper, who was born in this city on the 27th of February, 1899, and is a son of Charles William and Mary (McGarvey) Harper. His paternal grandparents were natives of Scotland and England, whence they came to the United States, where they were married about 1843 and at once settled in Milwaukee, where the family has resided continuously since. Charles W. Harper, Sr., was born in 1869 and is engaged in the plumbing contracting business here. The mother, who also is a member of an old pioneer family of Milwaukee, is of Irish parentage, the family having been established in this city at about the same time as the Harpers. To Charles W. and Mary Harper were born thirteen children, six of whom are living, namely, Sara, Catherine, Charles W., Walter Alexander and Marie, all of whom reside in Milwaukee.

Charles W. Harper of this review obtained his early education in the public schools of this city, and after graduating from high school entered Marquette University, from the medical school of which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1924. He served his interneship in the Milwaukee County Hospital and then remained six months longer as house physician, after which he opened an office and entered upon the private practice of his profession, in which his success is evidence of his ability and skill in combatting human ailments.

In 1924 Dr. Harper was united in marriage to Miss Alma Heim, a daughter of Christ and Theresa (Heiden) Heim, both of whom are natives of Milwaukee and members of prominent pioneer families. Mr. Heim is a painting contractor. Dr. Harper is a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the medical staff of the Milwaukee General Hospital. He is a lover of the out-of-doors and hunting and fishing are his favorite forms of recreation.

WILLIAM J. KOEHRING

William J. Koehring, president of the Koehring Company, is at the head of one of Milwaukee's important enterprises, the growth of which has been steady and continuous during the past quarter century. He was born December 6, 1872, in Kiel, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, his parents being William and Karolina (Mueller) Koehring, both of whom were natives of Germany, the former born in Rischenau, Lippe, September 26, 1848, and the latter near Roda, Saxony, December 21, 1849.

William J. Koehring acquired his education in the grammar and high schools and after putting aside his text books worked on a farm and as a factory employe in and near the place of his nativity. During the five-year period between 1895 and 1900 he was a bookkeeper in the service of the Kiel Furniture Company and was then promoted to the position of superintendent, continuing in that capacity until 1910. In the latter year he became active in the conduct of the Koehring Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as president and works manager.

The Koehring Machine Company was formed by Philip A. Koehring, William J. Koehring and Richard Kiel in March, 1906, as a partnership. In the following year it was incorporated under the name of the Koehring Machine Company, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. A further change was made in February, 1921, when its title became the Koehring Company, with an authorized capital of two million, five hundred thousand dollars of preferred stock and twenty-five thousand shares of common stock, the officers of the company being: William J. Koehring, president; Richard Kiel, vice president; and Philip A. Koehring, secretary and treasurer. Their first plant was in a small building, forty by one hundred feet, located under the Sixteenth street viaduct, but the rapid growth of the business soon demanded more space. An addition of thirty by one hundred feet was built in 1909, and in the following year the company erected the first unit of its present plant, the building being one hundred and fifty by one hundred and seventy-five feet in size. The plant was developed to meet the steady growth of the business, so that it now has approximately three acres under roof, comprising the main plant

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and office, at Thirty-first street and Concordia avenue, and a foundry building covering practically an acre at Thirty-first and Locust streets. These buildings are thoroughly modern, the main plant being constructed of reinforced concrete, while the foundry is of brick and reinforced concrete. The office building, which is constructed of brick, is attractive in design and well adapted to its use. The equipment of the plant is maintained at the highest degree of efficiency, including its lighting arrangements, and in connection therewith there is maintained a modern cafeteria, in which two hundred men may be served in thirty minutes. About five hundred and fifty men are employed in the plant, which is devoted almost exclusively to making concrete mixers, their specialty being a pavement mixer for concrete road building. Among the company's products are crawler cranes and shovels, for which there is a steady demand. In 1928 the Koehring Company became a subsidiary of the National Equipment Corporation, of which Philip A. Koehring is the president. This company owns all of the common stock of the Koehring Company, the T. L. Smith Company and the C H & E Manufacturing Company, all of Milwaukee, the Kwik Mix Concrete Mixer Company of Port Washington, Wisconsin, the Parsons Company of Newton, Iowa, and the Insley Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, Indiana, all building non-competitive construction machinery and maintaining a common sales organization in the field. Since the organization of the National Equipment Corporation, William J. Koehring has been vice president. He is president of the T. L. Smith Company and the Kwik Mix Company, besides the Koehring Company. He is also prominently identified with financial affairs as president of the Mid-City State Bank of Wauwatosa, is a director of the Sterling Motor Truck Company and has interests in other industrial concerns.

On the 4th of October, 1900, at New Holstein, Calumet county, Wisconsin, Mr. Koehring was united in marriage to Miss Anna Dorothy Hipke, who was there born June 4, 1872, her parents being Christian and Margaret Anna (Rolfs) Hipke. Mr. and Mrs. Koehring have become the parents of a son and two daughters: George, who is deceased; Margaret Carolina, who is the wife of Alvin E. Kelbe of Milwaukee, and has a son, William Robert; and Alice Martha, who is the wife of Raymond T. Pagel, of Milwaukee, and has a daughter, Rae Ann. Mr. Koehring is a member of the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club, the Ozaukee Country Club, the Chenequa Country Club and the Engineers Society of Milwaukee.

PHILIP A. KOEHRING

To the inventive genius, business ability and persistent energy of Philip A. Koehring is due the inception and development of one of Milwaukee's important and successful industrial concerns, the Koehring Company, the products of which are valued at millions of dollars annually and are known throughout the United States and in many foreign countries. Philip A. Koehring was born January 18, 1876, in Kiel, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, and in the public and high schools of that city secured his education. He conceived and designed the paving mixer, with boom and bucket distribution, which to most persons at that time seemed to have no particular use. Mr. Koehring's vision, however, pictured the future era of road building and he completed his machine, secured a patent on it and was ready when the demand came for just such a machine, and in subsequent years his company has found this to be one of its main products. In March, 1906, the Koehring Machine Company was formed by Philip A. Koehring, William J. Koehring and Richard Kiel, as a partnership. In the following year it was incorporated under the name of the Koehring Machine Company, with a capital stock of twenty-five thousand dollars. A further change was made in February, 1921, when its title became the Koehring Company, with an authorized capital of two million five hundred thousand dollars of preferred stock and twenty-five thousand shares of common stock, the officers of the company being William J. Koehring, president; Richard Kiel, vice president, and Philip A. Koehring, secretary and treasurer.

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C H & E Manufacturing Company, all of Milwaukee, the Kwik Mix Concrete Mixer Company of Port Washington, the Parsons Company of Newton, Iowa, and the Insley Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis, all building non-competitive construction machinery and maintaining a common sales organization in the field.

Mr. Koehring is married and is the father of four sons: Calvin A., Robert C., Martin E. and Philip A., Jr. He is a member of the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Club, the Ozaukee Country Club, the Rotary Club, the Milwaukee Automobile Club and the City Club, and was also a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the work of which he has been greatly interested for a number of years. He is also a past president of the Association of Commerce. Well known in the business and manufacturing circles of this city, he is regarded as a man of dependable qualities, whose success has been well earned.

MICHAEL MURRAY WITTENBERG

In the career of Michael M. Wittenberg, lawyer, there is exemplified the truth of the statement that pluck, industry, definite purposes and integrity will insure success in any career, for, in the face of obstacles which would have deterred a man of less mettle, he has forged ahead from young manhood and now holds an enviable place in the ranks of the successful lawyers of this city. Mr. Wittenberg was born in Chicago, Illinois, on the 2d day of July, 1896, and is a son of Max and Anna Wittenberg. Both parents were born in Germany, where they were reared and married, and on coming to the United States lived in various places, Chicago being their residence for a number of years. In 1900 they came to Milwaukee, where the family resided until five years ago, the father then retiring from sales work and moving to West Allis. During his years of selling Max Wittenberg has visited every corner of the globe. He now conducts a men's furnishings store in West Allis. Mr. Wittenberg is an active republican in political affairs and is greatly interested in civic matters. To him and his wife were born three children, namely: Michael M., of this review; Bertha, who is the wife of Frank P. Hanley, of Milwaukee; and Walter, who married Miss Olga Werner and resides in this city.

Michael M. Wittenberg received his early education in the public schools of Nashville, Tennessee, and the East Division high school of Milwaukee, from which he graduated in 1915. He entered the Milwaukee State Normal School, there completing his studies in two and a half years. Prior to this time he had served as a newsboy, a bellhop and in other occupations, by means of which he earned the money to pay his way through college. On leaving the normal school he obtained a position as clerk with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee. He worked for the American Railways Express Company during the period of his law studies and also worked part time for various law firms, including six years in the office of Lamfrom & Tighe, one year with Rubin, Fawcett & Dutcher and one year with Francis X. Boden. He entered the law school of Marquette University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and did the greater part of his class work at night, being employed at gainful work during the days. He passed the bar examination in 1923, after which he opened a law office at his present location in the First Wisconsin National Bank building. He conducts a general practice, the extent of which is indicated by the fact that he employs several lawyers and several stenographers. Mr. Wittenberg is general counsel for the Milwaukee Association of Commerce retail division, known as the Associated Retail Credit Men of Milwaukee, and is also counsel for several prominent finance companies.

On July 4, 1924, in Lake county, Wisconsin, Mr. Wittenberg was united in marriage to Miss Emmy E. Behrendt, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and is a daughter of Aug. and Augusta Behrendt, an old and prominent Milwaukee family. In his political views Mr. Wittenberg is a republican and has taken an active part in the campaigns of that party, being in constant demand as a speaker. During the World war he served for eighteen months with the United States Naval Reserve Forces. Recently he was chairman of the flag contest conducted under the auspices of the United States Flag Association. He belongs to Independence Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M.; Milwaukee Chapter, R. A. M.; Milwaukee Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Milwaukee Lodge, B. P. O. E.; the Order of the Eastern Star, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the American Legion, and is commander of West Allis Post, the Forty and Eight, is vice chairman of Milwaukee Civic Council, American Legion, has membership in the Milwaukee City Club, the Lawyers Club, the Wisconsin State Historical Society; the American Legion Club House, Inc., of West Allis, of which he is president; the West Allis Cooperative Club, of which he is president, West Allis Civic Alliance, of which he is president, and has been a delegate to several state and national conventions of the American Legion. He was chairman of the program committee of the tenth annual International Cooperative Convention, held at the Schroeder hotel, Milwaukee, on June 16-19, 1929, during which he spoke over WTMJ radio station several times. He is affiliated with the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

ADOLPH C. ZINN

Adolph C. Zinn, whose death occurred on August 30, 1904, was for many years active and prominent in the business life of Milwaukee and achieved noteworthy success. However, he did not permit the acquisition of wealth to warp his kindly nature or interfere with his sincere interest in the welfare of those around him, and he had a host of warm and loyal friends who esteemed him for his genuine worth as a man and citizen. Mr. Zinn was born in Milwaukee, February 12, 1849, and was a son of Carl and Christiana (Fickweiler) Zinn, natives of Saxony, Germany, who came to the United States in 1848 and located in Milwaukee, where Carl Zinn opened a wagonmaking shop at the corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, which location is now owned by his grandson, Walter Zinn, president of the Milwaukee Western Malt Company.

Adolph C. Zinn was the oldest of four children, all of whom are now deceased. He acquired his education in the old Second Ward school, located at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets. While he was yet a boy, he worked for Mrs. Goetz in her woolen and fancy wear store. In 1868, at the age of nineteen years, he and Lee Wirth engaged in the distilling business, and in the fall of 1874 Mr. Zinn opened the plant of the Zinn Malting Company in the old Schlitz brewery building at Fifth and Chestnut streets, the same location which at one time was occupied by his father as a wagon shop. Later he organized the Milwaukee Malt & Grain Company, and in 1893 these businesses were absorbed by the American Malting Company. In the same year President Cleveland pressed an electric button in Washington which started in motion the machinery of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

On the 25th of August, 1873, Mr. Zinn was united in marriage to Miss Adelaide M. Fink, who was born in 1854 and is a daughter of William and Catherine (Johnson) Fink. Her parents came from Germany to this country in youth and here met, their marriage occurring in 1850. Mr. Fink was the first flute and clarinet player of any note in Milwaukee and as a boy he often played to the great astonishment and pleasure of the Indians who roamed about the village. He was a strong republican in his political views and took an active part in local public affairs. He died in 1882, after a successful career in the wool and hide business. He was greatly assisted by his wife, who was a true helpmate and who passed away in 1901. They were both much interested in the organization of the Old Settlers' Club. Their family numbered four children, as follows: Adelaide M., the widow of Adolph C. Zinn; Bruno E., who is deceased; Mrs. Bella (Fink) Bodden, a noted singer and a soloist in many operas given by the Musical and Arion Societies in Milwaukee; and Elizabeth, who is a teacher of dramatic art in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Zinn became the parents of five children. Bruno C., the eldest, born October 8, 1874, was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and was associated with the Highway Trailer Company until his death, which occurred January 10, 1929. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rose (Rosenthal) Zinn, and by two children. Walter A., born March 20, 1876, is a resident of Milwaukee and has a wife and four children. Oliver F., born March 5, 1879, is a successful business man of this city and has a wife and two children. Carl A., whose natal day was June 10, 1883, also makes his home in Milwaukee and has four children. Elvira A. is Mrs. Schroeter of St. Louis, Missouri, and is the mother of five children. Mrs. Adelaide Zinn has seventeen grandchildren.

In 1900 Mr. Zinn and members of his family went abroad for an extended trip through the various countries of Europe, returning home by way of the Mediterranean sea. It was an extremely enjoyable vacation, which had been carefully planned and carried out by Mr. Zinn, and his widow and children cherish the memory of those happy days. Mr. Zinn was greatly interested in art and music, and collected and owned many beautiful and valuable paintings and other articles of virtu. He gave much time to the promotion of the musical interests of Milwaukee, having served as secretary of the Saengerfest which was held in the old Exposition building in 1885, when there was brought to this city a large and unusual group of world-famous musicians and singers. He was a charter member of the Liederkranz and a leader in the Germania Club, now the Wisconsin Club, and also took great interest in the Old Settlers' Club. He was a man of kindly and affable manner, stanch in his citizenship and loyal in his friendships. During all his years in this locality he commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens and was held in affectionate regard by those who were intimately associated with him.

SIEGFRIED HELLER

Siegfried Heller was a prominent representative of industrial interests in Milwaukee as organizer, president and treasurer of the S. Heller Elevator Company, builders of freight and passenger elevators. He was born in Dresden, Germany, July 17, 1868, a son of Isaac Leopold and Agnes (Hollerstein) Heller. The father crossed the Atlantic to America in 1883, took up his abode in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and became a traveling salesman. The year following his emigration to the new world he was here joined by the mother and the children of the family.

Siegfried Heller, who was a youth of sixteen years on arriving in the United States, had been a graduate pharmacist in Dresden but could not practice in this country without first serving a six months' apprenticeship and taking the regular examination. His straitened financial circumstances did not permit this, and seeking another field of employment, he became a helper in a sausage factory. Later he engaged in carpentry and still later entered the service of August Kieckhefer, who was at the head of an elevator manufacturing enterprise. While learning the business, Mr. Heller spent two years on the Pacific coast as a helper in the building of elevators. Returning to Milwaukee in 1893, he formed a partnership with F. Jahn under the firm name of Heller & Jahn, which represented the Smith-Hill Elevator Company of Quincy, Illinois. Fred Mueller succeeded Mr. Jahn at the time of the latter's death and the business expanded steadily under the name of Heller & Mueller until 1898, when the Smith-Hill Company, the Heller-Mueller Company and the August Kieckhefer Company were merged into a consolidation of elevator companies known as the August Kieckhefer Elevator Company, of which Mr. Heller became secretary. Dissatisfied with the results of this venture, Mr. Heller resigned in 1901, having lost all he had invested in the project. He established a business of his own, securing the agency of the Eaton & Prince Elevator Company of Chicago to install their elevators in Wisconsin, he was soon on the road to prosperity again. Through his determination to succeed, his conservative, careful management and his unceasing labors, he was able to build up the business so that it was three times necessary to move to larger quarters, and in 1908 a handsome new factory building was erected.

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Siegfried Heller

THE NATIONAL CYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY

By 1920 the industry had attained such extensive proportions that he organized the S. Heller Elevator Company, with himself as president and treasurer, Leo Glueckstein as vice president and Jacob Freede as secretary. Mr. Heller continued at the head of the business until his death, which occurred February 9, 1924, when he was fifty-five years of age.

On the 12th of June, 1900, Mr. Heller married Caroline Kron, her parents being Edmund and Johanna (Heiler) Kron, the latter a native of Milwaukee. Edmund Kron was born in Austria and following his emigration to the United States settled in Milwaukee, where he first became identified with journalistic interests. He then conducted a grocery store for a time and later became head cashier and bookkeeper for the Wellauer-Hoffmann Company, with which he was connected throughout the remainder of his life. His widow is still a resident of Milwaukee county. Mr. and Mrs. Heller were the parents of two sons and a daughter. Irving Leo, the eldest of the family, born February 3, 1902, supplemented his public school education by a course of study in the Normal School of Milwaukee, and, following his graduation from Riverside high school, attended the University Extension School for a short time. He then became associated with his father in the elevator manufacturing business and is now treasurer of the S. Heller Elevator Company. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason. He married Elsie Marie Kurz, daughter of Peter Kurz, a prominent restaurant owner of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Irving Heller are the parents of a son, Robert Irving, and reside at 4621 Murray avenue in this city. Marguerite Johanna Heller, born October 6, 1905, attended the grammar and high schools and the Layton Art School and is continuing her art studies at the Mercy high school of Milwaukee. Siegfried Edmund Heller, Jr., who was born July 8, 1911, also pursued a grade and high school education and is now a student in the liberal arts department of Marquette University, preparing for the law.

An enterprising and progressive citizen, Mr. Heller gave his support to all movements and measures calculated to promote civic progress and advancement. He was a member of the Milwaukee Builders Exchange, Schlaraffia Milwaukia, an international organization, the Milwaukee Gymnastic Association and the Washington Park Zoological Society, while fraternally he was affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He gained an extensive circle of warm friends and in his passing Milwaukee sustained the loss of one of her successful manufacturers and highly esteemed citizens.

A. M. DORR, M. D.

Dr. A. M. Dorr, whose medical practice in Milwaukee has been marked by more than ordinary success, and who is one of the most popular members of his profession in this city, was born in Milwaukee, in May, 1886 a son of T. H. and Louise (Vick) Dorr. His father was born at Whitewater, this state, is an attorney by profession, was a former associate of Judge John Gregory and also served as counsel in the office of the corporation commissioner. The mother was born and educated in Milwaukee, where her marriage occurred. To Mr. and Mrs. Dorr were born two children, A. M., of this review, and Philip, president of the Shaler Company, of this city.

The Doctor received his early education in the public and high schools of Milwaukee. In early life, before taking up his professional training, he was a reporter on the Journal and Evening Wisconsin for two years, and then matriculated in the Northwestern Medical College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1912. He served two years, 1912-14, as interne in the Milwaukee County Hospital and was also physician for the Connor Lumber Company at its camp at Laona, in northern Wisconsin. In 1914 he engaged in the private practice of medicine and surgery, in which success attended him from the start. He has taken postgraduate work, and in 1922 began to specialize in X-ray work. He now has charge of the X-ray work at the Deaconess Hospital and is X-ray consultant to the Milwaukee Veterans Bureau. He has a well equipped and nicely furnished suite of offices at 4127 Plankinton building.

In October, 1919, Dr. Dorr was united in marriage to Miss Anna Wellauer, who was born and reared in Milwaukee and attended Downer College. They are the parents of three children: Thomas W., born in 1922, Barbara Anna, in 1925, and Mary Lou, in 1926. Dr. Dorr is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and is president of the Milwaukee Roentgenological Society. He possesses a fine personality, is sincere and genuine in his social relations, and has a large circle of loyal friends throughout this city.

LOUIS ROBERTS TAYLOR

Louis R. Taylor is one of Milwaukee's leading and influential business men and as president of the Loeffelholz Company has shown splendid executive ability, important improvements having been instituted and carried through under his regime. This company was organized in 1856 by Adam Loeffelholz, the pioneer manufacturer of railroad car hardware and brass castings, and for practically three-quarters of a century has stood among the prosperous and substantial concerns of this city. For many years the business was located at 170 to 184 Clinton street, in a four-story and basement building. The steady expansion of the trade demanded more room and a splendid new building has recently been completed, at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, together with a new foundry, costing seventy-five thousand dollars. The present officers of the company are, Louis Roberts Taylor, president; Elsie S. Taylor, vice president; John L. Miller, secretary; and G. B. Miller, assistant secretary.

Louis R. Taylor was born on the 1st of April, 1873, in Providence, Rhode Island, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Roberts) Taylor, who came to this country in 1864. Thomas Taylor was born in London, England, of Welsh parentage of the Aspinal lineage, and he was the first silversmith of the Gordon Manufacturing Company. His wife Mary was born in Birmingham, England, of Welsh parentage and of the Blunt lineage. Both are deceased and are buried in Providence, Rhode Island.

Louis R. Taylor attended the public schools of Providence and on graduating from high school went to work in a dry goods store. After four years in that line he went to New York city and engaged in the real estate business, which commanded his attention for twenty years, during which period he was the junior partner in the firm of Green & Taylor. In 1916 he came to Milwaukee and became associated with the Loeffelholz Company as vice president. Later he became president of the company, which office he still holds. He is also a director of the National Bank of Commerce, the Malleable Iron Works and the Milwaukee Hay Tool Company and is vice president of the Non-Breakable Button Company.

Mr. Taylor was married to Miss Charlotte Pauline Raynor, to which union was born a daughter, Marguerite, now the wife of Henry Susswein of New York city. After the death of his first wife Mr. Taylor was married April 16, 1896, to Miss Elsie Suetterie, a daughter of John and Emily Suetterie, the former born in Milwaukee and the latter in New York city. Both are now deceased, being buried in Forest Home cemetery, Milwaukee. Mrs. Taylor is a granddaughter of Adam Loeffelholz, who was a pioneer of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor are the parents of a son, John Suetterie Taylor, born April 10, 1923, and now attending the Milwaukee University school.

Mr. Taylor has always given his political support to the republican party and, though he is not an aspirant for public office, he maintains a deep interest in local public and civic affairs. He is a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Fox Point Club, the Town Club, the City Club and the Rotary Club. He is very public-spirited, standing for those things which contribute to the general good, and is a generous supporter of the Milwaukee Children's Home.

HERMAN W. BUEMMING

During the past third of a century Herman W. Buemming has commanded recognition as a competent and reliable architect, the quality of his work and his sound business methods gaining for him marked prestige in this field. He was born in Toledo, Ohio, on the 5th of September, 1872, and is a son of Julius and Charlotte (Weis) Buemming, both of whom were born in Germany, the father in 1842 and the mother in 1848. They came to the United States in 1868 and settled in Toledo, Ohio, where Mr. Buemming was employed as a traveling salesman. In 1884 they became residents of Milwaukee, and here the father passed away in 1914 and the mother in 1924. They became the parents of three children: Herman W.; Carl W., who is living in Germany; and Charlotte, who is the wife of C. A. Wille, of New York city.

Herman W. Buemming was about twelve years of age when his parents brought their family to Milwaukee and in the public schools of this city he completed his early education, graduating from the Sixteenth district school in 1888. He then became an apprentice under C. A. Gombert, architect, who built the old city jail and the old T. M. Benjamin house. One year later he went to work for the Pabst Brewing Company as head draftsman, and in 1891 entered Columbia University, New York city, as a student of architecture, attending for three years as a member of the class of 1895. For a while he was with various architects of New York city, among them Stanford White. Finally he was sent to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, as the representative of George B. Post, architect, having charge of the building of the Bank of Pittsburgh and the Park building. In 1896 Mr. Buemming returned to Milwaukee and opened an office in the Pabst building, where he remained until 1904, when he moved to his present location, at 919 North Jackson street. He has done much important work in this city and county, and in 1897 was associated with W. L. B. Jenney in the building of the Railway Exchange building. He has designed many of the better class of residences and his work bears the stamp of his original and attractive ideas, which have commanded the attention of prospective home builders.

Mr. Buemming married Miss Gertrude C. Durr, whose father, Louis Durr, was a native of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Buemming are the parents of two children, John D., born July 23, 1902, studied architecture in the University of Pennsylvania for three years as a member of the class of 1926 and is now in his father's office, and Mary Harriett, born February 14, 1904, is the wife of William C. Hewitt. In 1913 Mr. Buemming spent four months traveling in Italy, France and England, sketching and studying architecture. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Phi Kappa Psi the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the City Club and the American Institute of Architecture. He belongs to Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; Calumet Chapter, No. 73, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. During all the years of his residence here Mr. Buemming has taken a helpful interest in matters affecting the general welfare and has gained recognition as one of the community's progressive citizens.

ELIOT GRANT FITCH

Eliot G. Fitch, who fills a prominent place in the financial activities of Milwaukee as a director and vice president of the Marine-National Exchange Bank, is a native of the city now honored by his residence, born on the 12th of March, 1895, and is a son of Grant and Eliza (Eliot) Fitch, mentioned elsewhere in this work. Mr. Fitch received his early educational training in the public schools and Milwaukee Academy, and completed his college preparatory work in St. Paul School at Concord, New

Hampshire. He then entered Yale University as a member of the class of 1918, but in May, 1917, laid aside his text-books and enlisted in the first officers training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of field artillery and served as an instructor in the second officers training camp. In June, 1918, he was sent overseas with the One Hundred and Tenth Field Artillery and saw active service on the western front until the signing of the Armistice. He returned to the United States in August, 1919, and was honorably discharged with the rank of first lieutenant of the One Hundred and Tenth Field Artillery. He then resumed his studies at Yale, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in June, 1920. In the following June Mr. Fitch received the degree of Master of Arts in economics from the University of Wisconsin.

After his graduation Mr. Fitch became associated with the National Bank of Commerce in New York city. On May 1, 1923, he returned to Milwaukee as assistant cashier of the National Exchange Bank, of which he became a director in 1925, being at the same time promoted to cashier. In 1928 he was made vice president as well as cashier, and on the consolidation of the Marine National and the National Exchange Banks, on July 31, 1930, he assumed his present position as vice president and member of the board of directors. By nature and training he is well qualified for the duties of his post and is held in very high regard by his fellow bankers.

On July 15, 1922, in Sydney, Australia, Mr. Fitch was united in marriage to Miss Janet M. Fell, a daughter of John and Margaret (Simpson) Fell, of that city. To them have been born three children: John Grant, aged seven years; Janet Margaret, aged five, and Jared Eliot, two years. Mr. Fitch is active in the club life of the community, being a member of the Milwaukee Club, the University Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club, the Town Club, the Fox Point Club, all of this city, and the Yale Club of New York city. His local interest extends to welfare work and he has been actively associated with several social agencies, chief among which is the Milwaukee Boys' Club, of which he is president. He is a man of broad yet well defined views on public questions, is an exemplar of the best type of citizenship and is a popular member of the various circles to which he belongs.

JULIAN H. STEIN

Julian H. Stein, photographer, whose studio was founded by his father, Simon L. Stein, in 1873, succeeded his father in 1922.

Mr. Stein, Sr., was born in Marienbad, Germany, and married Bertha Guttenstein, who was born in New York, but was of German lineage. He devoted his life to photography, carrying on the business with success to the time of his death in 1922.

After an elementary education in Milwaukee, Julian Stein continued his studies in St. Louis, Missouri, at the same time working in a photograph studio there. He later broadened his knowledge of the subject by his studies in Cincinnati, Ohio, and Chicago, Illinois. Subsequently he was in the cities of Boston, New York, and Washington, and with his return to Milwaukee in 1920 he became associated with his father in conducting the Stein Studios, taking over the management of the studios upon the death of Mr. S. L. Stein.

Julian Stein was married in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in October, 1914, to Miss Aimee L. Weil, of that city, a daughter of A. Leo Weil, corporation attorney of Pittsburgh, and Katherine (Ritter) Weil. Mr. and Mrs. Stein now have two children: Catherine Elizabeth, twelve years of age; and Alan Julian, a lad of eleven.

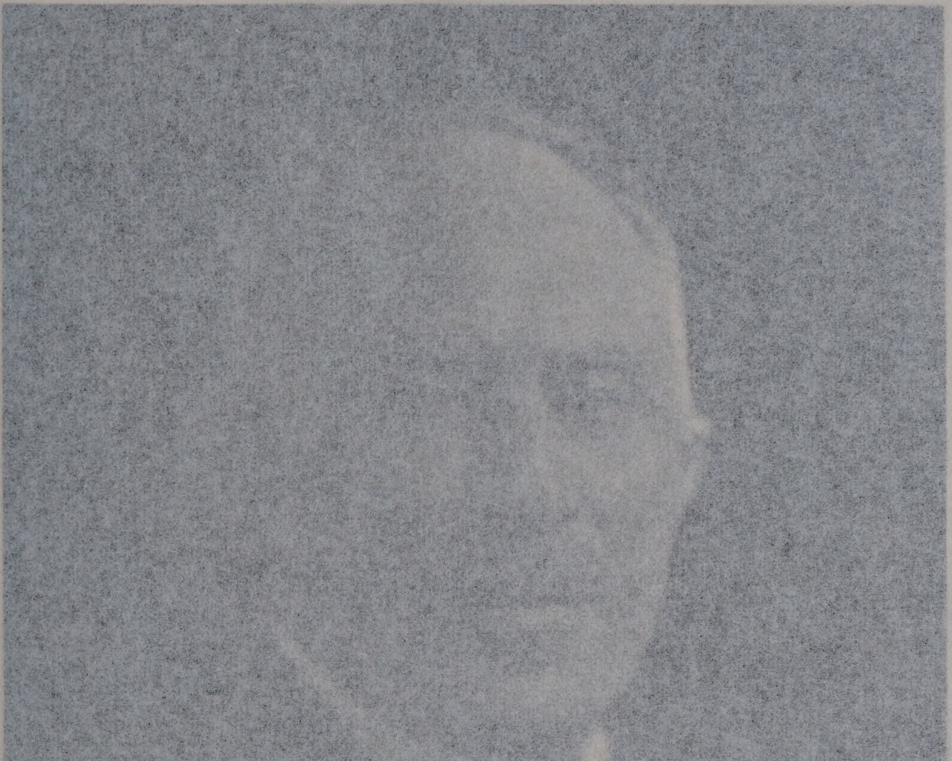
Mr. Stein has always voted with the republican party since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Walrus Club and the Rotary Club, and he finds his recreation largely in camping, hiking and golf. He is also interested and active in Boy Scout work. Along the line of his profession he is widely known, being now president of the Wisconsin Photographers Association, a past president of the Milwaukee Photographers Association, and is acting as chairman of the Judiciary and Ethics Committee of the International Association of Photographers.

Stein photographs have won in all thirty-three medals and cups in National and State Conventions.

OTTO L. KUEHN

"A naturalist by inclination, a broker by circumstance." That is the way Otto L. Kuehn refers to himself. Not that Mr. Kuehn isn't proud of the fact that he made his way up from a German immigrant youth, to become a nationally known broker, one of Milwaukee's outstanding business men. But Mr. Kuehn is far more than a broker. He has possibly bought more wild animals than any other private individual, for as president of the Washington Park Zoological Society for many years, Mr. Kuehn personally purchased many of the larger animals now in the Milwaukee Zoo. He had a Norwegian friend catch four Polar bears "to order" in Greenland for the Zoo. He bought tigers, lions, a hippopotamus and dozens of other animals, and his ambition has always been to study the wild game of Africa with a camera, not with a gun, but this ambition was never realized.

All his life Mr. Kuehn has been a pigeon fancier. He gained his first success at 17 when the German Government presented him with a medal for his success in the raising of fancy pigeons. To the new world he brought his pigeon interests and his skill for raising them. In 1897 he flew homing pigeons from Denver to Milwaukee which attracted the interest of the United States Navy. Subsequently Mr. Kuehn, as a gift, furnished Uncle Sam with such remarkable pigeons that the Mare Island base discarded all of its old homing pigeons and bred from the new stock only.



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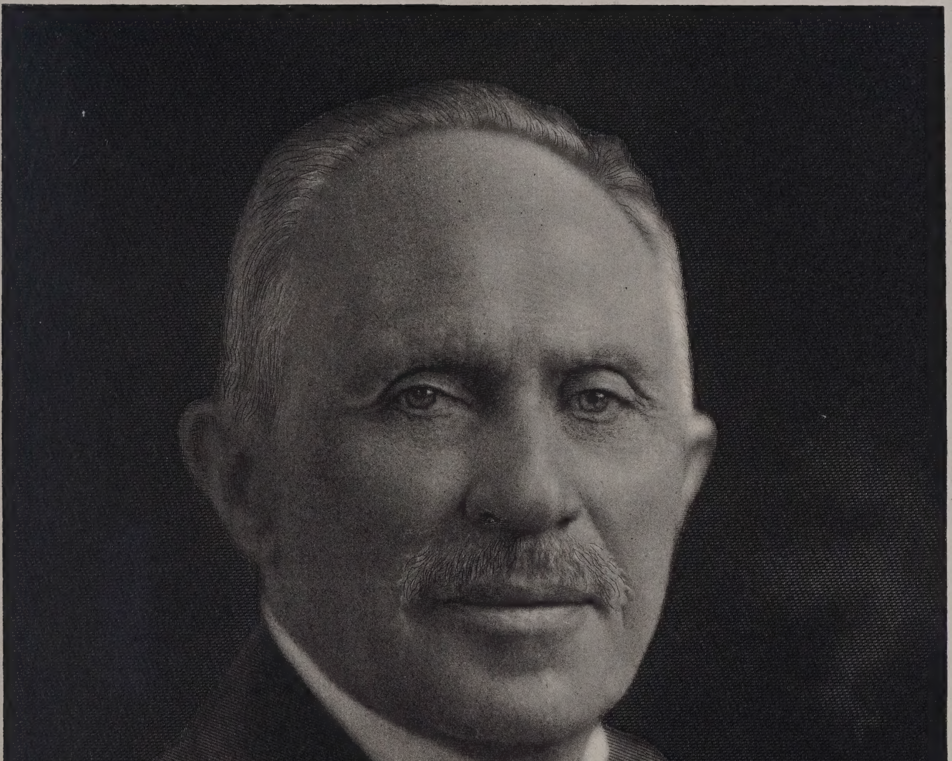

Otto L. Kuehn

At one time Mr. Kuehn served as a member of the City Debt Commission. He is a life member and at one time was a director of the Milwaukee Chapter of the Izaak Walton League; a member of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce; of the Rotary Club and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

Mr. Kuehn built from the bottom. He was born in Dortmund, Germany, February 22d, 1859, the son of Otto and Julie (Sonnenschein) Kuehn. After his elementary and high school education, young Kuehn became an apprentice in a brokerage office in Dortmund, and stayed there for four years. Then at 21 he became a volunteer in the infantry at Mannheim for a year; only students making high grades being eligible for this type of military service. He passed the examination for lieutenant. Even before he had gone into the military service Mr. Kuehn had wanted to come to America, having been urged by friends of the family. They had told him Milwaukee was a German community. So in May, 1881, Mr. Kuehn arrived in Milwaukee and secured employment as a bookkeeper with the F. F. Riedel Mfg. Co., makers of crackers and candy.

But the young immigrant was ambitious. A year and a half later he resigned and started a merchandise brokerage business for himself, struggling the while to learn English. His sometimes blunt, but simple, square dealing and his increasing reputation for absolute honesty, soon won him many friends and his business expanded until it became one of the leaders in its line, not only in Milwaukee, but throughout the country. In 1882 Mr. Kuehn's father, mother, two brothers and one sister followed him to Milwaukee.

In 1909 Mr. Kuehn's business was incorporated as Otto L. Kuehn Co., the older sons being taken into the firm, for Mr. Kuehn had married Lillie Riedel, daughter of his first and only American employer, on August 3d, 1886. To them had been born six sons and two daughters. Upon incorporation of the firm Mr. Kuehn himself became president and treasurer; Mrs. Kuehn vice president and Frank O. Kuehn, the eldest son, secretary. The latter resigned in 1919 and went to St. Paul, Minnesota, where he entered business for himself. Henry C. Kuehn, another son, succeeded Frank as secretary of the company and later Otto R. Kuehn succeeded his mother as vice president of the firm. All of the other sons have since entered the business.

During his many years in business Mr. Kuehn witnessed great changes. When he started California was not known as a fruit producing country. Prunes came from Turkey and Bosnia in 1600 lb. hogsheads, currants in 300 lb. barrels from Greece, raisins came from Spain, walnuts from France and Italy. Now California supplies all of these commodities, as well as canned fruits, and vegetables, which years ago came from the states of New York and Maryland.

Mr. Kuehn was one of the organizers of the Wisconsin Cold Storage Co. in 1915, now the largest cold storage warehouse in Wisconsin. He has been its president since the organization.

He is one of the oldest active business men in the city, and is many and specializing in the building and selling of small homes. From 1926 to the present time he has done a gross business of over a quarter million of dollars, his development having been largely on Sixty-third and Lincoln streets, and other outlying sections of the city, his present efforts being largely devoted to the Crestwood subdivision.

On May 15, 1910, in Boston, Massachusetts, Mr. Colker was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Feller, who was born in Bodky, Russia, and is a daughter of Israel Feller, who has resided in this city for the past twenty years. Mr. and Mrs. Colker are the parents of four children: Jeannette, born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 5, 1911; Edith, born in Milwaukee, October 4, 1913; Milton, born June 20, 1915; and Dorothy, born January 16, 1921. Mrs. Colker is active in social circles and is greatly interested in charitable and philanthropic work. In his political views Mr. Colker is an independent democrat, giving his support to the men whom he regards as best qualified for the offices they seek, regardless of party lines. He and his family are adherents of the Jewish faith. Mr. Colker is a typical example of a self-made man. He first worked for the American Can Company at Boston for ten and a half hours a day, at a wage of three dollars and a half a week. He did well whatever he undertook, earning a reputation as a skilled and conscientious workman, so that advancement inevitably followed, and during all the subsequent years he has been guided by the same correct principles which brought advancement to him as an employee. He took out his naturalization papers in Milwaukee and has proved a loyal and patriotic citizen of his adopted country.

GEORGE E. McKOWEN

George E. McKowen, secretary of the Hummel & Downing Co., having held that position for the past twenty-two years, is one of Milwaukee's well known business men. He was born in this city in 1873 and is a son of William Thomas H. and Helen L. (Tennant) McKowen. His father was born in the south of Scotland in 1841 and came to the New World in young manhood, locating first in Nova Scotia, where he was employed at farm work until coming to Wisconsin, at which time he settled on a farm near Muskego Center, Waukesha county. He gave proof of his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting in 1861 for service in the Civil war, becoming a private in the Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In 1865 he was honorably discharged and then reenlisted for two years' service, which was spent on the Mexican border at the time of the brief and unfortunate reign of Maximilian. He died in Milwaukee in 1887. His wife, who was born in New York state, was of English descent, and was brought to Milwaukee in infancy. Her death occurred in 1903. In addition to their son George E., these parents had six other children, namely: William, who died in 1929; Thomas, who died in 1902; Harriet E., who is the wife of William A. Schaper, who is a professor in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, that state; Ida L., the wife of H. A. Flint, living in Connecticut; Arthur A., of Olathe, Kansas, who is employed in the general freight department of the Wabash railroad at Kansas City, Missouri; and Helen L., the wife of W. J. Delaney, of Milwaukee.

George E. McKowen received his early education in the public schools of North Greenfield (now West Allis) and the high school at Wauwatosa, which he supplemented by courses in the Spencerian Business College and the McDonald Business College, graduating from the latter in 1891. Two years later he entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, being employed in the general freight department, under Dwight W. Keyes, in Milwaukee. He remained with that road until 1908, when he became connected with the Hummel & Downing Co., manufacturers of fiber shipping cases and cartons. He was elected secretary and director of the company and has filled that responsible position to the present time in a manner that has been greatly advantageous to the interests of the business.

In 1912 Mr. McKowen was united in marriage to Miss Verona Kuehn, of this city, and they are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy Tennant, who was born in 1913 and is now a student in Milwaukee-Downer College. Mr. McKowen is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He also belongs to the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and Tripoli Country Club. He is a man of high ideals, who stands for those things which make for the well-being of society. Because of his sterling personal qualities, his splendid business record and his agreeable manner, he is greatly esteemed throughout the range of his acquaintance.

HARRY A. SCHMITT

Harry A. Schmitt, who has been chief engineer of the village of Shorewood since January, 1924, was also made village manager August 4, 1930, and is now filling both positions in a most acceptable and commendable manner. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1902, his parents being Christian L. and Elizabeth (Steelman) Schmitt, also natives of that city. The father, who was a stationary engineer of Philadelphia, there passed away in 1912, while the mother still survives and yet makes her home in Philadelphia. They were the parents of a son and a daughter, Harry A. and Mary E. Schmitt.

In pursuit of an education Harry A. Schmitt attended the grade and high schools of his native city. Owing to the premature death of his father he began providing for his own support when a youth of fourteen years, obtaining employment in the designing office of C. A. Bachmann & Company of Philadelphia, manufacturers of women's dress goods, with which concern he did designing for about two years. He then entered the Philadelphia navy yard for the purpose of taking up mechanical engineering and there engaged in foundry work for about two years. Next he spent a year and a half as a student at Drexel Institute of Philadelphia, in evening courses, during which time he was connected with The Midvale Company, extensive steel manufacturers of Philadelphia, pursuing special work in mechanical engineering. In further preparation for his chosen life work he took private instruction from professors of Philadelphia and also of Milwaukee following his arrival in this city in 1921. On the 1st of July, 1923, he became acting engineer of the village of Shorewood and on the 1st of January, 1924, was made chief engineer, in which capacity he has continued to the present time, while since August 4, 1930, he has also served as village manager. The responsibilities devolving upon Mr. Schmitt in these important positions have been fully met, and he enjoys an enviable reputation for ability and trustworthiness.

On the 21st of August, 1926, Mr. Schmitt was united in marriage to Miss Hazel M. Zehren, daughter of Nicholas and Delia (Sheehan) Zehren. A biography of Nicholas Zehren may be found elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt have membership in St. Roberts Roman Catholic Church and are a highly esteemed and popular young couple of the community in which they reside.

WHEELER PECKHAM BLOODGOOD

The late Wheeler Peckham Bloodgood, who was a prominent representative of the legal profession in Milwaukee for more than a third of a century, also took a leading part in civic and patriotic activities of the city and in various ways contributed to its progress and advancement. He was born in Milwaukee, November 4, 1871, a son of Francis and Josephine (Colt) Bloodgood, and died December 17, 1930, when fifty-nine years of age. He was the eighth in descent from Francis Bloodgood (Francois Bloetgoet), 1633 to 1676, who came from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1658, and settled at Flushing, Long Island. We quote from the history of Wisconsin by Ellis B. Usher, published in 1914: "Francis Bloodgood was secretary of the Dutch commissioners to the Swedes on the east bank of the Delaware. When the Dutch in 1673, who had lost the province to the British in 1664, retook New York, changing the name of the province back to New Netherland, and of the city to New Amsterdam, he returned to his allegiance to his native country; and during its supremacy in New Netherland was schepen of his town; and also a member of the governor's council, as the representative of the several towns on Long Island. He was commissioned, and during the war between Holland and England held the office of chief military and civil executive of Long Island, the outpost of defense against the English fleet and forces. As a member of the council of the Dutch governor, Anthony Colve, he participated in the negotiations for the surrender of the province to the English authorities at the treaty of peace between England and Holland, in which the latter received territory in Africa in exchange for the province of New York, or New Netherland. In 1676 Francois Bloetgoet was killed in battle with the Indians, on Long Island. The Bloodgood family, in direct line, remained in Flushing for three generations. In 1754 it re-

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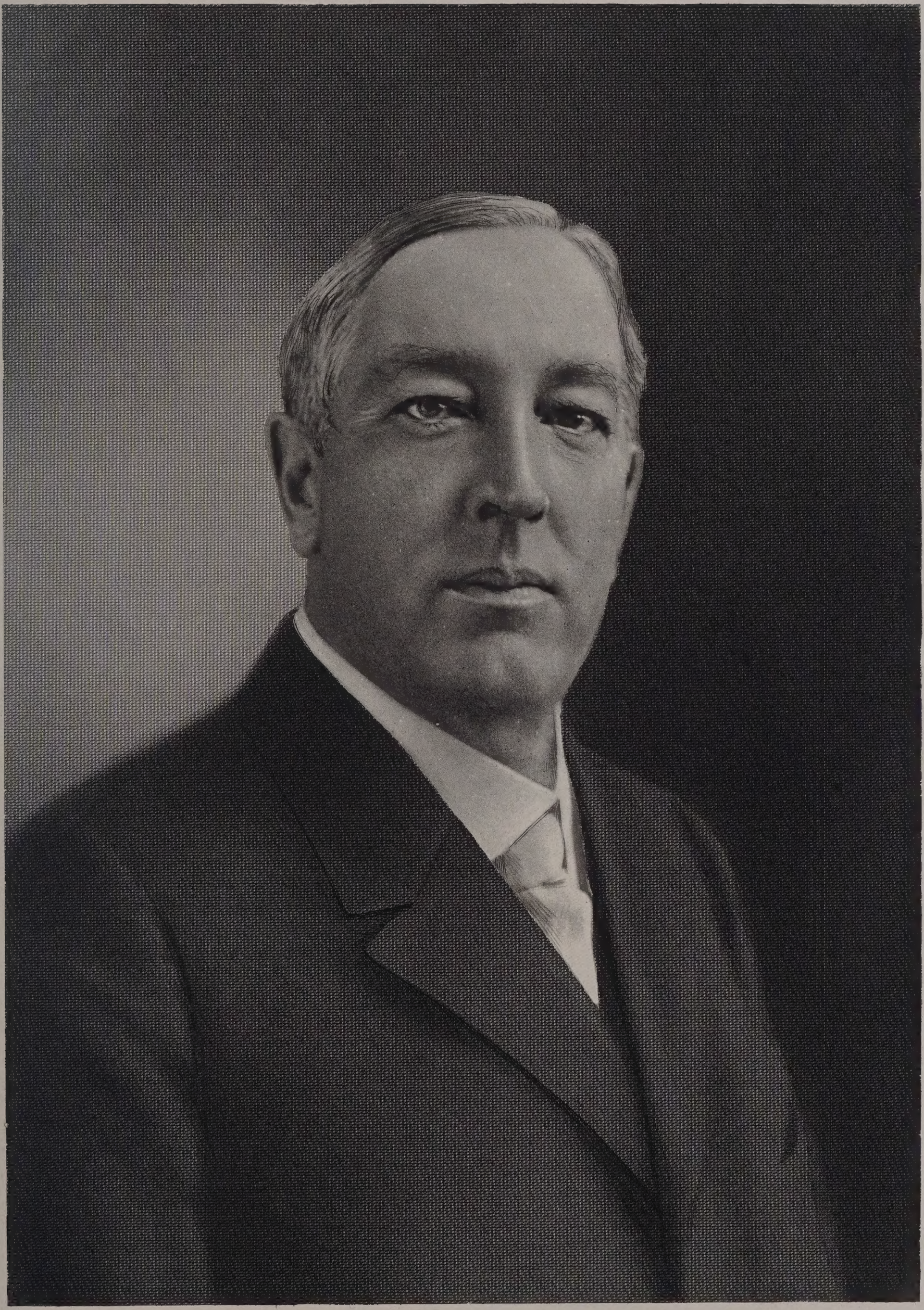


moved to Albany, and lived there until 1854, during which time three more generations of the family were prominent as citizens in the municipal government. One of the second generation there, William, was an officer in the New York line during the war of the Revolution.

"Under the leadership of Governor George Clinton, members of the family were prominent in the political controversies of the interim between the close of the war and the adoption of the national constitution, and did not wholly abandon the party connection until the removal by President Jackson of the national deposits from the United States Bank in 1833. One of the family was a member of the Albany agency for the first third of this century—the standing central organization of the democratic party. Francis Bloodgood (1769-1840), the great-grandfather of Wheeler P. Bloodgood, was active in organizing, promoting and maintaining the general business enterprises of the city of Albany. He was president of the New York State Bank, the Albany Insurance Company, and of the Great Western Turnpike Company, organized prior to 1800, over whose highway was operated, in its day, the great stage route to western New York. He was interested as an original and continuous stockholder in several of the manufactories which sprang up in various parts of the state under the early national protective policy. He was, from 1798 to 1813, secretary of the board of regents of the State University, and was mayor of Albany from 1832 to 1836. At his inauguration, he paid the debts of and thus released all the poor debtors then confined in the Albany jail under the existing insolvent laws; an incident widely noted by the press of the day.

"William Bloodgood (1801-1874), the grandfather of Wheeler P. Bloodgood, was born in Albany, New York, graduated at West Point in 1824 and until 1837 was an officer in the United States Army, when he resigned and returned to Albany. He died at Nashotah, Wisconsin, in 1874. His son, Francis Bloodgood, was born at Fort Howard, Green Bay, in this state, then Michigan territory, on the 22d of December, 1827, while his father was in the army, his maternal grandfather, Major William Whistler, being commandant of the fort and Indian superintendent. Francis Bloodgood's family traditions, on his mother's side, are connected with the history and progress of the great Northwest territory. Her great-grandfather, in that line, Major John Whistler, U. S. A., was with the Maryland contingent at the Indian battle of Miami, the defeat of General St. Clair, then governor of the territory—the hottest fight on the continent until the war of the rebellion. Major Whistler, an intimate friend of William Henry Harrison, afterwards secretary of the territory, was in 1791, with Harrison, commissioned in the same company in the first regiment organized in the United States Army. He, and in the course of events, his sons William and John, also officers in the United States Army, took part in all the Indian wars in the Northwest territory and also in the battles fought in that region in the War of 1812. John Whistler, one of the sons, was killed in battle in that war. William Whistler, who rose to the rank of colonel in the United States Army, was up to 1848 constantly in command of forts in the regions which formed the Northwest territory—at Fort Wayne, Mackinac, Green Bay, Chicago, Detroit, except when absent in the Seminole and Mexican wars. Major John Whistler built Fort Dearborn at Chicago in 1801, with whom was his son William as a subordinate officer; and whose son, Meriwether Lewis, named for the explorer, was the first white male child born on the site of Chicago. Major George W. Whistler, a son of John, as a junior officer of the United States Engineer Corps, assisted in making the first surveys of the chain of the Great Lakes. He became one of the most distinguished railroad engineers of his time, and was selected by Nicholas, Czar of Russia, to build the railroad from Moscow to St. Petersburg. James Whistler, the artist, was his son."

At the time of the birth of Francis Bloodgood (father of Wheeler P. Bloodgood) at Fort Howard, Green Bay, there was not a highway within the present territorial limits of Wisconsin, and there were but six residents on the site of Chicago outside of Fort Dearborn. He was educated at the Albany Academy, then the first in rank of academic schools of the country, and prepared to enter the senior class in Union College, but changing his purpose, commenced the study of law and was admitted to the bar December 21, 1848, when he had attained his majority. He removed with his father's family to Milwaukee in June, 1854. In August following he formed a law partnership with O. L. Stewart, and afterward with Wheeler H. Peckham, but on the latter's return to New York he continued practice alone until 1874, when he was appointed register in bankruptcy and was engrossed with the duties of that office until 1882. The bankruptcy law was repealed in 1878, except as to pending business, which required four years to close. On account of his then impaired health, Mr. Bloodgood withdrew from active legal practice, save the conduct of some important contests, until 1887, when he formed with his son, Francis, Jr., then just admitted to the bar, the partnership of Bloodgood & Bloodgood, succeeded by the firm of Bloodgood, Bloodgood & Kemper in 1888, when his nephew, Jackson B. Kemper, entered the firm. William J. Turner, afterwards judge of the circuit court of Milwaukee, was associated with the firm from 1893 to 1896. Wheeler P. Bloodgood, the youngest son of Francis Bloodgood, had been taken into the firm in 1894. The firm of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood, engaged in an extensive corporation and general law practice, was the predecessor of Bloodgood, Stebbins & Bloodgood, with offices at 380 East Water street. As register in bankruptcy, Francis Bloodgood disposed of more than five hundred cases, most of which originated in the failures occasioned by the financial crisis of 1873. In 1857 he was appointed United States commissioner, and from 1862, when United States Commissioner Winfield Smith, to whom was assigned the conduct of all criminal examinations, was appointed attorney general of the state, Commissioner Bloodgood conducted such examination until 1897, his jurisdiction therein embracing the entire state, which then constituted in the United States judicial division, the district of Wisconsin, and afterwards throughout the eastern and western districts of Wisconsin. In 1897, by statute, the jurisdiction of commissioners was limited to assigned divisions in the district, and Commissioner Bloodgood conducted the examinations in his division centered at Milwaukee to the time of his death, which occurred April 10, 1917. Until 1876, when the popular movement challenging the propriety of office holders under the United States taking part in politics was inaugurated, Francis Bloodgood, as a stanch republican, was active in the interests and furtherance of that party, frequently acting as a delegate to the city, county and state conventions and occasionally chairman of the county and congressional conventions. He was secretary of the Union Club, the political organization of the city representing the Union party, the usual name in the state of the party supporting the administration during the war.

Under a family compact, Francis Bloodgood, of three brothers, remained at home during the Civil war, the others entering the army on the first call. One, Edward, volunteered here as a private in the First Wisconsin Infantry. He was afterwards appointed lieutenant colonel, and reached the colonelcy of the Twenty-second Wisconsin Regiment of Infantry. As such he participated in the Atlanta campaign, and marched with Sherman to the sea. At the close of the war he was commissioned a captain in the regular army. He was brevetted major and lieutenant colonel in the regular army for gallant conduct during the war, and was retired in 1870, on the reduction of the army to one-half its force. The other brother, Wilkins, at twenty years of age, volunteered at Detroit, where he was on a visit, in the First Michigan Infantry. He was at the battle of Bull Run, and was with McClellan during the Peninsular campaign. He rose to the rank of captain and lost his life at the battle of Manassas. He had a military burial from St. Paul's Church in this city, at which General Winkler, then captain of the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, and who had been a schoolmate, commanded the escort.

At the outbreak of the war Francis Bloodgood, who had in 1856 been one of the originators of the Milwaukee Light Guard, the first native American military organization of the state, was active in organizing the Scott Guard, of which he was the first commandant, the same being intended as a school for the soldier, and from the ranks of which some thirty officers were commissioned for the war. The Scott Guard was called out in the bank riots of 1862, and on the lynching of a negro murderer in the same year, during the term of Sheriff Larkin. Francis Bloodgood was one of the valued members of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, serving as a vestryman for many years. He was an able and successful lawyer, the dean of his profession in Milwaukee, and was revered and honored by all who knew him.

In 1859, Francis Bloodgood married Josephine Colt, who was born in Palmyra, New York, March 3, 1831, a daughter of Joseph S. and Henrietta (Eckham) Colt, representatives of an old and honored family of that place. The American progenitor of the Colt family emigrated to this country from England prior to the Revolutionary war. Joseph S. Colt, the father of Mrs. Josephine Bloodgood, was a lawyer by profession and in 1845 left Palmyra for Albany, New York, where he resided until 1854, when he came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, here spending the remainder of his life. Mrs. Josephine Bloodgood passed away December 18, 1893, when sixty-two years of age. By her marriage she became the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Francis Bloodgood, Jr., leading Milwaukee attorney; Joseph Colt, noted surgeon of Baltimore, Maryland; Wheeler Peckham, of this review; Henrietta, who is the widow of Frank G. Turner; Margaret; and Mrs. Miriam Passmore, deceased.

Wheeler P. Bloodgood, whose name introduces this article, acquired his early education in the public schools and continued his studies at St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wisconsin, in which he completed his course in 1887 as a member of the first graduating class, being then a youth of sixteen. He studied under private tutors and subsequently he studied law in his father's office and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in 1894 and later to practice before the Wisconsin and United States supreme courts. As a member of the firm of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood, he was identified with many cases involving principles of corporation, insurance, bankruptcy and commercial law. He was director and general counsel of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company and general counsel for Wisconsin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. He had membership in the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

On the 14th of September, 1896, Mr. Bloodgood was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Twombly Farrand, daughter of a well known physician and surgeon of Detroit, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. Francis Joseph (III), the eldest of the family, enlisted at the age of nineteen years and served with the Thirty-second Division in France, after which he attended the University of Wisconsin. He married Miss Jane Cleveland, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and a granddaughter of Justice Stanley Matthews of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. and Mrs. Francis Joseph Bloodgood (III) are the parents of four children: Francis (IV), Joseph Wheeler, Jane Gray and Eve Lee. David Wheeler Bloodgood, who also attended the University of Wisconsin, enlisted at the age of eighteen years and served overseas with the Thirty-second Division, being gassed in the Argonne offensive on October 19, 1918. He married Miss Elinor Mueller, of Davenport, Iowa. They had two children, Clara Elizabeth, and Edward Wheeler, who died January 19, 1929. Hugh McLellan Bloodgood is a student at the University of Wisconsin. Elizabeth Bloodgood is pursuing a course in Milwaukee-Downer Seminary. Mary Bloodgood died October 12, 1918. Mrs. Wheeler P. Bloodgood, the mother of the above named, is a member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin; the American Society of Colonial Dames, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is grealty interested in the work of St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

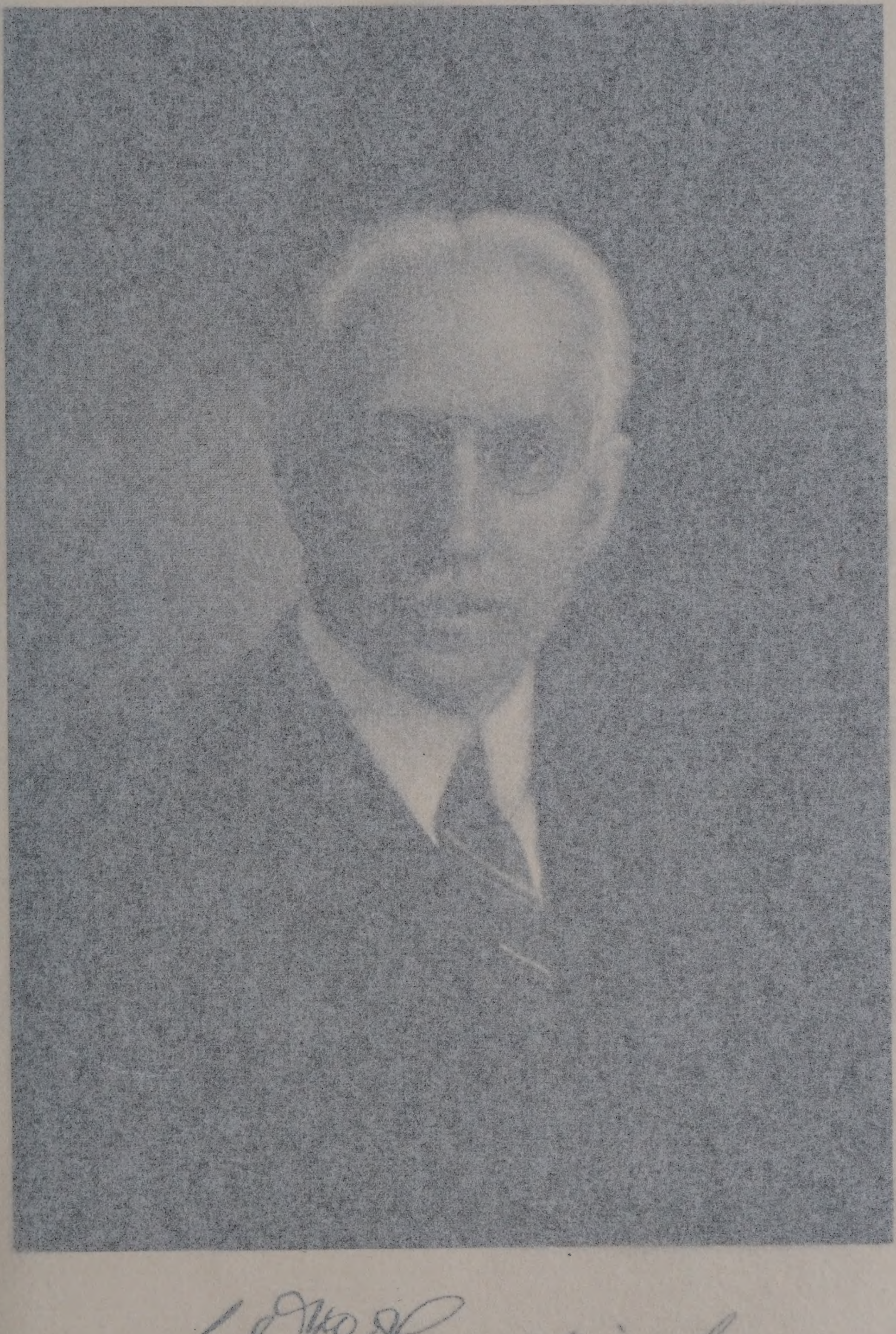
Reviewing the career of Wheeler P. Bloodgood at the time of his death, one of the local papers said: "Mr. Bloodgood gained prominence in Wisconsin by joining the national Bull Moose movement of Roosevelt in 1912. 'The national progressive movement is the most important movement in the history of the country, so far as Wisconsin and Milwaukee are concerned,' he declared then. 'Through no other party is it possible to meet socialism and socialistic propaganda.' After the United States entered the World war, Mr. Bloodgood became active in the 'loyalty fight' as chairman of the Milwaukee defense council and as head of the Wisconsin Loyalty Legion and Next of Kin, an organization for stamping out sedition. Mr. Bloodgood joined with other republicans during the war in pledging their support to President Wilson. In his efforts against espionage he urged the senate military affairs committee to approve a bill providing for the trial of spies and 'disloyalists' by court martial. War propaganda was not confined to Milwaukee and Wisconsin, Mr. Bloodgood maintained, and he asserted that the Chicago and New York situations were even more serious. After the war Mr. Bloodgood supported military training for citizens. He was appointed to the executive committee of the National Civic Federation and in 1923 was named by President Coolidge as civilian aide to the secretary of war in promoting citizens' military training camps. He ardently denounced communism in recent years. As a result of his efforts in behalf of a strong national guard and a large enlistment at the citizens' military training camps, Mr. Bloodgood was indorsed for secretary of war by the Wisconsin Reserve Officers' Association in 1925 in the event of Secretary Weeks' resignation. In 1928 he was chosen to head a committee of the National Civic Federation to study anti-trust laws and questions of friction between capital and labor." He was long a close student of economic problems and for twelve years prior to his death was a member of the commission on industrial inquiry of the National Civic Federation, which was founded through the efforts of Samuel Gompers, the great American labor leader. He was the chairman of the Wisconsin Defense League, which was organized February 28, 1917, the first war organization formed in America. This council recruited eighteen thousand men, who constituted the Thirty-second Division. Mr. Bloodgood also worked in conjunction with George Creel, head of the federal department of information. He was much interested in the Salvation Army and was president of the advisory board. He belonged to the American Academy of Political and Social Science and was the author of many papers on labor and social problems. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, while fraternally he was affiliated with the following Masonic bodies: Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; Calumet Chapter, No. 73, R. A. M.; and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T. His name was also on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee, Milwaukee Athletic, Town and City Clubs of Milwaukee, the Union League Club of Chicago, the Madison Club of Madison, Wisconsin, the Oconomowoc (Wis.) Country Club, the Oconomowoc Lake Club, and the City Club of New York. He died at his home, 2616 North Lake drive, Milwaukee, and was buried December 19, 1930, at Nashotah, where he maintained a country home.

Marvin B. Rosenberry, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Madison, Wisconsin, wrote: "I have known your father for a great many years, the last few years I feel quite intimately. I have always been an admirer of his and of his sturdy, robust, upstanding character. He had ideas and ideals and he never failed to stand for them. If more people had the same courage and vigor the world would be very much better off. He made great contributions to the time in which he lived and I have always had the feeling that his services to the public merited much more generous recognition than they have received. I am sure that his life must be a great inspiration to you as well as the other children and all of the friends with whom he came in contact."

Editorially, The Milwaukee Journal of December 18, 1930, said: "Wheeler Peckham Bloodgood was one of those men who hold the creed, important to democracy, that a citizen owes a part of his time and his effort to service of his community. Some part of a man's life, he felt, belongs to activities outside of those by which he makes a living and enjoys such recreation as leisure from the necessary business of life affords. When war came, it was as natural to him as living that he and his family should be immediately at the service of their country. It was not enough that his sons should enter the service, there must be something for him to do also. It was more noteworthy that when war ended and many felt themselves relieved of the civic and patriotic tasks they had assumed, Mr. Bloodgood maintained his interest. He found his particular service in helping to make effective the national plan of a citizens' defense of the country which should avoid the need of a large standing army and yet not leave the United States unprepared to pay a needless price in lives should war come again. Warm-hearted, devoted to his family, he represented in his community the belief that a citizen should be active in some public service, that to be an American not only confers a high privilege but imposes an obligation to undertake some form of public service."

WILLIAM OSBORN GOODRICH

For forty years William O. Goodrich has been prominently identified with the commercial affairs of Milwaukee and has by his individual activity and ability contributed to the general prosperity of the community. During this entire period he has been a member of what is now the William O. Goodrich Company, of which he is chairman of the board. He was born in Milwaukee on the 2d of December, 1862, a son of Timothy Watson and Gertrude (Hunter) Goodrich. His father, who was born in Benson, Vermont, in 1820, came west to Chicago in 1836 and soon after became a partner of T. B. Carter in the wholesale drygoods business as Carter & Goodrich. He remained a member of this firm until 1850, when he came to Milwaukee as agent for the Belcher Sugar Refining Company of St. Louis, Missouri. In 1860 he formed the Goodrich & Terry Wholesale Grocery Company, which continued until 1870, when E. P. Bacon bought out the interests of Mr. Terry, and this partnership lasted until 1875. In that year Mr. Goodrich and Gen. Charles S. Hamilton formed a partnership known as Hamilton & Goodrich, manufacturers of linseed oil, and they continued together until General Hamilton retired from the firm in 1890, at which time the firm became the T. W. Goodrich & Son Company, and Mr. Goodrich was actively identified therewith until his retirement in 1894. Mrs. Good-



Wm. O. Goodrich

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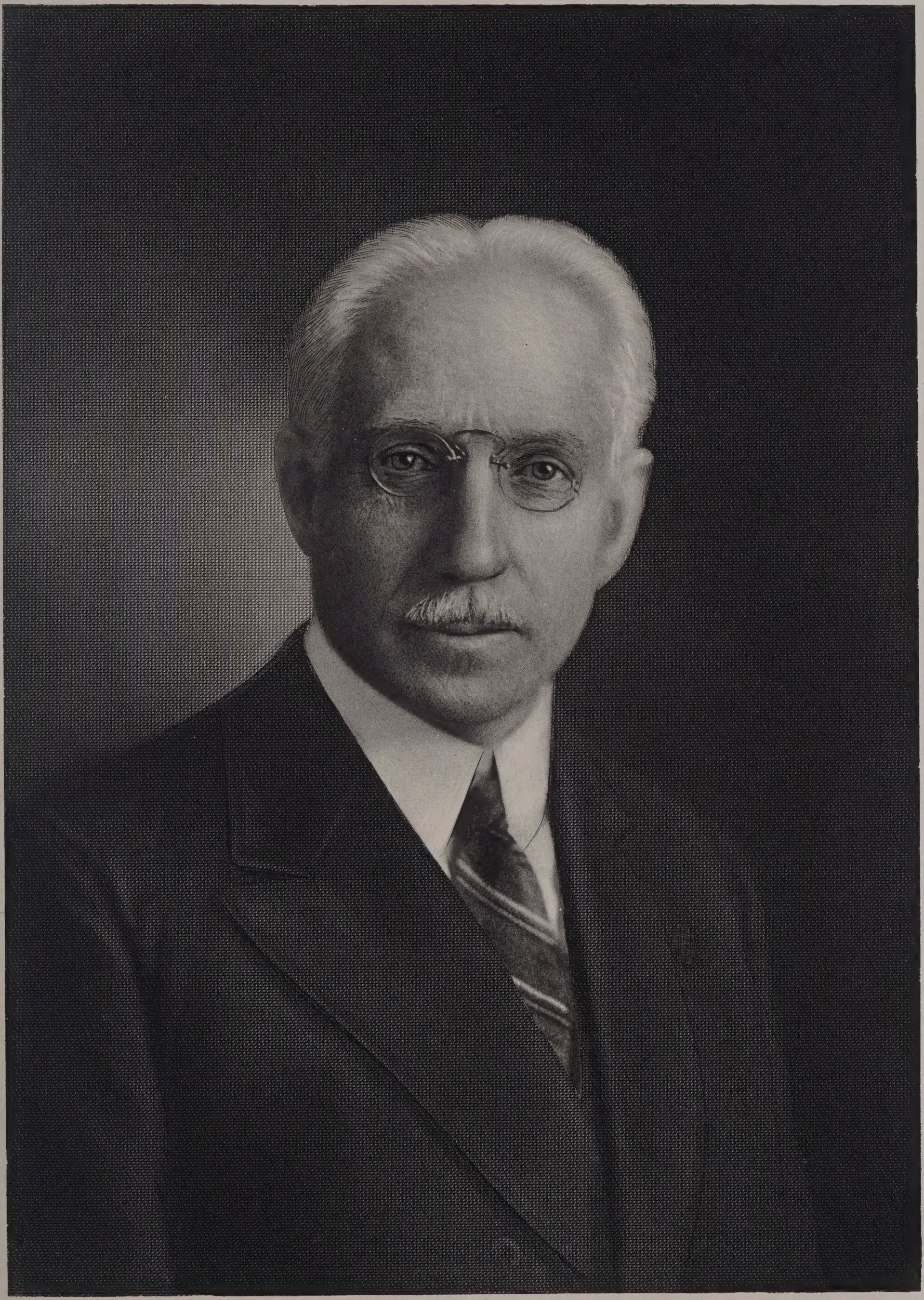


Wm. O. Goodrich

rich was a daughter of Rev. Eli S. Hunter, who was at one time president of Vassar College.

William O. Goodrich received his early education in Markham Academy in Milwaukee. He had a natural talent for music and he pursued his studies at the University of Berlin, Germany, and in other musical centers of Europe, spending many years following his chosen vocation on the Continent. He returned home in 1890 to join his father in the T. W. Goodrich & Son Company, and in 1894, on the retirement of his father, he became president of the company, the name of which was then changed to the William O. Goodrich Company. He remained the executive head of the firm until 1928, at which time he merged his business with the Archer-Daniels Midland Company, with head offices in Minneapolis, since which time he has been chairman of the board of directors. He is a director of the Marine-National Exchange Bank and of the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company.

On November 22, 1892, in Milwaukee, Mr. Goodrich was married to Miss Marie Pabst, a daughter of Captain Fred and Marie (Best) Pabst. To them were born six children, namely: (1) Lorraine Elizabeth, who was born in November, 1893, was a nurse during the World war with the Anne Morgan unit, and saw active service on the battlefields of France. She now resides in Paris, France. (2) Frederick Pabst, who was born in April, 1895, was graduated from St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire, and entered the University of Princeton. He left the latter institution to join the army, but was rejected on account of defective vision. He then joined the Ambulance Corps, with which he went to France, and there joined the Foreign Legion of the French Army. He graduated as a second lieutenant from the military school at St. Cyr and was in the French Army until the signing of the Armistice, after which he went to Bavaria with the French Army of occupation for eleven months. He married Miss Catherine Carter, of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Fred Pabst and Martha Carter. They now make their home in Nice, France, where Mr. Goodrich is in the investment business. (3) William Osborn, Jr., who was born in November, 1896, and graduated from St. Paul's School, at Concord, New Hampshire, then attended Yale University. He left college to join the army, entering the officers training camp at Fort Sheridan in 1917. He became a first lieutenant of the Aviation Corps and was in training at Kelly field and at Selfridge field. He went to France as a military observer, and later had charge of relief work at Tiflis-Georgia, Russia. He is now running a cattle ranch at Tanyika, British East Africa. He has one child, William Osborn the third. (4) Marie Best is the wife of John A. McLeod, Jr., and they have two children, Lorna and John Alexander, Jr. She was in the regular army as a nurse engaged in occupational therapy and was located at one of the large army hospitals at Des Moines, Iowa, where she instructed maimed and wounded soldiers what they were best fitted for, being in charge of a ward of one hundred and thirty men. (5) Hunter, who was born in September, 1901, graduated from St. Paul's School, at Concord, and then entered Princeton University, from which he received the degree of Civil Engineer in 1923. He is now mill manager of the William O. Goodrich Company and lives in Milwaukee. He married Miss Polly Hackney and they have two children, Polly Hackney and Hunter, Jr. (6) Timothy Watson the second, was born on August 7, 1907, graduated from St. Paul's School, Concord, and from Yale University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1930, and is at home with his parents. William O. Goodrich is justly proud of the war records of his two sons and his daughters. He is a member of the University Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Fox Point Club, and the Milwaukee Club, of which he is a past president. Mr. Goodrich has contributed greatly to the musical organizations of Milwaukee as a vocalist and has supported the various musical clubs and societies for the furthering of their purposes to bring the best talent to the citizens of the city. As a recreation he is very fond of foreign travel, while as a diversion he is fond of horseback riding, being very active in the Hunt Club of which he was one of the organizers. His long and honorable business record has gained for him a high place in the esteem of his fellowmen, while in civic affairs he has always borne his full share in promoting those movements which make for the good of society and the advancement of the public welfare.

MICHAEL JOSEPH GALLOGLY, M. D.

High in public esteem as a physician and surgeon stands Dr. Michael J. Gallogly, who commands a large practice in Milwaukee, particularly in the field of obstetrics, in which branch of medical practice he specializes. Dr. Gallogly was born at Traer, Tama county, Iowa, on the 11th of April, 1881, and is a son of Thomas and Caroline (Fehrenbach) Gallogly. The father was born in 1844, in Milan, Ohio, and was a member of an old Wisconsin family, of Irish descent. His father, Michael Gallogly, was a native of Dublin, whence he came to the United States in 1830, settling first in New York city. From there he went to Milan, Ohio, where he lived for several years, and then came to Wisconsin. Eventually he moved to Iowa, where he was residing at the time of his death. He was a farmer and also taught school. Caroline (Fehrenbach) Gallogly was born in canton Argou, Switzerland, November 9, 1852, and came to this country with her parents, Anton and Christina (Laube) Fehrenbach, when about four years of age. The family first settled at Hika, now called Centerville, Wisconsin, where the father engaged in the butcher business. Thomas Gallogly was educated in the schools of Manitowoc county, this state, and during a part of his active life taught school, ten years of that period in Centerville. For forty years he was engaged in the retail grocery business, and during his later years was engaged in the grocery business in Milwaukee. He was a veteran of the Civil war, for which he enlisted at Manitowoc, joining Company D, Twenty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry. He served for thirty-eight months, during the greater part of which time he was engaged in the western campaigns. He took part in the battle of Vicksburg, Mississippi, Haines' Bluff and seventeen other major engagements, and was wounded in one battle. Politically he was a democrat and in 1896 became a member of the "gold" wing of that party. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church. His death occurred in Milwaukee in 1910, at the age of sixty-seven years, and his wife passed away in 1926, when seventy-four years of age. They became the parents of nine children, four of whom are living, as follows: Elizabeth, the wife of Dr. Jesse H. White, who is connected with the commissary department of the United States Army and resides at Maywood; Nellie, a welfare worker of Milwaukee; Georgiana, who is a teacher in the North Pierce Street public school of this city; and Michael J., of this review, who is the youngest and only living son born to his parents.

Michael J. Gallogly attended the public schools of Iowa, Michigan and central Wisconsin, after which he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Milwaukee, now the medical department of Marquette University. He was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1908, and spent one year as interne in St. Joseph's Hospital, in this city. He entered upon the private practice of his profession at Waterloo, Wisconsin, but in January, 1912, returned to Milwaukee, where he has since conducted a large and successful practice, having a well equipped office at 4022 Plankinton building. During the past twelve years Dr. Gallogly has taught obstetrics in Marquette University and is a member of the medical staffs of St. Mary's and the Milwaukee County Hospitals. During the late war he served as a member of the medical examining board and while a resident of Waterloo, this state, served as health officer. He is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association.

On September 7, 1909, in the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church, Milwaukee, Dr. Gallogly was united in marriage to Miss Alice M. Albert, a daughter of Valentine and Margaret (Flanagan) Albert, the latter a second cousin of the late General Phil Sheridan, her maternal grandfather having been a Sheridan. Mrs. Gallogly, who came from one of the old and respected families of this city, taught in the Bartlett Avenue school in Milwaukee for five years prior to her marriage. She is an active member of all of the church societies and belongs to the Marquette League. Dr. and Mrs. Gallogly became the parents of six children: Margaret Caroline; Thomas, who died at the age of ten years; John Albert, a student in the Marquette high school; Miriam Eleanor, who is attending the Riverside high school; Lawrence and Eugene Francis.

In his political attitude Dr. Gallogly is an independent, though genuinely interested in those things which concern the welfare and advancement of his community. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and is a Roman Catholic in his religious affiliation. He is greatly interested in boys' welfare work and gives gladly of his time to the Boy Scouts of America, in the interest of which he has delivered a number of lectures. He is a lover of good literature and has a splendid library. He is essentially a self-made man, as he worked his own way entirely through college, and thereby learned the lessons of industry, persistence and patience which have been the secrets of his success in life. He has a comfortable home at 2905 North Cramer street, in the sacred precincts of which he finds his greatest happiness. He is a man of strong social instincts and is cordial and sincere in his relations with his fellowmen, because of which he has won a warm place in the hearts of those who know him.

JOSEPH P. CALLAN

Industrious, purposeful and capable, Joseph P. Callan has steadily advanced in a most exacting calling, becoming one of the successful lawyers of Milwaukee, where he has practiced for nearly two decades. He was born in Dundalk, in the County of Louth, Ireland, August 15, 1875, and is a son of James and Anne (Neacy) Callan. The father was foreman of the Malcolm-Brown Distillery in Dundalk, thus continuing until his death on the 1st of May, 1889. His widow remained in Ireland until 1896, when she came to the United States with her four other younger sons and two daughters, establishing her home in Milwaukee, and here spent the remainder of her life.

Reared in his native town, Joseph P. Callan attended the Christian Brothers Schools and remained at home until he attained the age of seventeen years. Crossing the Atlantic in 1892, he landed at New York and thence made his way to Chicago. After a short stay in the western metropolis he came to Milwaukee, entering the employ of his uncle, Thomas J. Neacy, who was part owner of the manufacturing business conducted by the Filer & Stowell Company and whose biography appears on other pages of this work. Mr. Callan continued with the Filer & Stowell Company until 1911, in which year he was admitted to the bar, having completed a course in the evening law school of Marquette University, and then became associated with Frank M. Hoyt, a well known attorney, with whom he remained for three years. Mr. Callan then opened an office on the twelfth floor of the First Wisconsin National Bank building, where he has since engaged in practice. He specializes in probate and real estate law, having a detailed knowledge of these branches of jurisprudence, and the extent and importance of his clientele attests the confidence reposed in his powers as an attorney and counselor.

In 1916 Mr. Callan was married in Chicago to Miss Josephine McGarry, a daughter of John A. and Josephine (Dupont) McGarry, natives of the state of New York. The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Callan is at 3052 North Maryland avenue.

Mr. Callan is a member of the National Council of the Friends of Irish Freedom, and did important work in the organization in aiding the cause of Irish independence in the United States, being particularly active during and immediately after the World war and until Ireland became a Free State. Moreover, he has figured prominently in the affairs of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, having served as president of the Milwaukee division for five terms and as state president of the order for ten years. His fraternal connections also extend to the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He has ever conformed his practice to the highest ethical standards of the profession and is esteemed by his fellow practitioners as well as the general public. He is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Milwaukee Lawyers Club. Travel affords Mr. Callan much enjoyment but his legal interests are never neglected. Throughout life he has been a tireless, conscientious worker and his success is well merited, for it has been worthily won.

WILLIAM E. BLACK

William E. Black, attorney at law of Milwaukee, was born in the town of Ithaca, Wisconsin, May 23, 1867, his parents being James A. and Mary (Woodward) Black. The father, a native of Virginia, devoted his life to farming and milling and about 1858 removed to this state, settling in Richland county. His remaining days were passed within the borders of Wisconsin and he had lived here for more than half a century when death called him to the home beyond in 1910.

His son, William E. Black, was educated in the University of Wisconsin, being graduated from the academic department in 1888 and from the law department in 1890. The same year he was admitted to the bar and opened a law office in Richland Center, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1892. He then came to Milwaukee and has here continued in the practice of his profession through the intervening period of almost four decades. On coming to Milwaukee he was first employed in the law office of Wells, Brigham & Upham, with whom he remained until 1897, when the firm was reorganized as Fish, Cary, Upham & Black. A later reorganization led to the adoption of the firm style of Cary, Upham & Black and this in the course of years was changed to Upham, Black, Russell & Richardson. Under this title the firm has one of the leading law practices in this section of the country. Mr. Upham died in 1919, but the business is continued under the same name. Mr. Black is a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, is serving on its executive committee and is also a member of its finance committee. He is likewise a trustee of the Daniel Wells, Jr., estate and of the estate of Isaac Stephenson and of Horace A. J. Upham. The Northwestern National Insurance Company number him among its directors, as does the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Company, the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company of Racine, Wisconsin, and other business enterprises of importance. He is now the president of the Escanaba & Lake Superior Railroad Company and of numerous other corporations and his cooperation and counsel are eagerly sought and greatly valued in the different business concerns with which he is identified.

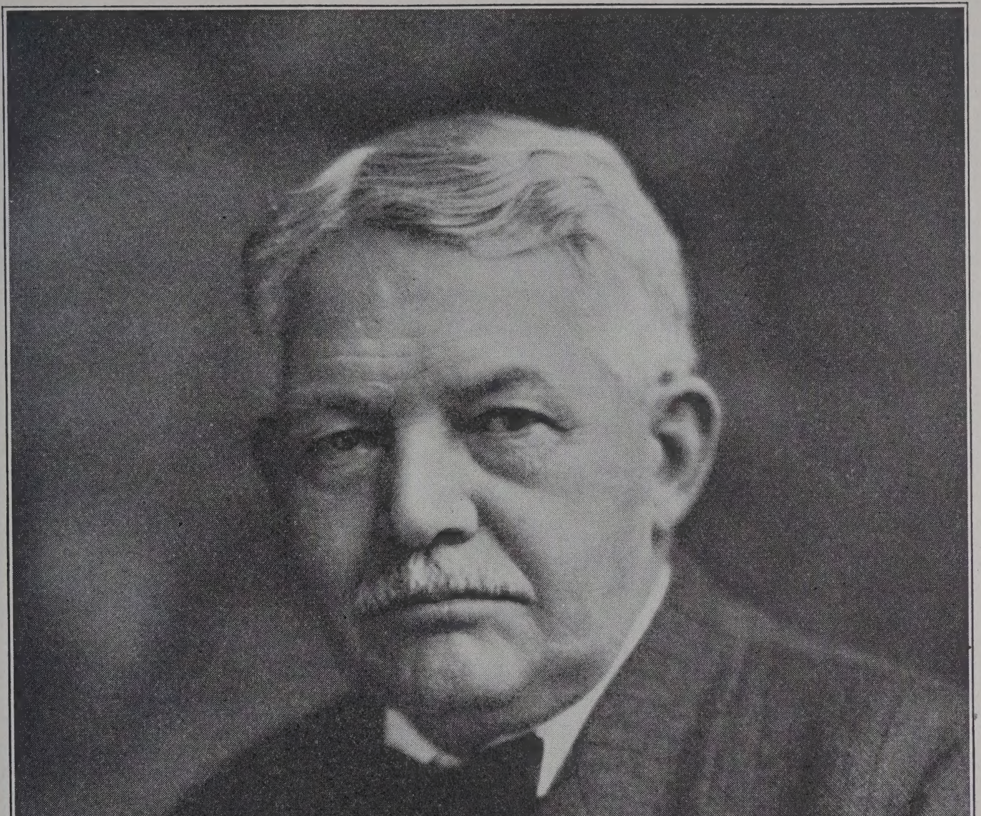
On the 22d of June, 1897, Mr. Black was united in marriage to Miss Julia Z. Saveland of Milwaukee. He belongs to the Milwaukee Club, also to the University Club and to the Milwaukee Athletic Club. Among his ancestors were those who served in the war for independence and he now has membership with the Sons of the American Revolution. He has ever been actuated by a laudable ambition that has resulted in steady progress since he entered upon law practice and his ability today places him in the front rank among the representatives of the profession in his adopted city.

HERMANN HOHENSEE

Hermann Hohensee is a well known contractor of Milwaukee county who has been active in this field during the past four decades and has done much important construction work. He was born in the province of Brandenburg, Germany, March 8, 1863, his parents being William and Albertina (Kraenke) Hohensee. The father, who was a shepherd, died when his son Hermann was but nine years old.

Hermann Hohensee acquired his early education at the place of his nativity and when a youth of fourteen years began herding sheep, his time being thus occupied until 1880. Then, at the age of seventeen years, he accompanied his widowed mother on her emigration to the United States, the family home being established in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. During the first four years of his residence in the new world he worked on the farms of two of his brothers, who had come to America several years before and had purchased farming property in Waukesha county. It was with the idea of finding congenial employment that he came back to the city of Milwaukee, but he was unsuccessful in his search and in the emergency accepted a job in a lumberyard, working for ninety cents per day through a period of three months. He next peddled ice for a year and a half and then for three years was a driver on the horse-drawn street cars, his run being on the Walnut and National avenue lines and the Washington and Eighth street lines. Following his marriage he became foreman for his father-in-law, Jacob Werner, a contractor, with whom he formed a partnership four years later, the other member of the firm being George E. Zimmerman. They did sewer and water-works contracting for the city of Milwaukee as well as for various other municipalities. In 1895 Mr. Hohensee embarked in the contracting business independently and has continued therein to the present time, his sons, Jacob and Hermann, Jr., being now associated with him. Among the larger projects which he has completed is the Linwood avenue intake tunnel, measuring nine feet inside the water tunnel and extending from Lake Michigan on Linwood avenue west across the Milwaukee river to the Chambers street pumping station, a distance of one and one-half miles. He also executed the contract for the water tunnel on Reed street, running under the river, and completed several other large jobs for the sewerage commission, and also for the city of Milwaukee.

On the 13th of February, 1890, in Milwaukee, Mr. Hohensee was united in marriage to Miss Anna Werner, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Jungbluth) Werner, who were natives of Germany and emigrated to the United States in the years 1865 and 1866, respectively, settling in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Hohensee became the parents of a daughter and three sons, one of whom, George, is deceased. Jacob, born November 8, 1890,



HERMANN HOHENSEE

is associated with his father in the contracting business and lives with his wife, Mrs. Else (Potratz) Hohensee, at 463 Ludington avenue, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. They had two children, a son who died a few hours after birth and a daughter, Jean. Elsa, whose natal day was April 27, 1894, makes her home on a farm in Waukesha county with her husband, James Gannon, and their child, Patricia. Hermann Hohensee, Jr., born December 4, 1895, first married Miss Elsie Hemmann, who passed away leaving two children, Robert and Jean. By his second wife, who was Isolde Yahr, he has two children, Hermann (III) and Joyce. He resides at 868 Forty-seventh street, Milwaukee, while the home of his father is at 431 Ludington avenue, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin. Hermann Hohensee, Sr., turns for recreation to fishing, of which he is very fond, and also enjoys playing schafkopf. He belongs to both the Milwaukee Maennerchor and the Liederkranz and is widely and favorably known in social as well as business circles of Milwaukee county. He has been a member of the Sarons Lutheran Church in Milwaukee for more than thirty years.

RT. REV. WILLIAM WALTER WEBB

Preeminent among the clergymen of Wisconsin stands the Rt. Rev. William Walter Webb, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Milwaukee and a man whose ability, culture and accomplishments are widely recognized. He was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, on the 20th of November, 1857, and is a son of William Hewitt and Esther Odin (Dorr) Webb. A number of his ancestors were participants in the Revolutionary war. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Rev. William Walter Webb, was chaplain of Harvard College and the first rector of Trinity Church, Boston, while his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Dorr, was rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, for fifty years, and was elected bishop of Maryland, but declined the office. William Hewitt Webb was at the time of his death vice president of the Reading Railroad.

William Walter Webb received his early education at the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, after which he entered the University of Pennsylvania, as a member of the class of 1879, but he left that institution in his junior year to enter Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut. He was graduated, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, in 1882, and received his Master degree from that college in 1885. He entered the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Connecticut, where he completed his theological course in 1885, immediately after which occurred his ordination to the deaconate by Bishop Niles, of New Hampshire. On November 10, 1886, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, having in the meantime served as assistant at Trinity Church in Middletown, Connecticut. From 1886 to 1889 he served as assistant to the Rev. Dr. Henry P. Percival, of the Church of the Evangelists, at Philadelphia, and from 1889 to 1892 he was rector of St. Elisabeth's Church, Philadelphia. He was professor of dogmatic and moral theology at Nashotah House, Wisconsin, from 1889 to 1892, when he became president of the college, serving until 1905. During that period he served as canon of All Saints Cathedral in Milwaukee, president of the standing committee of the diocese and delegate to the general convention of 1898. On November 21, 1905, he was elected bishop coadjutor of the Milwaukee diocese and on the death of Bishop Nicholson, October 29, 1906, he became the sixth bishop of the diocese. As Bishop of Milwaukee he is president of the boards of trustees of Nashotah House, Racine College and Kemper Hall. A man of marked administrative ability and the capacity for getting things done, he is also a strong and eloquent preacher and during all the years of his residence in this community has exerted a definite influence for righteousness and for maintaining the highest ideals of Christian citizenship. Bishop Webb is the author of "Index to Electrolyses," translated into the French, 1882; "Guide to Seminarians," 1887, and "Cure of Souls," 1910. Socially, he is a member of the City Club. He is recognized as one of the leaders of his church in this country, while locally he is held in the highest esteem as an able and devoted vicar of God and a cultured Christian gentleman.

ARTHUR NELSON RHODA

Arthur Nelson Rhoda, auditor and cashier of the Worden-Allen Company, steel products manufacturers of Milwaukee, is the only representative of this great industrial corporation who has been continuously connected therewith since its inception twenty-eight years ago. He was born in Seymour, Wisconsin, November 10, 1875, his parents being Jacob Martin and Sarah A. (Carlton) Rhoda, also natives of this state. The father was the Seymour representative of the J. P. Laird Lumber Company and the Lampson Lumber Company for a number of years prior to 1880, when he came to Milwaukee and took charge of the lumber and materials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad here.

Arthur N. Rhoda pursued his education in the Sixteenth Ward school of Milwaukee and after putting aside his text-books spent a short time in the employ of the Bodden & Heath Company, wholesale dealers in teas, coffees and spices. He next became a clerk in the locomotive department of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company and soon afterward was given charge of fuel and weighing in its store department. After about five years' service with the railroad company, Mr. Rhoda became secretary and bookkeeper for Clarence J. Allen and for three years handled the latter's many accounts pertaining to investments, lumber companies, estates, clubs, etc. In the year 1902 he associated himself with the newly organized Worden-Allen Company, of which he became bookkeeper and a stockholder and of which he is now auditor and cashier. In this dual capacity he has contributed materially to the steady expansion and success of the corporation, and he has the distinction of being the only person who has been continuously identified with the business from the beginning.

In 1913 Mr. Rhoda was united in marriage to Miss Mae A. Foster, a representative of an old and honored Milwaukee family. Mr. and Mrs.

Rhoda are great lovers of dogs and have had several pedigreed Boston terriers, being now the owners of Downer Boy No. 2. Mr. Rhoda has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in Masonry and is a member of the famous Ivanhoe Commandery Drill Team, which won first prize in Detroit at the thirty-seventh triennial Conclave drill contest in July, 1928. The team's score was 97½—the highest score ever made. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rhoda are well known and highly esteemed in Milwaukee, where the circle of their friends is almost coextensive with the circle of their acquaintance.

CHARLES G. FORSTER

One of the most prominent figures in the lumber industry in Wisconsin is Charles G. Forster, of Milwaukee, head of the Forster Lumber Company, the M. Hilty Lumber Company and other similar concerns, and interested in several other important enterprises. He is a native son of Milwaukee, born at the corner of Fifteenth and Cherry streets in 1858, and in pursuit of an education he attended St. Joseph's school until twelve and one-half years of age. When a youth of sixteen years he obtained employment as assistant bookkeeper with J. S. Mabbett & Company and at the end of six weeks was promoted to the position of head bookkeeper, continuing to serve in that capacity for the three lumber concerns which in turn succeeded J. S. Mabbett & Company, namely: Mabbett, Pillsbury & Company, O. P. Pillsbury & Company and Edward Friend, Jr., & Company. Afterward he became bookkeeper for his uncle, George Forster, who was engaged in the lumber business in association with Charles Holzhauer, and eventually Charles G. Forster purchased the latter's interest. Following the death of George Forster, in 1890, he acquired his uncle's interest in the business from the heirs, continuing operations under the name of the Forster Lumber Company. When fire destroyed his lumberyard at the Cherry Street bridge, he sold the lease to Uhrig & Son and purchased a sawmill at Menominee, Michigan, in partnership with M. A. Burns, the two carrying on their interests under the firm name of the Forster-Burns Lumber Company until the timber in their holdings was exhausted. Then Mr. Forster bought a sawmill and the stumpage on one hundred and eighty-four thousand acres at Munising, Michigan, where he continued milling operations most successfully until 1912. In 1902, two years following the death of M. Hilty, the head of the M. Hilty Lumber Company of Milwaukee, Mr. Forster had purchased an interest in and took charge of the business of the company, which was then located at the foot of Twelfth street, Milwaukee, but later removed to its present location at 3846 West Wisconsin avenue, where yards and office building cover twelve acres. Mr. Forster and his son, Carl A., are now the sole owners of the M. Hilty Lumber Company, one of the largest and most important concerns in its line in this city. Besides the interests already mentioned, Mr. Forster organized the A. O. Smith Corporation, of which he was vice president for several years or until 1907, when he sold his stock. He is now vice president of Yahr-Lange, Inc., president of the Wetmore Reamer Company and president of the Forsteria Investment Company, and is recognized as one of Milwaukee's leading business men.

On the 27th of November, 1892, Mr. Forster was united in marriage to Miss Emily V. Yahr and they are the parents of six children, as follows: Carl A.; Gertrude, the wife of Frank Loeffler; Viola, the wife of Dr. W. J. Egan; Emily, the wife of Dr. W. H. Rich; Margaret, the wife of James J. McClymont; and Irene, who is at home. Mr. Forster is a member of the Old Settlers' Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Wisconsin Club. He was a member of the Light Horse Squadron and rode side by side with Judge Halsey and others in the riots of the early '80s. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of his community and, though a very busy man, gives a due share of his attention and effort to the advancement of civic interests of his city and county. He has proved progressive and enterprising in his business affairs and has well earned the splendid measure of success which has crowned his labors.

THOMAS MORTIMER DROUGHT

Thomas Mortimer Drought, deceased, is remembered in Milwaukee as a man of sterling character, industrious habits and loyal citizenship, commanding the respect and friendship of all who knew him. He was born in the township of Norway, Racine county, Wisconsin, July 23, 1846, a son of Thomas and Caroline (Howard) Drought. The history of the Drought family has been traced back to 1640, when three brothers, French Huguenots, joined Cromwell's invasion of Ireland. Thomas Drought, the father of Thomas Mortimer Drought, was born in 1817, in the north of Ireland, whence he emigrated to Canada. In 1836 he made his way to Racine county, Wisconsin, and was the first white settler in the town of Norway, where he was repeatedly elected tax assessor. His wife, Mrs. Caroline (Howard) Drought, born near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1823, was of English descent and was a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She came to Wisconsin in 1834, settling in what is known as Howard's Prairie, in the south end of the town of Franklin, Milwaukee county.

Thomas Mortimer Drought received such educational advantages as were afforded by the pioneer schools of his day. He remained in Racine county until the fall of 1861, when he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of John Layton, one of the leading butchers and meat packers of that period. He was continuously identified with the Layton interests for fifty-nine years, or until his retirement on account of ill health in 1921. His death occurred on August 11th of that year.

On the 17th of April, 1872, in Milwaukee, Mr. Drought was married to Miss Anna B. Hogan, who was born in County Clare, Ireland, March 11, 1853, whence she accompanied her family on their emigration to the United States and to Milwaukee in 1866. She was a member of old St. Gall's Catholic Congregation and belonged to a number of women's organizations, commencing with the Chautauqua Club back in the '80s. Mr. Drought was a conservative republican in politics, with no ambition for public office. At the time of the Civil war he attempted to enlist for service, but being under fifteen years of age, was rejected. He held membership in several clubs, including trapshooting clubs, and hunting and fishing constituted his principal recreational sports.

James Thomas Drought, only son of Thomas Mortimer and Anna B. (Hogan) Drought, was born April 13, 1873, at the corner of Forest Home and Twenty-third avenues in the town of Greenfield, now Layton Park, a part of the city of Milwaukee. He received his elementary education in the old Eleventh Ward grammar school at Tenth and Forest Home avenues, from which he was graduated in 1887. In 1891 he graduated from the old East Division high school, the only one then in Milwaukee, after which he entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1896. In May, 1895, he had been admitted to practice law by passing the state board bar examination. After leaving law school Mr. Drought spent eighteen months as a law clerk in the offices of Miller, Noyes, Miller & Wahl, after which he opened offices on Grove street. In 1901 he removed to uptown offices in the Railway Exchange building, where he has remained to the present time. He formerly engaged in the general practic of law, but now confines his practice mostly to corporation, insurance and mechanics' lien laws and estates. He is associated as counsel with a number of corporations and associations, and also as their legislative counsel, or lobbyist. Mr. Drought perhaps holds the longest record in Wisconsin as a legislative counsel or lobbyist, having attended every session of the Wisconsin legislature in that capacity since 1897, seventeen sessions, over a period of thirty-four years. In 1911 he was appointed the official legislative counsel for the city of Milwaukee, and twice subsequently thereto has refused to again act in such capacity for the city because of ineligibility. He is credited with having, in thirty-four years, handled a greater volume and a greater variety of work before legislative committees than any other Wisconsin man. Mr. Drought has been very successful in his material affairs, having investments in a number of corporations, as well as being an officer or director in several, including pork packing, building supplies, lumber manufacturing, motor truck manufacture, automobile sales and other lines. He owns bank stock but is not an officer of any financial institution.

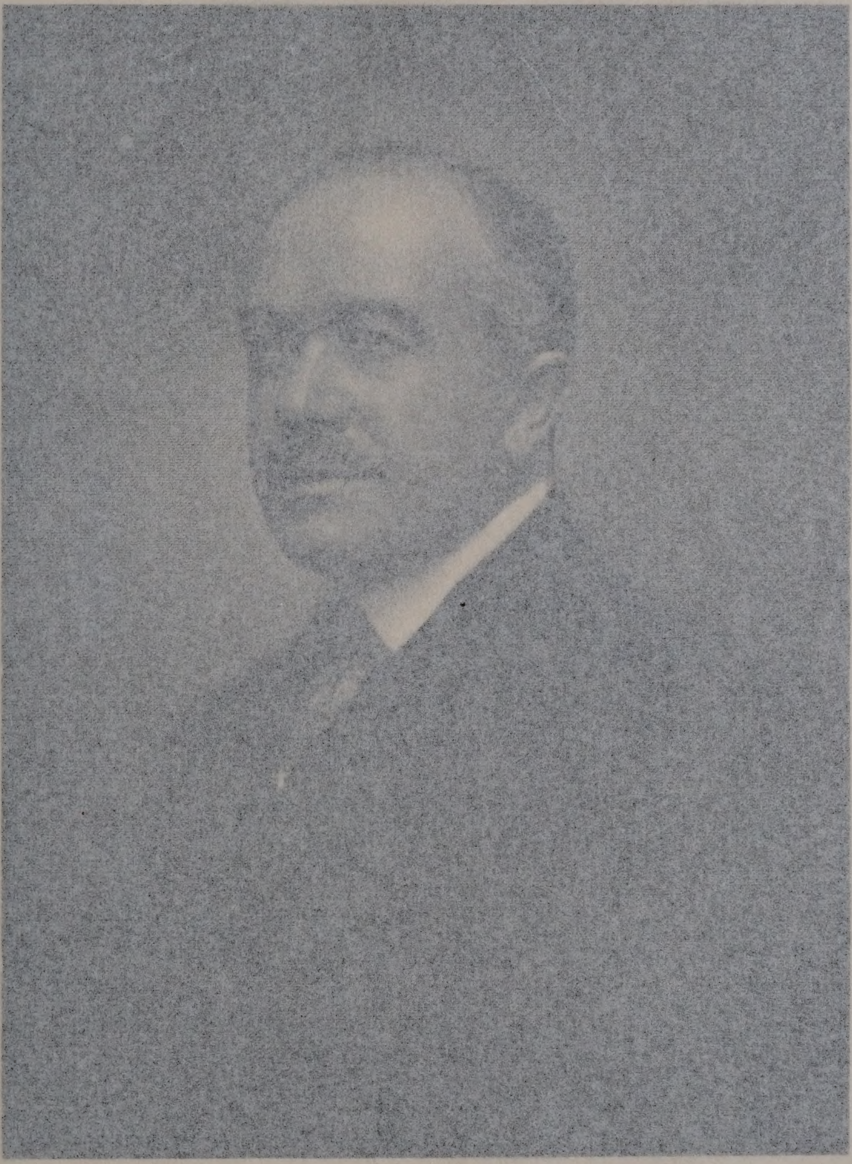
On April 19, 1900, in Milwaukee, Mr. Drought married Miss Rose Hennecke, who was born in this city, April 11, 1876, her parents being Caspar and Katherine (Houser) Hennecke, both of whom are deceased. Her father was a native of Alsace-Lorraine and following his emigration to the United States was one of the historic band of "forty-niners" who traveled by ox team and covered wagon as far as Pike's Peak. He spent five years in business in Colorado, after which he returned to Milwaukee and established the first statuary and art goods store in this city. Mr. and Mrs. Drought are the parents of four children, namely: Ralph James, who married Estelle M. Pipkorn; Rose Alice, who is a landscape architect; and James T., Jr., and Neal E., both of whom are students at the University of Wisconsin. Mr. Drought has always resided in Milwaukee county, either in Layton Park or the city of Milwaukee proper.

In his political views Mr. Drought is a conservative republican. He has never been a candidate for or sought public office, but has at various times been drafted into service. He was a member of the Milwaukee board of school commissioners from 1900 to 1904 and has several times served as a presidential elector, voting for Charles E. Hughes in 1916, for Warren G. Harding in 1920 and for Herbert Hoover in 1928. During the World war he served as a member of Draft Board No. 11, in Milwaukee. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and other lesser secret societies, as well as numerous trade organizations. His name appears on the rosters of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Press Club, the Madison Club, the University Club at Madison and several hunting, fishing and golf clubs. He has been president of the Wisconsin State Automobile Association for twelve or fifteen consecutive terms. He has consistently supported those things which make for the good of society and the welfare of the community and has long been recognized as one of Milwaukee's best citizens.

JOHN HUEGIN PUELICHER

John Huegin Puelicher, outstanding Milwaukee financier, has during the past decade been the executive head of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, with which institution he has been continuously identified for thirty-seven years, working his way up from the position of discount clerk to that of president. A contemporary biographer said: "He has also been most prominently and actively identified with those organizations which are looking to the improvement of banking conditions for the purpose of rendering greater efficiency in service to the public, as well as the upbuilding of the entire banking system of the country. So comprehensive has been his study of financial problems and so broad his experience in the field of banking that his opinions are largely accepted as authority upon the questions relative to many phases of the banking business. His record is an interesting one to his fellow townsmen, not only by reason of what he has accomplished but also owing to the fact that he is a native son of Milwaukee, born in this city December 26, 1869. His father, John Puelicher, was a tanner by trade and came to America in 1848 with his father, Peter Puelicher, who took part in the German Revolution in 1848 and who crossed the Atlantic from Muenster, Maifeldt, Coblenz, Germany, and settled at Newburgh, New York. John Puelicher was married to Miss Mary Huegin, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born January 29, 1848. She was educated in Milwaukee. Her father, Peter Huegin, came from Basel, Switzerland."

It was in the public schools of Milwaukee that John H. Puelicher obtained his education and he started out in the business world as assistant in a carpet store, while subsequently he was employed as a clerk in a shoe store and later became entry clerk in a wholesale millinery house. In



sity of Wisconsin. Mr. Drought has always resided in Milwaukee county, either in Layton Park or the city of Milwaukee proper.

In his political views Mr. Drought is a conservative republican. He has never been a candidate for or sought public office, but has at various times been drafted into service. He was a member of the Milwaukee board of school commissioners from 1900 to 1904 and has several times served as a presidential elector, voting for Charles E. Hughes in 1916, for Warren G. Harding in 1920 and for Herbert Hoover in 1928. During the World war he served as a member of Draft Board No. 11, in Milwaukee. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and other lesser secret societies, as well as numerous trade organizations. His name appears on the rosters of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Press Club, the Madison Club, the University Club at Madison and several hunting, fishing and golf clubs. He has been president of the Wisconsin State Automobile Association for twelve or fifteen consecutive terms. He has consistently supported those things which make for the good of society and the welfare of the community and has long been recognized as one of Milwaukee's best citizens.

JOHN HUEGIN PUELICHER

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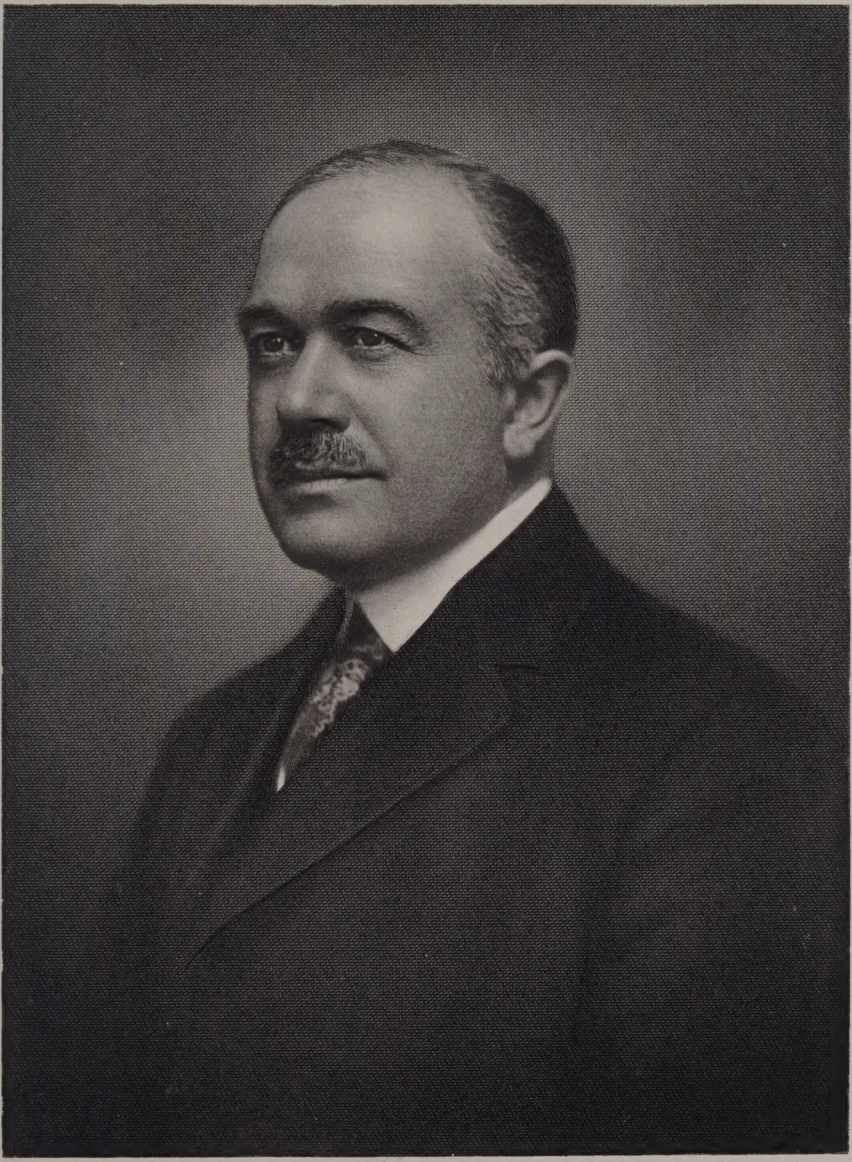


J H Puelicher

1885 he entered the employ of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank, thus initiating the banking experience that has brought him step by step to a point of leadership in financial circles not only of his city and state but of the country as well. His identification with the Marshall & Ilsley Bank dates from 1893, when he became assistant discount clerk. Thoroughness has ever characterized him in all the relations of life and this quality, combined with his ready adaptability, enabled him to work his way steadily upward. In 1905 he was made assistant cashier of the bank and the following year was promoted to the cashiership. In 1914 the duties of vice president were added to those of cashier and in 1920 he was elected to the presidency of the institution. He has long been an active directing force in the bank, largely shaping its policy and contributing to its growth by reason of his farsighted vision, his comprehensive study of business conditions and the care with which he has safeguarded the interests of depositors.

While efficiently performing the services that have devolved upon him in his various official connections with the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, he has also recognized the needs and the opportunities for organized effort in behalf of banking, bringing about a uniformity in system and method and at the same time seeking a solution for all the complex and intricate problems that arise in connection with the business. This understanding on the part of Mr. Puelicher led him in 1902 to found the Milwaukee Chapter of the American Institute of Banking, of which he was first vice president in 1902-03 and president in 1903-04. In 1905 he became secretary of the Wisconsin Bankers Association, occupying the position until 1908, and in the latter year he was elected to the vice presidency and made a member of the executive council of the Wisconsin Bankers Association. He was chairman of the executive council of the American Institute of Banking in 1909 and seven years later, in 1916, was one of the organizers and first chairman of the State Bank Section of the American Bankers Association. From 1917 until 1920 he was chairman of the Federal Reserve Campaign Committee of the American Bankers Association, while in 1919 he served as vice president of the Milwaukee Clearing House Association, which he has represented as a member of the executive committee to date. In 1919 he was made chairman of the trade acceptance committee of the Wisconsin Bankers Association and the following year became a member of its agricultural committee. It was also in 1920 that he became a member of the special railroad committee of the American Bankers Association, of which he was elected second vice president the same year. Moreover, in 1920 he was chosen chairman of the education committee of the American Bankers Association, which later became the public education commission, of which Mr. Puelicher has been chairman to date. He was made first vice president of the American Bankers Association in 1921 and was elected its president for the following year. In 1925 he served as a member of the fiftieth anniversary committee of the American Bankers Association, while since 1926 he has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Educational Foundation of the American Bankers Association.

Mr. Puelicher is a director of the Insurance Securties Company; director of the Bucyrus-Erie Company of South Milwaukee; director of the Detroit Life Insurance Company; chairman of the State Annuity and Investment Board of Wisconsin, to which he was appointed by Governor Kohler in 1929; director of the Milwaukee University School, of which he was treasurer from 1926 to 1930, when he was elected president; director of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce, of which he is treasurer; director of the American Association for Adult Education, of which he is treasurer; director of the Milwaukee Philharmonic Orchestral Association, of which he is treasurer; director of the Society of Allied Arts of Milwaukee, of which he is treasurer; trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College; trustee of Beloit College, which in 1922 conferred upon him the honorary degree LL. D.; trustee of Marquette University School of Medicine, of which he is treasurer; member of the board of advisors, Marquette University. He is also treasurer of the Belle Austin Jacobs Memorial Fund and treasurer of the Y. W. C. A. Building Fund, while in 1928-29 he was treasurer of the Milwaukee University School Campaign. He was a member of the Milwaukee school board from 1907 until 1911 and its president during his last year of service, while in 1910-11 he was a trustee of the Milwaukee Public Library and Museum. In 1915 he was a member of the Wisconsin Liberty Loan Executive Committee, chairman of the Wisconsin Thrift Commission and a member of the executive committee of Milwaukee Chapter of the American Red Cross. He served as state director of War Savings for Wisconsin in 1917 and two years later, in 1919, was made government director of savings for the Seventh Federal Reserve District. In 1919, also, he became chairman of the executive committee and treasurer of Wisconsin Colleges Associated and the same year was chosen treasurer of the American Constitutional League. During the year 1920 he served as treasurer of the Committee for Relief of Starving German Children, joint treasurer of the Armenian-Near East, Austrian, Vienna & Serbian Relief Fund, joint treasurer of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital Building Fund and treasurer of St. Mary's Hospital Building Fund. He is doing effective committee work as Wisconsin representative of the American Arbitration Association and as a member of the special committee on education of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The name of J. H. Puelicher is on the membership rolls of the following organizations: American Philatelic Society, Wisconsin State Historical Society, Milwaukee Art Institute, City Club, Milwaukee Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, University Club, Collectors Club of New York, National Travel Club, Washington Park Zoological Society and Milwaukee Association of Credit Men. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and he has been president of his Consistory class, the fall class of 1910, since that date. He holds friendship inviolable and, as true worth may always win his regard, he has a very extensive circle of friends and his life demonstrates the truth of Ralph Waldo Emerson's statement that "the way to win a friend is to be one." No plan or movement for the benefit of the city along lines of progress and improvement seeks his aid in vain. He is extremely modest and unostentatious in manner but all who know him speak of him in terms of praise. In his life are the elements of greatness because of the use he has made of his talents and his opportunities, because his thoughts are not self-centered but are given to the mastery of life's problems and the fulfillment of his duty as a man in his relations to his fellowmen and as a citizen in his relations to his city, state and country.

On the 29th of August, 1892, in Milwaukee, Mr. Puelicher was married to Miss Matilda Siefert, a daughter of H. O. Siefert. Their children are: Gertrude; Albert, who married Almira Asmus; Elsa, the wife of Jacobus Kruyne; and Dorothy, who married Clarence R. Kuenzli. The family residence is at 3425 North Humboldt boulevard, Milwaukee.

ROGER C. KIRCHHOFF

In the field of architecture the firm of Kirchhoff & Rose has long stood in the front rank in Milwaukee and Roger C. Kirchhoff, junior member of the firm, is regarded as one of the leading architects of this part of the state. He was born in Milwaukee, April 26, 1890, a son of Charles and Emily (Saner) Kirchhoff. His father, a native of Milwaukee, was the son of Charles Kirchhoff, Sr., who was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, and on coming to this country settled in Milwaukee, where he was employed at his trade of cabinetmaking, here spending the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. His son, Charles, was reared in Milwaukee and attended the public schools. He first worked at cabinetmaking and later became an architect, founding the present firm of Kirchhoff & Rose in 1882. This is today the oldest firm of architects in continuous existence in Milwaukee. In addition to his private business interests, Mr. Kirchhoff also taught drawing and designing in the high schools of Milwaukee for many years. He was a supporter of the republican party and a member of the Lutheran Church. He died in July, 1915, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife was a native of Switzerland, whence she came to the United States in young womanhood. Locating in Milwaukee, she here met and became the wife of Charles Kirchhoff.

Their son, Roger C. Kirchhoff, attended the public schools of this city, graduating from the West Division high school in 1908, and then entered the University of Illinois, where he majored in architecture, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1913. He then located in New York city, where he practiced architecture until 1916, when he returned to Milwaukee and entered the present firm of Kirchhoff & Rose, to the interests of which he has closely devoted his efforts to the present time, with the exception of the period of his military service during the World war. The firm specializes in commercial and industrial work.

On January 2, 1917, Mr. Kirchhoff enlisted, going to the third officers training camp and serving at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina, until sent overseas. He was stationed at Saumur, France, where he was detailed as an instructor in the American Artillery School, in which capacity he served until the close of the war. After the signing of the Armistice he was transferred to the Ninetieth Division, and went with the Army of Occupation into Germany, being located in the town of Berncastle, on the Mosel river. He returned to the United States in July, 1919, and was honorably discharged with the rank of second lieutenant of field artillery.

In May, 1925, in Galesburg, Illinois, Mr. Kirchhoff was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Olson, whose father, P. T. Olson, was a native of Sweden. Mrs. Kirchhoff is a member of the Overseas Service League, to which she is eligible from the fact that she went to France as a Young Men's Christian Association secretary and gave one year of effective service to the American forces. Mr. and Mrs. Kirchhoff are the parents of a son, Peter Olson. Their home is at 1471 Humboldt avenue.

In his political views Mr. Kirchhoff is independent, always supporting the candidates whom he regards as best qualified for office, regardless of party lines. He belongs to the Blue Mound Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club and the City Club.

JACOB STARCK

Jacob Starck is a well known and successful representative of the building contracting business in Milwaukee, where he has thus remained active throughout a period covering more than six decades. He was born in a two-room cabin on his father's farm at Sixteenth street and Fond du Lac avenue, Milwaukee, October 26, 1851, and has been a lifelong resident of this city. His parents, John and Helen (Mick) Starck, emigrated to the United States from Alsace-Lorraine in 1846. The vessel on which they took passage was wrecked and they were landed at Portugal, eventually reaching American shores after an extended ocean voyage of twenty-eight weeks and the payment of double fares. Making his way direct to Milwaukee, John Starck here began the manufacture of clay pipes and also cultivated a farm at what is now the intersection of Sixteenth street and Fond du Lac avenue, then a wilderness called Brown's Land. Both he and his wife died during the cholera epidemic of 1866. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom survive: Jacob, of this review; and Frank. The member of the family who passed away most recently was Apollonia, who was born in Alsace-Lorraine in February, 1841, and became a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee. She was the wife of John Hauerwas and the mother of twelve children and met a tragic end, being killed in an automobile accident on November 16, 1930. Frank Starck, the surviving brother of Jacob Starck, was born in the town of Greenfield, Milwaukee county, June 5, 1856, and attended school on Kilbourn road. He was orphaned when a lad of ten years and at the age of fourteen began farm work, being thus employed for five years at an annual wage of sixty dollars. Subsequently he was identified with the old Reliance Works as foreman of the flour mill department for a period of seventeen years, while for fourteen years thereafter he continued active in the brush business on his own account at Watertown. Then he returned to Milwaukee and during the past nine years has been associated with Starck Brothers, who are his nephews. He has been a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin during the past forty-four years. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Annie Nachtsheim, was brought to this country from Germany by her parents when six years old.

Jacob Starck pursued his education in a little log school on Kilbourn road, which he attended for about three or four months of the year, and early in life he began assisting his father in the making of clay pipes. He was a youth of fifteen at the time of the death of his parents, and for a year thereafter he worked at pipe-making under the direction of an older brother, Nicholas Starck. The latter then moved to a farm near the town of Franklin, Wisconsin, and several years later established his home in Appleton, where he spent the remainder of his life and where the surviving members of his large family still reside. Jacob Starck became a carpenter's apprentice at the age of sixteen and at the end of two years, in 1869, embarked in the carpenter contracting business in Milwaukee on his own account. He has since continued therein throughout the intervening period of sixty-two years, being still active in this field. Among the many substantial structures which he built and which are still standing are the New Hampshire block at the southeast corner of Sixth street and Wisconsin avenue, now about to be torn down, the Holton block on East Water street and the chapel of Notre Dame Convent here. He erected numerous other buildings in the down-town section, many of them long since demolished to make way for newer structures. He is a member of the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin and is widely known as one of Milwaukee's most venerable and representative citizens. All except four of his forty-seven grandchildren are living.

Jacob Starck married Theresa Roth, who was born at Central and Eighth avenues, Milwaukee, May 1, 1854, her parents being Adam and Catherine (Schmidtkunz) Roth, pioneer settlers of this city. To them have been born sixteen children, eleven of whom survive, eight sons and three daughters.

George, the eldest of the living children, was born February 25, 1876, in the vicinity of Tenth and Winnebago, and pursued his education in St. Joseph's and St. Michael's schools. He was married in 1906 to Catherine Meyer and they are the parents of five children: Edward, Mary, John, Sylvia and Dorothy.

Nicholas Starck, born April 17, 1877, in the same neighborhood as his brother George, married Miss Alma Otto, of Milwaukee.

John Starck, born March 9, 1879, is a candy maker residing in Los Angeles, California. He married Rose Kading and they are the parents of five children: Joseph, Mary, Agnes, Emily and Catherine.

Kate Starck, who was born July 23, 1880, is the wife of Ben Wellinghoff, of Milwaukee, connected with the Lakeside power plant of the Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company. Mr. and Mrs. Wellinghoff have four children: Theresa, Anna, Bernard and James.

Frank Starck, whose natal day was October 30, 1882, has been in the service of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company in the capacity of erecting engineer for the past thirty years. He married Mary Embach and they have four children: Thomas, Clara, Lawrence and Daniel.

Mary Starck, born May 24, 1883, became the wife of John Zinser, a Milwaukee policeman, and to them have been born eight children: Celia, Robert, Eugene, Raymond, Germaine, Florence, Geraldine and Mary Louise.

Joseph A. Starck, born October 13, 1888, married Rose Inkmann, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of four children: Alphonse, Rose, Joseph, Jr., and Dolores.

Mathew Starck, born June 23, 1890, is vice president of Starck Brothers, Inc. He married Miss Mary Polczynski, of Milwaukee, and has four children: Eleanor, Paul, Mathew, Jr., and Joseph.

Edward Starck, born November 2, 1891, married Miss Rose Brehm, of Detroit, Michigan, and has two children, Margaret and Florence.

Helen Starck, born August 15, 1893, is the wife of George Drawbridge and has two children, Dorothy and Howard. Mr. Drawbridge is in the service of Starck Brothers, Inc.

Raymond Starck, born June 11, 1901, married Miss Amanda Greull and has five children: Gordon, Virginia, Ronald, Mary Ann and Kenneth.

STARCK BROTHERS, INC.

Nicholas, Joseph A. and Mathew Starck, sons of Jacob Starck, founded the firm of Starck Brothers, July 1, 1919, for the conduct of building contracting business in Milwaukee. Nicholas and Mathew Starck had learned the building trade under the direction of their father and had been associated therein prior to the period of the World war. The brothers carried on the business under a partnership relation until January 1, 1925, when it was incorporated with the following officers: Nicholas Starck, president; Mathew Starck, vice president; and Joseph A. Starck, secretary and treasurer.

They employ about seventy persons in the conduct of a general contracting business, including mill-work, carpentering and painting, and have been awarded contracts for work in their line on the County Hospital in Wauwatosa as well as several large apartment buildings.

EMIL SCHANDEIN

In the commercial history of Milwaukee the late Emil Schandein was long a conspicuous figure, particularly through his intimate connection with the brewing interests, and, though his death occured many years ago, he is still remembered by many of the older residents of this city as a man of marked business ability, strong personality and personal qualities that made for friendship and confidence. He was born on the 16th of April, 1840, at Obermoschel, Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, and was a son of Joseph Wilhelm and Louise Schandein. His father was a man of affairs

EMIL SCHANDEIN

and at one time filled the important position of district revenue collector in the royal service. Emil Schandein was educated in public and private schools in his home town, and later graduated with high honors from the technical and commercial college at Kairserstantern. His early ambition was to qualify himself as a civil engineer, but, because of the unsettled financial condition following the revolution of 1848, he abandoned that plan and, after completing his studies, he engaged with his father as office assistant, in which capacity he continued for a short time until coming to the United States. He landed at New York city in 1856, and later went to Philadelphia, where he entered the employ of an uncle, a merchant, at a salary of five dollars a month. He remained there but a short time, but long enough to familiarize himself with the language and customs of this country, after which he went to Alabama and engaged in the canning business with another uncle, Joseph Schneider. This venture proved a failure and he lost all of his capital. He then came north, practically penniless, and took passage on a Mississippi river steamboat, on which he worked his way to Belleville, Illinois, which at that time was populated largely by Germans. Though he had no previous acquaintance there, Mr. Schandein soon secured employment as a traveling salesman, in which capacity he served several years, during which time he made his home in Watertown, Wisconsin. While there he met his future wife, Miss Lizetta Best, a daughter of Philip Best, one of the founders of the great establishment long known as Best's Brewery, and later as the Pabst Brewery. Mr and Mrs. Schandein were married in 1866 and moved to Milwaukee, where Mr. Schandein entered the brewing business as a partner with his father-in-law, Philip Best, and his brother-in-law, Captain Frederick Pabst, in the fall of the same year. There were four children from this union, Louise, deceased; Clara, now Mrs. Schluebech, lives in Berlin, Germany, and Milwaukee; Ella, married Dr. Louis Frank of Milwaukee, and died in December, 1930; and Emil, Jr. married Estella Williams of Racine, Wisconsin, had two children, William, killed in an auto accident, and Emil Philip, single, at home. Eventually, Mr. Best retired from active management of the business, which he left to his two sons-in-law. They developed the plant into the largest brewery in the United States and the largest beer brewery in the world. In 1873 the business was reorganized as a corporation, known as the Philip Best Brewing Company, and Mr. Schandein was made its first vice president, which position he held up to the time of his death. He was a genius in the perfecting and carrying out of plans for the expansion of trade and was an important and effective factor in the remarkable growth of that business.

Mr. Schandein was a staunch supporter of the democratic party, in the councils of which he was prominent and influential, and was a delegate at large to the democratic national convention that first nominated Grover Cleveland for president. He was the founder and the first president of the Deutsche Gesellschaft of Milwaukee, an organization which lends a helping hand to German immigrants. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the rank of Knight Templar. He was a director of the Milwaukee Mutual Life Insurance Company, a stockholder and director of the Second Ward Savings Bank, president of the Milwaukee Brewers Association, and a member of the executive board of the United States Brewers Association.

Mr. Schandein was a polished gentleman, cultured and discriminating in art, music and literature. His death occurred on June 22, 1888, at Bremen, Germany, while on a trip abroad.

WILLIAM EDVERSE HAMILTON

William Edverse Hamilton, one of Milwaukee's most valued and highly esteemed citizens, is a well known realtor who has devoted his attention to real estate and investment activities during the past three decades. Of English descent, he was born in the old family home at 425 Van Buren street, Milwaukee, on the 23d of August, 1856, his parents being William and Julia P. (Warren) Hamilton, the former a native of Newburgh, New York, and the latter of Litchfield, Connecticut. Mrs. Julia P. Hamilton had a sister, Hannah Warren, who became the wife of Hiram R. Bond, a pioneer building contractor of Milwaukee. Julia and Hannah Warren were daughters of William and Phylinda (Mallory) Warren, of Rochester, New York. Charles Hamilton, the paternal grandfather of William E. Hamilton, was a Methodist circuit rider who removed from his native town of Newburgh, New York, to Rochester, that state. His son, William Hamilton, the father of W. E. Hamilton, came to Milwaukee in young manhood and was here engaged in the wholesale drug business prior to becoming connected with the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad and the Western Union as traffic manager.

In the acquirement of an education William E. Hamilton attended the grade schools of Milwaukee and also studied under private tutors, later attending the University of Rochester in New York. During this period he became interested in printing, working at the case and on the press to earn some pocket money. Following his return to Milwaukee, about 1872, he obtained a position with the St. Paul Railroad as paymaster's clerk under S. S. Merrill. As his duties in this capacity entailed considerable absence from home, he "traded off that job" and accepted a position in the treasurer's office under Royal D. Jennings of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Later he became associated with the Houghton Brothers Bank as bookkeeper, and for a few years he was engaged in the drug business in the Plankinton House, his being the first all-night drug store in Milwaukee. Eventually he disposed of his interests in this city and removed to Omaha, Nebraska, where he became associated with the firm of Swift & Company, but a few years later he again returned to his native city. During the past thirty years, as above stated, he has devoted his attention to real estate and investment activities and has managed several estates, including the extensive property holdings of his wife's uncle, Samuel Howard, who was an early lawyer of Milwaukee and who left a very generous bequest to the Milwaukee Protestant Orphan Asylum.

As a young man Mr. Hamilton became a charter member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, in which he is still active. He was also a charter member of the Mitchell Rowing Club, which figures most interestingly in the history of Milwaukee sports. The Mitchell Rowing Club had the first boat-house in Milwaukee, at the intersection of Wells street and the Milwaukee river, and when this proved too small, built a fine club-house up the river, at Goosehead Bay. Mr. Hamilton was treasurer of the Nunnemacher Opera House in the '70s. He was a member of the once popular Gentlemen's Driving Club, which held winter races on the river and at National Avenue park, and also helped organize the Poor Little Orphans Club, a dancing club. He was also a member of the Business Men's Social Club. He was, moreover, one of the organizers of the Izaak Walton League and is a lover of all outdoor sports, in which he has continued his active participation throughout the years, so that now at the age of seventy-four he is still physically fit as well as mentally keen, interested in all civic projects and in movements looking toward community advancement and welfare. He was a member of the old Merchants Exchange and helped organize the Sheridan Road Improvement Association. During the period of the World war he rendered full-time service in connection with the Liberty Loan drives and was also most active in the United States Navy League. When asked concerning his political views, Mr. Hamilton paused and in hushed, serious reminiscence said: "Ever since, as a young school boy at Rochester, New York, when I stood in the crowd gathered on the railroad platform and viewed the body of Abraham Lincoln when after his assassination his remains, accompanied by a large funeral party, were en route from Washington, D. C., via Rochester, New York, to the old Lincoln home at Springfield, Illinois, I have been a devoted follower of Lincoln's republican ideals." Mr. Hamilton was a state and city delegate to the Chicago convention in June, 1912, when Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for the presidency. During the past ten years he has been bringing to public attention his new idea of "home voting by mail" and in 1924 prepared a bill for the state legislature on this new and improved mode of voting. At first the idea seemed very strange except to a few advocates, but the growing need for such a method of voting is becoming more evident and Mr. Hamilton hopefully expects some such law to be adopted by general desire in the near future. He has written several interesting and widely read pamphlets on "Home Voting by Mail" and how it could be successfully accomplished. He was also much interested in and president of the Greater Milwaukee Civic Association, and in fact he withholds his cooperation and support from no movement or measure calculated to promote the general good.

On the 15th of May, 1883, in Milwaukee, at the old Unitarian Church on Cass street, near Martin, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage to Ada Howard Siddell, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. George P. Gordon. She is a daughter of James Siddell, a native of Yorkshire, England, who came to Milwaukee about 1836 and was a pioneer foundryman and moulder, associated with Messrs. Seiler, Turton and Sercomb, who formed the company which was the nucleus of the present Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. Later he invested in a grocery establishment in the seventh ward, at Mason and Milwaukee streets, but eventually disposed of his interest to Birkel & Clark. Following his retirement from active business affairs he gave his attention merely to the supervision of his real estate holdings, in which he was associated with Judah Lawrence. James Siddell was the first to greet Mr. Lawrence when the latter arrived in Milwaukee. He passed away June 26, 1911, at the advanced age of ninety-four years, having long survived his wife, Mrs. Ann (Howard) Siddell, who died October 5, 1894. Their son, Alonzo H. Siddell, died in February, 1892, and their daughters are Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Frances Howard (Siddell) Hales, of Oak Park, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. William E. Hamilton have had two children, Frank E. and Carol Ada. The son attended Dr. Pratt's School prior to entering the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated as an electrical and chemical engineer. He was formerly employed by the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and is now executive engineer with the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation of New York. He married Hope Burroughs of Milwaukee and they are the parents of two sons, Frank and William. Carol Ada Hamilton was educated in Milwaukee-Downer College and completed her training in Florence, Italy. She became the wife of Edward T. Foote and passed away in 1912, leaving a son, William H. Mrs. Ada Howard (Siddell) Hamilton, daughter of James and Ann Siddell, was educated in the old German-English Academy conducted by Professor Engelmann. She was one of the organizers of the Infants Ward Association of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital, in the work of which she is deeply interested, and has membership in the Woman's Club of Wisconsin and in St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Her activity in charitable and philanthropic projects is most natural, for she is a niece of Samuel Howard, who left almost his entire fortune to the Milwaukee Protestant Orphan Asylum. Mrs. Ann (Howard) Siddell was born in England. Samuel Howard was born at Sparta, Wisconsin, where his parents were pioneer farming people. He attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, practiced law in Milwaukee for many years and compiled the most complete abstract record of lands in Milwaukee county. He was a popular bachelor and a close friend of Judge Mallory and Judge Jenkins. Following his death, which occurred on Easter Sunday of 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton took charge of the settlement of his estate.

JOHN PETER CARMICHAEL, D. D. S.

Probably no operating dentist in the entire northwest is better or more favorably known within the ranks of his profession than is Dr. John P. Carmichael, of Milwaukee, who has been actively engaged in the practice of dentistry for over fifty years, during which period he has gained wide repute for his original advances made in dental technique. He was born in Rockford, Illinois, May 28, 1856, his parents being John P. and Mary (Rockingher) Carmichael, the former a native of New York and the latter of England. They became early settlers of Illinois and the father followed the occupation of farming near Rockford during the major part of his active life. Both the father and mother are deceased and are buried at Rockford.

John P. Carmichael pursued his early education in the grammar and high schools of Rockford and afterward entered the dental department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1880. During his vacations he had gained considerable practical experience in the field of his chosen profession through his association with Dr. Holbrook. On leaving college he came to Milwaukee, opening an office at 120 East Wisconsin avenue, and throughout the intervening period of fifty years has remained in the same block. During the half century Dr. Carmichael has enjoyed a large and remunerative practice, many of his patrons coming from the representative families of this section of the state, and he has long been recognized as a painstaking, skilled and conscientious practitioner.

In 1882, after two years of experimenting, Dr. Carmichael was the first to use cocaine in dentistry. This was at that time a very expensive method for a young dentist, as it was necessary for him to send to Germany for the cocaine, but after having become convinced of its practicability he wrote an article on the subject which was published in the Dental Cosmos, and his method of operating with the anesthetic was soon in use throughout the profession. He was also the originator of what has become known as the Carmichael attachment of bridges and partial dentures, a three-quarter crown, and the technique originated by him in that connection is now also widely used and taught in all the colleges. These Carmichael or "three-quarter crowns," made of clasp metal or a platinum and gold combination, make the strongest kind of abutments for either permanent or removable bridges, and do away entirely with devitalization. In 1925 Dr. Carmichael wrote an article, entitled "Successful Root Canal Therapy," published in the Dental Digest, in which he described an original sterilizing vapor treatment in connection with an all-mineral filling material. This was a treatment to arrest infection and prevent ulceration which attracted wide attention among dentists and is successfully used by many of the ablest and most prominent practitioners. Dr. Carmichael has been the creator of many new ideas in dentistry. He worked out the formulae for several prophylactic preparations which are today sold under a trade-mark.

On March 24, 1930, Dr. Carmichael celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation from the University of Michigan School of Dentistry and the golden jubilee of his practice in Milwaukee, and on this occasion he was presented with a beautiful clock by his friends and fellow dentists, who were glad to thus give recognition to one who has honored his profession and the city of his residence by his able and consistent service.

In 1881, in Milwaukee, Dr. Carmichael was united in marriage to Miss Ella Shaw. They have one son, George J., who acquired his education in the grade and high schools of Milwaukee and is now connected with The Dentists' Supply Company of New York. Dr. Carmichael is a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. Along strictly professional lines he has membership connection with the Milwaukee County Dental Society, the Wisconsin State Dental Society and the American Dental Association. Moreover, he is a member of various local civic organizations and likewise belongs to the Ozaukee County Country Club. He is a lover of outdoor life, being especially fond of hunting and fishing as recreational sports.

ADOLPH F. SELLS

Adolph F. Sells, president of the Sells Printing Company, and onetime publisher of The West Allis Star, has long been one of the leading factors in the growth and development of this community, he having personally and through the columns of his paper been a constant and effective booster for the town. Mr. Sells was born in Germany in 1862, when eight years of age, was brought to Wisconsin by his parents, Charles and Caroline (Schmidt) Sells, who settled in Fond du Lac. In the public schools of that city he received his education, after which he learned the printing trade in that city. In the spring of 1884 he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of E. G. Crandall, with whom he remained for twenty-four years. In 1912 he came to West Allis and in 1916 he engaged in his present business, under the name of the Sells Printing Company, at the same time beginning the publication of The West Allis Star. This paper, under his capable efforts and wise management, has gained recognition as one of the best suburban newspapers in this section of the state. The paper was sold in 1929 to the Wisconsin Newspapers, Inc., and is published by his son-in-law, Lester J. Krebs. The business was started in one small room, with one hand-fed press, but has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth until today the company is enjoying a splendid measure of prosperity as commercial printers. They are now housed in a fine building, erected in 1923, and the Star is the only newspaper published in this locality. The company is incorporated, with the following officers: Adolph F. Sells, president; Phil Petry, vice president; Mrs. Sells, treasurer and secretary.

On October 30, 1895, Mr. Sells was united in marriage to Miss Mabel Shurr, whose father, Ferd Shurr, was one of a family of six, all of whom became printers. He came to Milwaukee from Ohio in 1847 and followed the printing trade throughout his remaining active life in this city, being employed on the old Milwaukee News, afterward the Sentinel. His wife, whose maiden name was Mary A. Palmer, was a member of a prominent family of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was brought west in her childhood, coming by way of the old Erie canal in 1849. Her father, Henry Palmer, bought a home at Astor and Pleasant streets, in Milwaukee, which building still stands and is now occupied as an Italian church. Mr. Palmer was a shoemaker by trade and built up a good business in custom-made boots and shoes. He was also an inventive genius, but never realized any financial reward for his inventions, though others later realized hand-

ADOLPH F. SELLS

somely on them. He made the first skyrockets and other fireworks for early Milwaukee children, and always on the evening of the Fourth entertained the neighborhood with them. An aunt of Mrs. Sells, Mrs. Louis D. Shurr, came to Milwaukee at the age of seven years, and still resides here, at the age of ninety years, making her home with a daughter, Mrs. Will Hyde. Mrs. Sells graduated from Notre Dame convent, at Milwaukee, and is now a member of the alumni association of that school. She belongs to the West Allis Women's Club and other local organizations. She learned the printing trade under E. G. Crandall, and was employed on the Milwaukee Journal for some years. Mr. and Mrs. Sells are the parents of two children, namely. Mrs. Phil Petry, who was born in Milwaukee, graduated from the Holy Rosary parochial school and the West Allis high school; she was married in 1919 and has two children, Philip, aged ten years, and Gerald, aged six years; and Ruth K., the wife of Lester J. Krebs. She is a graduate of the West Allis high school and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Wisconsin in 1926. She was married in September, 1928. Mr. Sells has been a member of the Knights of Pythias since 1891 and is also a member of the Modern Woodmen. He has well merited the prosperity which has crowned his efforts and is uniformly regarded as one of the most estimable and influential citizens of West Allis.

NICHOLAS SENN, M. D.

Dr. Nicholas Senn, one of the most distinguished figures in American medical circles, his active professional career covering the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the opening years of the twentieth century, came to Milwaukee in 1874 and later received appointment to the position of surgeon general of Wisconsin. "Dr. Senn," wrote a contemporary biographer, "who attained international reputation in his chosen profession, was a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Wisconsin, and in this state his boyhood and youth were passed; here he initiated his labors as a physician and surgeon; and through his character and services he dignified and honored this state and the nation. His fame as a surgeon had no definite confines and he was, in a more generic sense, a man of high ideals and prodigious intellectual attainments. As physician, surgeon, author, educator and citizen he accounted well to himself and the world; he did much to lighten the burden of human suffering; his sympathy transcended mere sentiment to become an actuating motive for helpfulness; and he left the world better for his having lived. He long maintained his home and professional headquarters in the city of Chicago, but continued signally loyal to the state in which he was reared, so that there is all of consistency in rendering in this compilation a brief review of his distinguished career."

Another writer said: "In the death of Nicholas Senn, on the 2d of January, 1908, the modern world lost not only one of its greatest surgeons but also a strong and tender character of ceaseless activity, whose like, take him for all in all, as doctor, citizen and man, we shall not soon look upon again. His passing away was the cause of profound grief to men and women of all classes and conditions, and drew forth expressions of affection for him as a man, together with such tributes of recognition of him as a scientist and surgeon such as Europe, Asia and America have seldom, if ever, before proffered to a citizen of the new world. As a surgical operator Dr. Senn was undoubtedly one of the greatest of all times, but his fame far outstripped these limitations. He made the clinics in his profession the basis of a far-reaching original investigation and brought the study of bacteriology into the field of surgery in such a manner as to decrease wonderfully the fatalities incident either to operations or injuries received on the field of battle. The deductions drawn by an unusually vigorous and scientific mind from a professional experience as varied as it was broad, added rich stores to the literature of pathology and operative surgery. Personally he not only made invaluable contributions to the standard literature of his profession but was also the means of giving to the west one of the rarest and most valuable of libraries, covering the entire range of medical science. Although a man of compact and powerful physique, the labors which he performed were so prodigious and unceasing as to wear out the human machine before its time, and it was laid away to rest after having performed a remarkable part in the work of the world during his life of sixty-three years and two months."

Dr. Senn was a native of the picturesque canton of St. Gall, in northeastern Switzerland, where he was born of humble parents on the 31st of October, 1844. When he was eight years of age the family came to the United States and settled in Washington county, Wisconsin, where he gained a rudimentary education, which was supplemented by more advanced study in the public schools of the little city of Fond du Lac. He thereafter taught school for several years, but his pedagogic labors were but a means to an end, and in 1864, before he had attained to his legal majority, he began the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. E. Munk, of Fond du Lac. In 1866 he entered the Chicago Medical College, and in this institution he was graduated, cum laude, in the spring of 1868, which of course marked his reception of the coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation he passed eighteen months in effective service as an interne in Cook County Hospital.

In 1869, shortly after his marriage, Dr. Senn returned to Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, and located in the village of Ashford, where he engaged in the private practice of his profession. He had his full quota of the experiences that fall to the lot of the country practitioner and the discipline proved of value to him in both a technical and generic sense. In 1874 he removed to the city of Milwaukee, and soon afterward he was appointed attending physician to the Milwaukee Hospital. Later, as his reputation extended, he served as attending or consulting surgeon to nearly all of the important charities of the city and county, besides which he had the distinction of being appointed surgeon general of the state of Wisconsin.

Wishing to broaden still further his theoretical and clinical knowledge, in 1878 Dr. Senn went abroad and pursued special courses in the University of Munich, Germany, in which he was graduated in the following year. From 1884 to 1887 he served as professor of surgery in the College of Physicians & Surgeons, which is now the medical school of the University of Illinois, and for the succeeding three years he held the chair of the principles of surgery. In 1890 Dr. Senn was elected professor of practical and clinical surgery in Rush Medical College, resulting in establishing his home in Chicago, and of this important chair he continued the distinguished and honored incumbent until his death. Dr. Lewis G. Nolte succeeded him in his offices on Third and Chestnut streets in the building still known as the Senn block of Milwaukee. Dr. Senn served also as professor of surgery at the University of Chicago; attending surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital; and surgeon in chief of St. Joseph's Hospital, with which institution he was identified for eighteen years and in which he performed a large part of his private work as a surgeon. Rush Medical College and St. Joseph's Hospital especially felt the loss of Dr. Senn's strong and faithful support in a personal way, as well as his invaluable professional services. Dr. Senn was a member of all the leading medical and surgical societies of the nation, besides which he was identified with representative organizations of general scientific order. He served as president of the American Surgical Association; was a life member of the German Congress of Surgeons; a corresponding member of the Harveian Society of London; and an honorary member of the Edinburg Medical Society. In 1890 he was chosen an American delegate to the International Medical Congress, and in 1901 he again went abroad, as one of the most distinguished delegates from the United States to the International Red Cross conference, which met at St. Petersburg.

In the domain of military surgery Dr. Senn attained to world-wide eminence. His service in this field was instituted early in his professional career, when he served as surgeon general of Wisconsin, a fact previously noted in this context. He gave characteristically zealous and effective service as surgeon general of the Illinois National Guard, of which office he was the incumbent at the time of his death, and in 1891 he founded the Association of Military Surgeons of the National Guard of the United States, of which he was elected president. This association was founded by about fifty surgeons of the National Guard, who represented fifteen states and who met in Chicago in 1891 and perfected an organization. Before the close of its first year the association had gained a membership of more than two hundred, and from the date of its inception Dr. Senn was foremost in directing attention to the true province of the military surgeon in modern warfare. The keynote of his position is given in the following extracts from an eloquent address which he delivered before the association in April, 1892: "More ingenuity has been displayed of late years in perfecting firearms and in the invention of machines for wholesale destruction of life than in devising ways and means for saving the lives of those seriously wounded. It is our duty as military surgeons to counteract as far as we can the horrors of war, by devising life-saving operations and by protecting the injured against the dangers incident to traumatic infection. Antiseptic and aseptic surgery must be made more simple than as in civil practice." Dr. Senn's published investigations, especially his work on "Surgical Bacteriology," have gone far toward bringing about this humanitarian purpose, the importance of which has been doubly emphasized by the fatalities of the Spanish-American and Russo-Japanese wars. In both of these conflicts he bore a leading part as a surgeon and as an original investigator of international authority. In May, 1898, he was appointed chief surgeon of the Sixth Army Corps, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the United States Volunteers, and became chief of the operating staff of surgeons with the American Army in the field during the Spanish-American war.

In 1894, through the generosity and public spirit of Dr. Senn there was installed in the Newberry Library of Chicago the great historical and scientific collection of books relating to medicine which had been brought together as the result of half a century's labors on the part of Dr. William Baum, late professor of surgery in the University of Gottingen, and one of the founders of the German Congress of Surgeons. This splendid library, comprising more than seven thousand volumes, was donated to the Newberry Library in addition to other large and valuable collections which Dr. Senn had previously given to the institution, and which included the collection of Dr. DuBois Raymond, another of the celebrated physicians and surgeons of Germany. By the terms of his noble gift to the Newberry Library this great and valuable assemblage of medical and surgical works are to be permanently known as the Senn Collection, and provision was also made for keeping the volumes together and retaining them as a library in their entirety, with separate and adequate catalogue. Dr. Senn's wife has the credit of making the original suggestion that the collection be transferred to the massive walls of the Newberry Library for safe keeping and for general reference purposes.

Dr. Senn so enriched the medical and surgical literature of his day that even a mere mention of the hundreds of papers which he contributed to it is impossible in a review of this province. His more pretentious and best known works pertaining to medical and surgical science included those bearing the following titles: "Experimental Surgery," "Intestinal Surgery," "Surgical Bacteriology," "Principles of Surgery," "Pathology and Surgical Treatment of Tumors," "Tuberculosis of Bones and Joints," "Tuberculosis of the Genito-Urinary Organs," "Syllabus of the Practice of Surgery," "Surgical Notes of the Spanish-American War," "Practical Surgery," "Nurse's Guide for the Operating Room," "Abdominal Surgery on the Battlefield," "The Etiology, Pathology and Treatment of Intestinal Fistula and Artificial Anus," "Laparo-hysteriotomy: Its Indications and Technique."

Dr. Senn traveled extensively and was a close and appreciative observer outside the domain of his profession. Thus he was enabled to make also valuable contributions to general as well as technical literature, and among his more notable published works of a literary order may be mentioned the following: "Around the World via Siberia," "Around the World via India," (a medical tour), "Our National Recreation Parks," "A Thunder Storm Before Santiago de Cuba," "In the Heart of the Arctics," "Around the Southern Continents," "Tahiti, the Island Paradise," and "Around Africa via Lisbon."

In the year 1868 was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Senn to Miss Aurelia S. Millhauser, who was born at Blairsville, Indiana county, Pennsylvania. In the city of Chicago a noble and consistent monument will perpetuate the name and memory of Dr. Senn, this being the Nicholas Senn High School, erected on the north side of the city, at a cost of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and to afford accommodation for two thousand students. Besides the great and honored name and reputation which shall long survive him, Dr. Senn left a widow, who died in September, 1921, and two sons, Dr. E. J. Senn and Dr. William N. Senn, who succeeded their father in Chicago.

WILLIAM H. CUDWORTH, D. D. S.

The practice of dentistry has constituted the life work of Dr. William H. Cudworth, who has maintained an office in Milwaukee for forty-two years, rendering to the city that service which only the skilled, experienced practitioner is capable of giving. He was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, June 16, 1860, a son of Edwin R. and Lucinda (Willson) Cudworth, who were numbered among the early settlers of that district. The father followed agricultural pursuits throughout his active career and both he and the mother were laid to rest in their native town.

Reared on the home farm, Dr. Cudworth attended the country schools of Addison county and was next a student in the Troy Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont. After completing his course there he devoted a year to dental work in the office of his cousin and in January, 1881, arrived in Milwaukee. Entering the office of Dr. James Perkins at 130 Grand avenue, he acted as his assistant until September, 1881, when he returned to the east and for a year thereafter was a student in the Philadelphia College of Dentistry. He then returned to Milwaukee and worked under Dr. Perkins until May, 1883, when he began his independent career as a dentist, establishing an office at Park and Grove streets. Six months later he secured more desirable quarters at 119 Wisconsin avenue, there remaining until 1886, when he became associated with Dr. John P. Carmichael at 411 Milwaukee street. That connection was maintained until the fall of 1889, when Dr. Cudworth moved to his present location at 404 East Wisconsin avenue. Here he has continuously followed his profession for thirty-four years and during that period has gained an extensive practice because of his well developed powers and his devotion to his work. In the educational field he has become well known as the pioneer in ceramics as applied to dentistry, having taught that line in the old Milwaukee Dental School, now Marquette University, and in the dental department of the College of Physicians & Surgeons, which is also a part of Marquette University. In recognition of his broad learning and his important contribution to the advancement of the profession

Marquette University conferred upon Dr. Cudworth the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Science in October, 1919—a distinction worthily bestowed.

In 1894, Dr. Cudworth was married in Milwaukee to Miss Maude Richards, a daughter of Alonzo V. and Flora (Menor) Richards, natives of Illinois. Her father fought for the preservation of the Union during the Civil war and continued in military service for six years. On resuming the life of a civilian he entered the field of journalism and later became one of the prominent jewelers of Dubuque, Iowa. To Dr. and Mrs. Cudworth were born two children, of whom Dorothy is the elder. Her high school education was supplemented by a course in the Milwaukee Normal School, from which she was graduated, afterward becoming the wife of Raymond H. Fairbairn, who is associated with the National Brake Company of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Patricia and William Cudworth Fairbairn. The son, Alonzo Cudworth, attended the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee and in April, 1917, enlisted in the United States Army. He went overseas with the One Hundred and twentieth Field Artillery, serving with that regiment until August, 1918, when he was killed in action. His remains were brought back to Milwaukee in 1920 and interred in Forest Home cemetery. He was a young man of exceptional worth and his untimely death brought deep sorrow to the members of his family and to his many friends.

Dr. and Mrs. Cudworth reside at 2403 East Bellevue place. They enjoy motoring and have visited many points of interest in Wisconsin and other states. The Doctor's military record covers three enlistments and nine years' service as a member of the Light Horse Squadron. His professional affiliations are with the Milwaukee Odontological Society, the Wisconsin Dental Society, of which he was twice president, in 1907 and 1908, and the American Dental Association of which he was vice president in 1922. With progress as his watchword, he has advanced far beyond the ranks of mediocrity, attaining a position of distinction in his particular field, and a useful, well spent life of quiet devotion to duty has established him high in the esteem of his fellowmen.

HERBERT W. TULLGREN

Herbert W. Tullgren is one of Milwaukee's most noted architects and has been the designer of some of the most notable and important buildings in this section of the state. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, in July, 1889, and is a son of Martin S. and Barbara (Kregness) Tullgren, of whom the former was born in Malmo, Sweden, May 7, 1858, and the latter in Chicago, of Norwegian parents, in 1863. The father received a good education in Sweden, attending the University there, obtaining practical experience in, as well as the theory of designing, after which he took up architecture, in which he became an expert. When twenty-three years of age he came to the United States and located in Chicago, where he opened an office as an architect. At the opening of the rush to the gold

HERBERT W. TULLGREN

fields of the Black Hills, he went there and spent some time in prospecting. Not being very successful, he moved to Prescott, Arizona, where he was superintendent of mines with the Storm Cloud Mining Company, with whom he was identified for six years, 1894 until 1900. He then returned to Chicago and again opened an architect's office, under the name of Hood and Tullgren, and in 1905 they came to Milwaukee. They designed many bank and other buildings in Chicago as well as in Milwaukee and Wisconsin. In 1910 he took his sons into the business which was operated under the name of Martin Tullgren & Sons Company, and remained active in his profession up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1922. His widow is living in California. To them were born two children, Minard S., who died in 1928, at the age of forty-one years, and Herbert W.

Herbert W. Tullgren attended the public schools of Chicago, and before finishing his high school course accompanied his parents on their removal to Milwaukee. After a few months Mr. Tullgren entered the Staunton Military Academy at Staunton, Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1908. He returned to Milwaukee and in 1910 entered business with his father, at East Water and Michigan streets. In 1928 he came to his present location at 20 Prospect avenue. He has done a large amount of important work throughout this section of the state, including the Shorecrest Hotel, Milwaukee, the Hotel Loraine, at Madison; the Hotel Northland, at Green Bay and the Hotel Manitowoc, at Manitowoc, all of of which have been built from his designs during the past eight or ten years. Mr. Tullgren is now drawing the plans for high school and grade school buildings, each of which is to cost one and one-half million dollars, at Whitefish Bay, this state.

In 1911, in Cincinnati, Ohio, Mr. Tullgren was united in marriage to Miss Eloise Allison, to which union were born two children, Allison, aged eighteen years, and Mary, ten years old. Mr. Tullgren is a member of Kenwood Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M. ; Kenwood Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M. Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Blue Mound Country Club, of which he is president, and the University Club of Milwaukee. He is recognized as an architect of superior skill and accomplishment and commands his full share of the business in his line in this locality.

PERCY HENRIQUES EVANS

Percy Henriques Evans, vice president and actuary of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in San Diego, California, November 9, 1873. Father, James A. Evans (1827-1887), a native of Dover England; mother, Jessie Hunt Henriques, born New Haven, Connecticut, 1846, died Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 9, 1930. His father, James A. Evans, was a pioneer civil engineer in American railway building, serving from 1864 to 1869 as division engineer and superintendent of construction in the building of the first trans-continental railway, the Union Pacific, and later in a similar capacity for other western railroads.

Percy H. Evans was educated in the public schools of Denver and the University of Michigan. In April, 1889, he entered the actuarial department of The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. After a varied experience, including several years as an agent in San Francisco and fifteen years as assistant superintendent of agencies, he was appointed associate actuary of the company in April, 1915; elected actuary in July, 1915, and in 1929 was elected vice president and actuary.

Married in Alameda, California, 1897, to Eugenia Hotchkiss (d. 1922), daughter of Eugene Hotchkiss of the Milwaukee Board of Trade. Married, 1922, in New York city to Mrs. Edith C. Phelps, of Oakland, California.

Mr. Evans is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Greek letter fraternity of Phi Kappa Psi, Milwaukee University and Rotary clubs. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries and served as its president 1924-1926; also member Actuarial Society of America; American Mathematical Society and other scientific bodies.

OLIVER CLYDE FULLER

Oliver Clyde Fuller, who for many years was closely identified with the banking interests of Milwaukee, has retired from active business affairs and is residing in St. Petersburg, Florida. His foresight, courage and judgment enabled him to accomplish much in practical way and in large measure he contributed to the prosperity of Milwaukee and its high standing in the business world. He was born at Clarkesville, Georgia, on the 13th of September, 1860, and is a son of Henry Alexander and Martha Carolyn (Wyly) Fuller. His father was engaged in the wholesale grocery business in Atlanta. His mother was a direct descendant of Colonel Benjamin Cleveland, of the Revolutionary period, also a descendant of John Sevier, one of the chief pioneers of the west, the first governor of the state of Tennessee and for several terms a member of congress.

Oliver C. Fuller received his early education in the public and high schools of Atlanta, and attended the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1879. He then entered his father's business, Fuller & Oglesby, but later went to New York city and opened a bond office. After the death of his father-in-law, Napoleon B. Caswell, in 1891, he came to Milwaukee to handle the Caswell estate. At about the same time he organized the O. C. Fuller Bond Company, and subsequently organized the First Wisconsin Trust and Savings Company, which later became the Wisconsin Trust Company, and still later the First Wisconsin Trust Company, of which he was president. Upon the consolidation of the First National Bank and the Wisconsin National Bank Mr. Fuller was elected to the presidency of the new institution, by mutual agreement of the boards of directors of the two banks. This became by far the largest bank in the state of Wisconsin. He retained that position until 1926, when he retired from active life and moved to Florida. In addition to his banking interests, Mr. Fuller was one of the organizers and directors of the Milwaukee Auditorium

Company which built the Auditorium building in Milwaukee and was a director of the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Allis-Chalmers Company, the Milwaukee Mechanics Fire Insurance Company, and a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On May 25, 1881, in Atlanta, Georgia, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Kate Fitzhugh Caswell, a daughter of Napoleon B. and Elizabeth (Fitzhugh) Caswell, who came to Milwaukee in 1855. Her mother was a direct descendant of Colonel William Fitzhugh, of General Washington's staff. Mrs. Fuller passed away on August 10, 1929. While living in Milwaukee she was an active member of the Women's Club and the Daughters of the American Revolution, was a strong supporter of the different charities in conjunction with St. Paul's Church and was one of the founders of St. Paul's Mission. To Mr. and Mrs. Fuller were born the following named: Edythe is the wife of Hugh L. Willoughby, of Palm Beach, Florida, and they have a son, Hugh L. the third; Elizabeth is the wife of J. R. Coffin, of New York city, and has a son, Jack Kellogg, by a former marriage; Inez Fitzhugh is the wife of George B. Miller, of Milwaukee, and they have six children, Inez, Barbara, Martha Kate, George B., Jr., Phyllis and Richard; Lytie Katherine is the wife of William B. Stryker, of Trenton, New Jersey, and they have four children, Katherine, William B., Jr., Lytie Lorna and Philip Fitzhugh; Clyde H., of Milwaukee, is referred to in a later paragraph; and Robert S., of St. Petersburg, Florida, married Miss Jacqueline Smith and they are the parents of twins, Clyde and Bradford.

While a resident of Milwaukee, Oliver C. Fuller was a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Town Club, the Milwaukee Club, and the Milwaukee Country Club, of which he was one of the organizers and a director. For many years he was president of the trust company section of the American Bankers Association and was a delegate to the National Chamber of Commerce as the representative of the Banking Institute of America. Though his main hobby in the way of sports was golfing, he was very fond of horses and was very active in connection with the various horse shows held in this city. He is a man of high ideals in both business and private life and during all the years of his business career his integrity was never questioned. He has always been a man of mature convictions and among his business associates his opinions and advice were highly esteemed.

Clyde H. Fuller was born in February, 1894, in Milwaukee, and received his early education in the Milwaukee Academy and the Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He entered Princeton University with the class of 1917, but withdrew from school in 1915 and joined Troop A of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, with which he went to the Mexican border. Later he returned to Milwaukee and entered the trust company with his father. However, the entrance of the United States into the European conflict changed his plans and in 1917 he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the One Hundred and Seventh Engineers, of the Thirty-second Division, and saw twelve months of active service overseas, six months on the various battlefields of France and six months as purchasing agent for the American Expeditionary Forces, during which period he was located in Rome, Italy. He returned to Milwaukee, in January, 1919, and became identified with the Wisconsin Trust Company as assistant secretary, then secretary and treasurer, and when he retired from this institution in 1926 was executive vice president. In 1926 Mr. Fuller acquired the controlling interest in the O'Neil Oil Company, of which he became president, which office he still holds

On February 14, 1917, in Milwaukee, Mr. Fuller was united in marriage to Miss Mattie Crandall, of this city, a direct descendant of Frederick Sivyer, whose ancestor was the first white child born in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are the parents of three children, Oliver Clyde, the second, Penelope Ann and Marcia.

THOMAS HENRY SPENCE

Thomas Henry Spence has long been regarded as one of the ablest members of the Milwaukee bar, of which he has been a representative for over twenty-five years, practising as a member of the well known law firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, at 490 Broadway. Mr. Spence was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, October 22, 1875, and is a son of Thomas W. and Cornelia (Tallmadge) Spence, the former born in Scotland in 1847 and the latter in 1857. The father, whose parents came of Scotch-Irish ancestry, was brought to the United States when about three months old. On the paternal side Thomas H. Spence is descended from old Methodist stock, while, maternally, he is descended from a long line of distinguished early Americans, including, among others, William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; Colonel Benjamin Tallmadge, who was one of General Washington's personal aides and friends; Rev. Thomas Hooker, who founded Hartford, Connecticut; and a number of early governors and colonial figures.

Thomas H. Spence attended the public schools of Fond du Lac to the age of nine years, and after that the public schools of Racine, where the family lived from 1884 to 1888, in which year they came to Milwaukee. Mr. Spence graduated from the old East Side high school, and next entered the Phillips Academy at Andover, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated in 1895. He graduated from Yale University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899, after which he spent a year in travel abroad. On his return he took up the study of law in the office of Quarles, Spence & Quarles, and in 1903 was admitted to the bar. He practiced alone for two years and two years in partnership with J. H. Marshutz, since which he has been a member of the present firm of Quarles, Spence & Quarles. He specializes in corporation, business and real estate law, in which he has been notably successful, and has been retained in many of the most important cases tried in the courts of this county. He has prospered financially and is a director of the Milwaukee Company and nearly thirty other corporations.

On June 30, 1903, in Milwaukee, Mr. Spence was united in marriage to Miss Hortense Holbrook, who was born in Milwaukee in 1878 and whose father, Dr. Arthur Holbrook, was an officer in the Civil war. Two of Mrs. Spence's brothers are prominent in professional circles of this city: Dr. Arthur T. Holbrook, a physician; and Dr. H. E. Holbrook, a dentist. Mrs. Spence is a member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. Mr. and Mrs. Spence are the parents of a son, Arthur Tallmadge Spence, who graduated from Yale in 1927, married Miss Mary S. Cowling, and resides in Milwaukee.

Mr. Spence was formerly a member of Troop A, of the Wisconsin National Guard. He has never taken an active part in public or political affairs, beyond meeting the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. He is a member of the University Club of Milwaukee, of which he was president; the Town Club, of which he is a past president; the Milwaukee Club; the Milwaukee Country Club; the Union League Club of Chicago; and the Yale Club of New York. His religious connection is with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. As to his personal likes and dislikes, Mr. Spence, in a humorous vein, said: "I drive a Buick; like a doughnut for breakfast; dislike bifocals; believe in but do not practice prohibition; love the country; dislike personal publicity; still play tennis; never get time to read; prefer bridge to poker; prefer blondes and brunettes; not interested in professional baseball; glad Hearst has sold the Sentinel; alligator pears bore me; never took any prizes for penmanship; gave up collecting stamps at the age of thirteen; like to keep on my own side of the road and mind my own business, and hope for reciprocity. Otherwise I believe my complexes are fairly normal."

STEPHEN GENGLER

Stephen Gengler is a well known representative of Milwaukee's industrial and commercial interests as vice president of the T. C. Esser Company, extensive manufacturers of and dealers in paints, oils and glass. He was born at Aurora, Illinois, July 25, 1875, his parents being Frederick and Catherine (Charpenter) Gengler, natives of Germany who were married in Luxemburg and became residents of Illinois about 1860. Frederick Gengler conducted a combined merchant tailoring and men's furnishings establishment in Aurora until the time of his retirement from active business life. To him and his wife were born ten children.

Stephen Gengler attended school at Aurora, Illinois, to the age of seventeen years, when he obtained employment as water boy with what was practically the first electric company in the United States. He next worked in a candy factory for several months and then came to Milwaukee in 1892, when, because of a financial flurry, painters were paid only from twelve and one-half cents to fifteen cents an hour. Learning the painter's trade, Mr. Gengler worked at house painting in the employ of T. C. Esser, with whom he has been continuously associated throughout the intervening years to the present. The T. C. Esser Company was originally a jobbing concern but eventually broadened the scope of its activities by entering the manufacturing field, and when the business was incorporated Mr. Gengler became a member of the firm. He was made vice president and sales manager of the company, in which official capacity he has contributed materially to the steady expansion and success of the enterprise.

In 1901 Mr. Gengler was united in marriage to Miss Emma Stanke, of Milwaukee, daughter of Carl Stanke, who for a number of years was a keeper in the zoo. They make their home at 984 Grant boulevard, Milwaukee, and are devout communicants of St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, while fraternally Mr. Gengler is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters. The period of his residence in Milwaukee covers nearly four decades and the years have witnessed his gradual advancement from a humble place in business circles to one of prominence and prosperity.

FRED S. OLSON

Another of Milwaukee's self-made men, now numbered among this city's successful and influential business executives, is Fred S. Olson, president of the American Appraisal Company, at 525 East Michigan street, a man whose success has been attained through his earnest and consecutive efforts, directed in accordance with the highest commercial ethics. He was born on the 19th of September, 1879, at Waukau, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, a son of the late H. H. and Lillian (Carter) Olson. H. H. Olson was a native of Norway, who came to the United States with his parents at the age of ten years, the family settling at Mt. Morris, Wisconsin, of which locality they were regarded as pioneers. The father was a self educated man and in early life taught school. Later he engaged in lumbering, was state assemblyman, and finally engaged in the hotel business in Berlin, this state. On retirement from active business pursuits he established his residence in Chicago, but his death occurred in Milwaukee. His wife, who is descended from an old Vermont family, of English origin, is now making her home with a son, Lyle H., in New Rochelle, New York. To Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Olson were born three sons, namely: Lyle H., of New Rochelle, New York, was formerly a resident of Milwaukee and for the past thirty years has been a partner in the American Appraisal Company, of which he is vice president; Myron C., of Hinsdale, Illinois, and Fred S., of this review. The latter attended the public schools of Berlin, Wisconsin, after which he had three years in the Berlin high school. When seventeen years of age he started out on his own account, his first position being with the American Appraisal Company, with which he started in a minor capacity. By earnest and efficient performance of duty he gained promotion through the various offices of that company, until he was chosen president of the company in 1922 and has held that position continuously since. He is also a director of the Sterling Securities Company, a director of the Non-Breakable Button Company, of Milwaukee, and a director of the Waller Carlson Company.

FRED S. OLSON

On August 10, 1910, Miss Adeline Shepherd, of Milwaukee, became the wife of Fred S. Olson. On the maternal side Mrs. Olson's ancestry in this country goes back to the Revolutionary period. She is a member of the Milwaukee Art Club and the Milwaukee Literary Society. Mr. and Mrs. Olson are the parents of two children, Dorothy M. and Fred S., Jr. The family home is at 2359 Wahl avenue, and they maintain a summer home at Beaver lake. In his political views Mr. Olson is a republican and his Masonic affiliations are with Independence Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T., Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine; he holds membership in the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, the Chenequa Country Club, the Duquesne Club of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, the Bankers Club, of New York city, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. He has always supported the republican party and has been an ardent exponent of those things which are essential to the wellbeing of society.

Mrs. Olson is corresponding secretary of the Milwaukee University School, and is on her mother's side, a Mayflower descendant, her mother's maiden name being Ella Thissell. Her father, Charles W. Shepherd, resided at Algona, Iowa, at the time of Adeline's birth, removing later to Milwaukee, where he lived retired, until his death.

LOUIS D. BIERSACH

One of Milwaukee's oldest active business men is Louis D. Biersach, of the firm of Biersach & Niedermeyer, roofing contractors at 661 Hubbard street. He has been in business here continuously for fifty-nine years and holds high place in public esteem. He was born in Fuerstenwalde, Germany, on the 16th of July, 1845, and is a son of August and Wilhelmina (Buechting) Biersach. His father was born in 1795 and served in the Prussian Army in 1815 when the allied armies of Russia, Austria, Prussia and England, under the Duke of Wellington, defeated the French under Napoleon. He was wounded in the battle of Waterloo and was incapacitated from further military service during that war. He was appointed jail keeper at Fuerstenwalde, which position he held until 1850 when he retired on pension and died in 1860. The mother passed away in 1850 and both were buried in their home town.

Louis D. Biersach received his early education in Fuerstenwalde and at the age of fifteen years began an apprenticeship at the tinsmith trade. He thus served four years in various cities of Germany, mostly in Berlin, and in 1869 emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Milwaukee. Here he went to work first for August Bottles and worked on the west wing of the old courthouse and later for the Bowman & Jones Company, with which he remained for two years, when, the firm having no further work in his line, he went to Chicago. He remained in that city about one year and immediately after the great fire, which he witnessed, returned to Milwaukee. Here he formed a partnership with Mr. Niedermeyer and established a tinshop in a small room on Market Square, where they remained one year, when, requiring more space, they bought a place on the corner of Oneida and Broadway streets, where the old county jail now stands. There they remained until 1886, when, the growth of their business demanding larger quarters, they sold that place to the county and bought at 216 Fifth street. In March, 1930, they moved to 661 Hubbard street, here they are engaged in manufacturing fireproof windows and do all kinds of roofing contracting, including tile, tin and copper, and they have established a wide reputation for the high quality of their work and their fair and honorable business methods.

On October 19, 1875, in Milwaukee, Mr. Biersach was united in marriage to Miss Wilhelmina Dick, a daughter of John C. and Margaret (Salfner) Dick. She was born in Milwaukee in 1856, her parents having come to the United States in 1851, settling in Milwaukee. Previously her father had been engaged in mercantile affairs, and in Milwaukee he became associated with the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company, of which he was the oldest agent in the state at the time of his death. He also was vice president of the Company and a notary public and made out many wills and legal documents. To Mr. and Mrs. Biersach have been born six children: Amelia became the wife of O. A. Hoffmann, associated with her father in business, and they have two children, Ruth and Hugo; Adele, is at home; Eugene, vice president of the Biersach & Niedermeyer Company, married Miss Dora Meyer, and they have three children, Ellen, Roland and Doris; Rudolph, who also is associated with his father, married Miss Charlotte Humphrey, and they have two children, Janet and Norton; Hugo, who is connected with the Evinrude Outboard Motor Company, married Miss Ernestine Meyer and they have four children, Dorothy, Madeline, Ruth and Robert; and Paula is the wife of Starke Meyer, who is with the Tug Boat line of Milwaukee, and they have one child, Starke David.

Louis D. Biersach is a member of the Old Settlers' Club and the Milwaukee Music Association. He takes a keen interest in everything affecting the welfare of his city and has long been numbered among its progressive and influential citizens.

ROBERT NUNNEMACHER

Among the prosperous business men, leading citizens and worthy native sons of Milwaukee of a past generation was Robert Nunnemacher, who was born April 7, 1854, the fourth son of Jacob and Catharina (Barjenbruch) Nunnemacher. Jacob Nunnemacher, fourth son of Gaudens and Appollonia Nunnemacher, was born June 23, 1819, at Staufen, Switzerland, and died in Milwaukee on the 28th of November, 1876. Leaving his native land he sailed from Havre, France, on the 6th of March, 1841, and arrived at New Orleans on the shores of the new world and after about two years spent in the south came to Milwaukee in 1843. He married Catharina Barjenbruch in November, 1843, soon after reaching this city. He was a man of great activity and shrewdness in business, unassuming in manner, open-hearted and frugal in his personal habits, his sterling qualities establishing him firmly in the warm regard of his fellowmen. In the year of his arrival he opened a meat stall in the city market, where now stands the city hall, and became a noted figure there by reason of his cordiality, his wit and his bonhomie, while his progressive business methods resulted in the acquirement of considerable wealth. He afterward removed his meat market to a store on the west side of Market Square, acquiring considerable property in that neighborhood, after which he built the Grand Opera House on the northwest corner of East Water and Oneida streets. Subsequently he purchased large tracts of land in the town of Lake and built thereon his residence in 1854, his time and attention being given to the development of the fields, his labors resulting in bringing this land to a high state of cultivation. He also erected a distillery and large cattle barns on his farm. His friends were always cordially welcome and he received here friendly calls and visits from numerous noted business men of Milwaukee, who were pleased with the generous hospitality and charmed and greatly entertained by his witty and humorous conversation.

Mrs. Catharina (Barjenbruch) Nunnemacher came to America with the family of Dr. Luening, arriving in Milwaukee in 1843. She died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Marie Schmidt, in Charlottenburg, at the age of seventy-two years, being on a visit to the daughter at the time. She was a woman of wonderful perseverance, firmness and endurance, enjoying good health and retaining her mental faculties throughout her life. She was a great traveler, crossing the Atlantic many times and also visiting her daughter who lived in Iquique, a city on the west coast of South America. She bore her husband five children, in the order named: Herman, Rudolph, Jacob, Robert and Marie. Of these children two, Rudolph and Robert, became very successful in the business life of Milwaukee.

Rudolph Nunnemacher, for many years a prominent citizen of Milwaukee, was the second son of Jacob and Catharina (Barjenbruch) Nunnemacher. He was born September 7, 1848, and in the acquirement of an education attended the German-English Academy of Milwaukee, while subsequently he continued his studies in Nuremberg, Germany. After returning to the United States he engaged in business with his father for a time but when twenty-two years of age severed that connection and organized the Home Savings Bank in association with Hon. Ferdinand Kuehn, an old and prominent citizen of Milwaukee and at one time state treasurer of Wisconsin. This bank, of which Mr. Kuehn became the president and Mr. Nunnemacher the cashier, was established in 1870 and was located in a building which occupied the site of the present Kirby House. It was consolidated a little later with the bank which had previously been conducted by M. Von Baumbach and the consolidated institutions became known as the German Exchange Bank. Of this Guido Pfister served as president and Mr. Nunnemacher as cashier up to the time of its consolidation with the Bank of Commerce. Under this consolidation the Merchants Exchange Bank came into existence and Mr. Nunnemacher was made vice president of that well known banking house. After the death of President O'Neill, Mr. Nunnemacher succeeded to the presidency of the bank and retained that position up to the time of its consolidation with the First National Bank in 1894. Although he desired to be relieved, as far as possible, of the cares and responsibilities of the banking business, he became vice president of the reorganized First National Bank, his financial sagacity and ability as a banker adding materially to the prestige of this noted banking house. Soon afterward he went abroad because of impaired health, hoping through rest, recreation and travel to regain his wonted vigor. He was accompanied by members of his family, receiving the most kindly care and attention, and was treated also by some of the most celebrated physicians of the old world, but all efforts to stay the progress of disease failed and his death occurred at Meran, Austria, on Christmas day of 1894. His remains were brought back to Milwaukee and on the 14th of January, 1895, were interred in the city of his birth, to the upbuilding of which he gave all the years of his active life. As a capitalist, business man and banker he was widely known not only in Milwaukee but in other cities. In addition to his banking interests he was a large holder of real estate in Milwaukee and left a large fortune. He was a director of the Merchants Mutual Life Insurance Company, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Milwaukee Club and of the Bankers Club and in all these organizations was a conspicuous figure. Always a lover of art, he had made a fine collection of paintings and had also gotten together a rare collection of old coins, which he begain making in early life.

Rudolph Nunnemacher was twice married. On the 30th of May, 1871, he wedded Pauline Vogel, daughter of Frederick Vogel, and they became parents of five children: Rudolph J., Friedrich, Walter, Pauline and Augusta. The wife and mother passed away and in 1888 Mr. Nunnemacher was united in marriage to Mrs. Emilie Schoellkopf, a sister of his first wife and the widow of Henry Schoellkopf of Buffalo. They had one daughter, Gertrude N. Of the above mentioned children only one survives, Pauline, who married William D. Sawyer on the 26th of November, 1902. He was a son of Major Sawyer, who with his father was numbered among the old-time residents of Milwaukee. Rudolph J. Nunnemacher, the eldest son of Rudolph and Pauline (Vogel) Nunnemacher, was born February 26, 1872, and was married June 22, 1897, to Emma Pabst. He died January 29, 1900, after submitting to an operation for appendicitis. It was he who left his beautiful and costly collection of armour and oriental specimens to the Public Museum.

Robert Nunnemacher, fourth son of Jacob Nunnemacher, pursued his education in the Engelmann school, afterward the German-English Academy of Milwaukee, in Notre Dame University of Indiana and later in Stuttgart, Germany. For a long time he conducted a successful grain and shipping business and was a manufacturer of machinery used in connection with that and similar lines. He possessed personal qualities which endeared him to all who came in contact with him. He was kind-hearted and sympathetic, loyal to his friends and enjoyed the friendship of a large number of men in all walks of life. Thoroughly democratic in manner and without any love for pomp or display of wealth, his qualities gained for him the high regard of all. He was conservative and keen in business and was one of the best competitors in sports of his day. His public spirit was manifest in various ways and many of the most attractive exhibits of the Public Museum are the gifts of the Nunnemacher family. In the travels of Rudolph J. and Robert Nunnemacher they made it a point to secure some trophy to add to their collection in the museum. At the time of his death, which occurred March 8, 1912, Robert Nunnemacher was president of the board of trustees of the Public Museum and in his will bequeathed the sum of fifteen thousand dollars to the city for the purchase of additional exhibits thereto.

On the 7th of February, 1884, Mr. Nunnemacher was united in marriage to Louise Avers and they became parents of two daughters and a son: Marie, who died at the age of twenty-one years; Henry Jacob, who is mentioned at length on another page of this work; and Anita Nunnemacher, wife of Edward A. Weschler of Milwaukee.

JAMES BRONSON BLAKE

Prominent on the list of Milwaukee's successful attorneys appears the name of James B. Blake, member of the well known law firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, with offices in the First Wisconsin National Bank building. Mr. Blake was born in Winona, Minnesota, on the 5th of October, 1882, and is a son of James Cleveland and Anna (Beecher) Blake, born July 12, 1849, and July 6, 1849, respectively, and both now deceased. Both families are of old Connecticut Yankee stock, and tradition gives Ireland as the place of origin of the Blake family and Scotland as the ancient home of the Beecher family. It is further believed that a maternal ancestor was one of those who came to this country on the "Mayflower."

James B. Blake attended the graded schools and the State Normal School at Winona, Minnesota, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1904. He prepared for his life work in the law school of the University of Chicago, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in 1907. In August, 1907, he came to Milwaukee and entered the law office of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, and in February of the following year was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. He became a member of the firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild in January, 1915. He is a strong, determined and resourceful lawyer and has attained success in his profession.

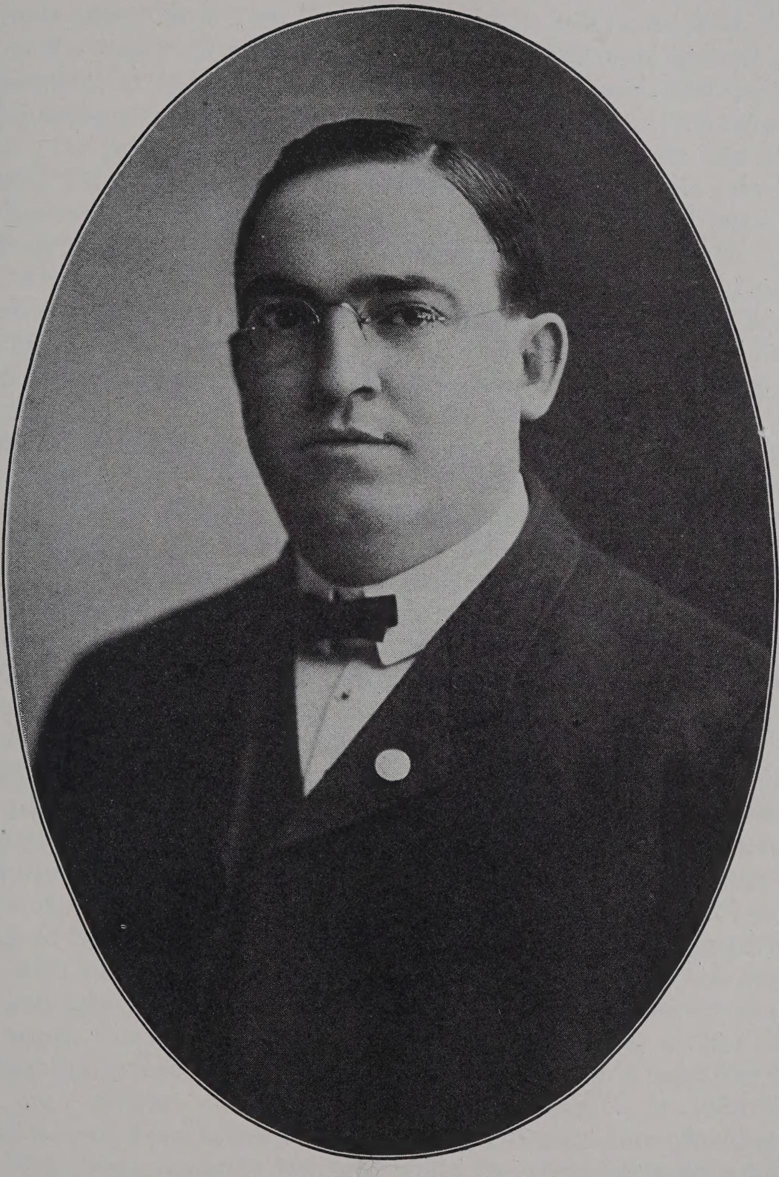
On June 12, 1916, in Washington, D. C., Mr. Blake was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Fuller Aubery, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, February 5, 1891, and is a granddaughter of Melville W. Fuller, deceased, formerly chief justice of the United States supreme court. She is a daughter of Thomas and Paulina C. (Fuller) Aubery, of whom the latter was born in Chicago in 1871 and is now deceased. Mrs. Blake is a niece of Mrs. Hugh C. Wallace, whose husband was the United States ambassador to France during the latter part of President Wilson's administration. Mrs. Blake is a member of the Milwaukee Women's Club, the Milwaukee Children's Hospital Auxiliary and the Junior League of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Blake are the parents of three children, James Bronson, Jr., Peter Fuller and Sylvia Cleveland, all of whom are at home.

In his political views Mr. Blake has always been aligned with the republican party and his religious connection is with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Milwaukee Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Town Club and the Milwaukee Country Club. He is a director of the Visiting Nurses Association of Milwaukee, a director of Columbia Hospital, a corporate member of the Milwaukee County Community Fund and a director of the Milwaukee Country Day School.

PATRICK JOSEPH SULLIVAN

Patrick Joseph Sullivan is a self-made man who now heads Sullivan's Delivery, Incorporated, as its president and general manager. He started out in the business world in the humble capacity of messenger when a lad of twelve years. He was born at 914 St. Paul avenue, Milwaukee, November 18, 1873, a son of Patrick and Catherine (Fitzgerald) Sullivan, both of whom were natives of Ireland. The father's first job was swinging a sledge-hammer in the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad shops here. Subsequently he became a bridge tender for the city, continuing in that position until his death. He and his wife had a family of six children, three sons and three daughters: Minnie, who was united in marriage to J. J. Leach, of Milwaukee; Sarah, the wife of J. J. Reardon, of this city; Catherine, who married William H. Blanchard, of Milwaukee; Daniel A., who died March 8, 1920, after serving for a number of years as bridge tender on the East Water Street bridge; Patrick Joseph, of this review; and William J., who is now in business with his brother, having charge of the Sullivan's Corporation Garage. The wife and mother passed away August 25, 1904, and Patrick Sullivan, Sr., died February 14, 1912, having spent more than thirty years as a bridge tender here.

The life story of Patrick J. Sullivan is the record of one who was a Western Union messenger boy at the age of twelve years and who is now president of one of Milwaukee's largest motorized delivery fleets. He attended St. Gall's parochial school, then occupying the present site of the Terminal building. At the age of twelve his text-books were put aside and he obtained employment with the Western Union Telegraph Company. While thus working he delivered messages on the old Board of Trade floor and personally knew such men as John Plankinton, P. D. Armour, Alexander Mitchell and Washington Becker, and hundreds of others. When but sixteen years of age he had become a telegraph operator with the Western Union, having learned telegraphy while working under Bill Cary, who later became a member of congress, and is now county clerk of Mil-



PATRICK J. SULLIVAN

waukee county. Step by step he progressed until he was assistant manager of the Western Union when he resigned his position to become identified with the Postal Telegraph Company, which was just then establishing its Milwaukee office, with Tom Ramsey, formerly alderman from the third ward, as the first local manager. The Postal Telegraph secured quarters in a basement at the corner of East Water street and Michigan avenue and on joining the company Mr. Sullivan was made superintendent of deliveries. He occupied that position for about four years and then left the Postal Telegraph Company to engage in business on his own account. First, however, he was with Jim Dower, who for years had been the personal bodyguard of Mayor Rose. They opened an office at 15 Sycamore street, where Gimbel's store now stands, and inaugurated the Dower Delivery Company, a concern which lasted, however, for but a few years. Mr. Sullivan then organized the Milwaukee District Messenger Company, with offices at 378 East Water street, over the saloon conducted by August Wehr, his crew consisting of two boys mounted on bicycles. In 1910 he removed from East Water street to 86 Biddle street, at which time the name of the company was changed to the American Messenger Service. The business was growing slowly but healthfully and when removal was made to 522 East Water street in 1914 its equipment included fourteen motorcycles and a horse and wagon. In one year Mr. Sullivan had added fourteen automobiles to his fleet and at all times has kept pace with modern progress. In 1915 the offices were removed to 25 Martin street and the firm incorporated with a capital of ten thousand dollars, at which time the name was changed to the Sullivans Parcel Delivery, with Mr. Sullivan as president and manager. At that time the company had six Ford trucks, nine Stewart trucks and ten motorcycles. In April, 1920, larger quarters being necessary another removal was made, quarters being secured at 116-20 Fowler street. The business was then incorporated for one hundred thousand dollars. After removal to the Fowler street address a long time lease was acquired from the Schlitz Brewing Co. on a large building at Second and Walnut streets, where a modern garage is maintained with capacity of 100 trucks. The concern builds all their own bodies and cabs. In addition a supply yard of 40,000 square feet is maintained across the street, used for the housing of trailers, erection derricks and other equipment used in the work of erecting heavy machinery, smoke stacks, etc. Slogan—"Service Built Our Business." In 1920 the fleet included fifteen Ford trucks, twelve Stewart trucks, four Sterling trucks and several large capacity trailers, while the warehouse afforded forty-five thousand square feet of floor space. In 1929 they had seventy-eight trucks and eight trailers with a capacity of from five to forty tons. The fleet has been completely motorized since 1917 and in every respect the business is thoroughly modern. The present officers are: P. J. Sullivan, president and general manager; H. L. Urban, vice president and treasurer; and Leo F. Nohl, secretary.

In 1909 Mr. Sullivan, associated with Senator Oscar H. Morris and William F. Streit, organized the American Printing Company, which began business with a foot press at 278 West Water street. Senator

Morris, who was then city editor of the old Milwaukee Daily News, withdrew from the firm and Sullivan and Streit conducted the business. As the trade grew, however, additional space was needed and they occupied the second floor in the Manufacturers Home building. Subsequently Mr. Streit withdrew to take over the business of the Highway Trailer Company and Robert N. Burton, of the Evening Wisconsin, became a partner of Mr. Sullivan, who sold his interest in the business to Mr. Burton in 1926.

In 1909 Mr. Sullivan was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Rang, of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, who died May 30, 1914. On the 3d of November, 1915, he wedded her sister, Miss Marie Rang. They have an adopted son, Charles E. Sullivan, who was a nephew of Patrick J. Sullivan and who is studying for the priesthood with the Pallottine Fathers here. The family home is at 405 Fourth avenue, Wauwatosa. Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan are members of St. Bernard's Roman Catholic Church and he also belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Ozaukee Country Club. He is likewise a director of the Truck Owners Association; also a director of the Standard Building & Loan Association. He has never sought for great riches, and now that he has attained a meagre measure of success, he travels in the winter months. He finds that too many men of his acquaintance do not know how to play and believes that they would prolong life and enjoy it much more if they would put aside business for recreation at times. In his earlier years Mr. Sullivan played baseball at Tenth and Clybourn streets, where the old circus grounds were then located, being a member of the Maple leaf team and afterward of the Willows, which at one time were the city champions. In a review of his life it will be seen that he has filled only three positions—with the Western Union, the Postal and with Sullivan's Delivery, Inc.—and his activities have all been within a mile radius of where he was born. He has a wide acquaintance and is popular with many friends throughout this section.

MORTON ROCHA HUNTER

During the past fifteen years Morton Rocha Hunter has been the executive head of the Hunter Machinery Company of Milwaukee, distributors of construction machinery. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, September 2, 1891, his parents being James and Mabel (Rocha) Hunter, the former a native of New York city, while the latter was born in San Francisco, California. Both are now deceased. The Hunters are of Scotch-Irish descent, and the Rocha family comes of English, Scotch and Portuguese lineage. The paternal grandfather of Morton R. Hunter was a veteran of the Civil war. About 1917, Mrs. Mabel (Rocha) Hunter, having lost her first husband, became the wife of Laurence Richey, secretary to President Hoover.

Morton R. Hunter was graduated from the Harvard School of Chicago in 1909 and four years later completed a course in the engineering department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, which in 1913 conferred upon him the degree of B. S. E. Following his graduation he spent a year in the engineering department of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company at Sioux City, Iowa, while from 1914 until 1916 he was assistant editor of the Engineering Record and resided alternately in New York and Chicago. He then came to Milwaukee and has here remained continuously since, having developed in the distribution of construction machinery one of the largest if not largest firms of its kind in the United States as president of the Hunter Machinery Company. An earlier biographer wrote: "They carry an extensive stock for construction and industrial equipment and their slogan is: 'Our machinery and supplies make and all orders are promptly filled. This is the oldest firm in their line in equipment stocks in the states of Wisconsin, Michigan and Pennsylvania good or we do.' The company keeps one of the largest purely construction Wisconsin and they employ construction equipment mechanics to render service to their patrons. They do not handle any one machine but everything that is in demand, their stock covering indeed a wide range, as their catalogue and advertising sheet show."

On the 12th of February, 1917, in Chicago, Mr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Marie Uebele, who comes of French-Swiss and German ancestry. Her father was deputy grand master of the Blue Lodge Masons of Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hunter are the parents of two sons: Morton R., born July 22, 1921; and Donald R., born July 11, 1926.

Mr. Hunter gives his political support to the republican party and did effective work during the presidential campaign of Herbert Hoover, as vice president of the Engineers Committee of Wisconsin. He is a veteran of Company L of the Seventh Regiment, New York National Guard. He is a prominent member of the Associated Equipment Distributors as founder, director, past secretary and past president and has been a director of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce for six years. Fraternally he is affiliated with Kenwood Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and Kenwood Chapter, R. A. M., and he is also a member of the Michigan Chapter of Kappa Sigma and president of the Alumni Club of that fraternity. His religious faith is that of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and his name is also on the membership rolls of the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Tripoli Country Club, the Milwaukee University Club, the American Association of Engineers and the Detroit Engineering Society.

JAMES H. DAGGETT

One of the prominent representatives of banking circles of Milwaukee is James H. Daggett, vice president of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, who has, besides this official position, held other places of responsibility in banking organizations. Born in Sheffield, Iowa, on the 21st of December, 1885, he is a son of Harry B. and Frances (Thompson) Daggett, the former born in 1857 and the latter in 1864. Harry B. Daggett is a man of prominence in his community and was elected to the state senate in 1928.

When thirteen years of age James H. Daggett accompanied his parents on their removal to Milwaukee, and in the public schools of this city he received his education, graduating from the South Division high school. His first regular position was with the First National Bank, where he remained until 1913, when he came to the Marshall & Ilsey Bank, in which he has passed through the various positions to that of vice president. He is also president of the Manistee & Northeastern Railway Company and an officer in a number of other corporations.

In 1919 Mr. Daggett was united in marriage to Miss Hazel Hyde of Minneapolis. They are the parents of two sons, James Jr., born in 1921, and Joseph, born in 1927. Mr. Daggett is a member of West Allis Lodge, F. & A. M.; West Allis Chapter, No. 84, R. A. M., of which he is a past high priest; Wisconsin Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.; and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T. He also belongs to the Blue Mound Country Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, University Club, Milwaukee Club and the City Club. He is a member of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman. He is a member of the board of governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America, and is chairman of the education committee; The Wisconsin Bankers Association, of which he is a member of the educational committee; and the American Institute of Banking, of which he was president in 1914. He is treasurer of the Wisconsin Council of the Citizens Military Training Camps Association; is treasurer of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Milwaukee; president of St. John's Home for the Aged; president of the Family Welfare Association, which is affiliated with the Milwaukee County Community Fund; member of the board of governors of the Family Welfare Association of America; and member of the Milwaukee Central Council of Social Agencies. He has taken a deep interest in the Boy Scouts of America, being treasurer of the Milwaukee County Council, and a member of the national council. He has fostered the development of the Paul Binner School for the Deaf, and was instrumental in establishing an endowment fund for that institution.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Daggett has long been prominent and influential in civic affairs and has earned the reputation of doing well whatever he undertakes, whether it be in business, fraternal, civic or social economic affairs. He is a man of sterling characteristics, prominent among which is that quality of judgment known as "common sense," and all who are his associates hold him in high esteem for his ability, industry, sincerity and for his successful accomplishments.

FILIP A. FORSBECK, M. D.

Some of this country's best citizens are natives of Sweden, and in Milwaukee is this particularly true. Among the able and worthy representatives of that faraway land who are prominent in the professional circles of this city stands Dr. Filip A. Forsbeck, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine here for the past thirty-five years and has met with a measure of success which has gained for him a wide reputation. He was born in Linkoping, Sweden, on the 8th of February, 1873, and is a son of Frederick A. and Charlotte (Carlson) Forsbeck. His father was provincial forester in his native country, holding that position up to the time of his death, on April 5, 1889. The mother was a sister of Dr. O. W. Carlson, who came to the United States in 1853 and practised medicine here from 1872 until his death, and she is still living in Sweden, at the age of eighty-two years.

Filip A. Forsbeck received his early education in the public and high schools of his native town and then came to the United States in 1891. Soon after his arrival here he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1895. He served as surgeon interne in the Hahnemann hospital of that city one year, and in 1896 came to Milwaukee and became associated in the practice with his uncle, Dr. O. W. Carlson. They were together for twenty-four years, or until the death of Dr. Carlson, since which time Dr. Forsbeck has practised alone in the same office, at 329 East Wisconsin avenue. He has been very successful and is widely known for his ability and skill, as well as for his sympathetic and kindly manner in the sick room. Dr. Forsbeck's granduncle, Dr. C. A. Leuthstrom, came to Milwaukee about 1850 and practised medicine here until his death.

On September 19, 1898, in Milwaukee, Dr. Forsbeck was united in marriage to Miss Edith Nyman, a daughter of O. A. and Selma (Cassel) Nyman, natives of Sweden and both of whom are deceased and are buried in Linkoping, Sweden. Dr. and Mrs. Forsbeck are the parents of two children, Filip C., and Dorrit June. Filip C. attended the public and high schools of Milwaukee, and the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Master of Science. He then matriculated in the medical school of the University of Chicago, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1926. Until recently a Fellow in Public Health at Harvard University he is now associated with the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research. He is of the fourth successive generation of physicians in his family. He married Miss Frances Anderson, of Atlanta, Georgia. Dorrit June Forsbeck was born on September 3, 1912, and is now a student in the Milwaukee high school. She is an accomplished musician.

Dr. Forsbeck is a member of the local, State and National Medical Societies, and the Wisconsin Homeopathic Medical Society, of which he was secretary in 1897-8-9 and president in 1902. He is also a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He is a member of the surgical staff of St. Mary's hospital, and was its president in 1929. In 1897 he was appointed by Governor Scofield as a member of the Wisconsin state board of medical examiners, and was secretary of the board from 1900 to 1905. He volunteered for service during the World war and was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps. He was assigned to special service at Camp Grant, Rockford, Illinois, and at the close of the war was honorably discharged. The Doctor was the editor and publisher of a medical journal for three years. He is a life member of the Free and Accepted Masons, including the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. The Doctor possesses considerable literary ability and has written many articles for medical journals, besides which he has written much of a miscellaneous nature. In competition with six hundred other writers, he won the first prize for the words to the state song, "On, Wisconsin." The music, by W. T. Purdy, had been adopted as suitable for a state song, but the words by Carl Beck were limited to a football chorus. The words as written by Dr. Forsbeck are dignified, yet have an easy rythm, which has gained for the song great popularity throughout the state. They are as follows:

ON, WISCONSIN

Come forward, patriots! and let us sing this song,
To echo through the nation, as a tribute clear and strong!
And praise give to the land, where pioneers have trod,
To fairest fields, to lakes and woods, a precious gift of God!
Where, O where is sky so blue
As where the sweet arbutus trails in bloom,
Or where the hearts are warm, with love so true,
For our old Wisconsin Home!

Chorus: On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!
Glory to thy name!
Loyalty and virtue ever
Shall maintain thy fame.
On, Wisconsin! On, Wisconsin!
Lustrous as a gem;
Shine! Brighter shine!
In Nature's diadem.

Our country's honor we are willing to defend,
While hands in friendly token we are ready to extend;
And freedom's banner over us shall ever wave
While womanhood is good and true and men are just and brave.
Hail to Stranger! Hail to Friend!
Be welcome here wherever you may roam;
And with our might this song of cheer we send
To our old Wisconsin Home!

SAMUEL A. FULTON

Samuel A. Fulton, president of The Fulton Company, manufacturers of automotive equipment, is one of Milwaukee county's most progressive manufacturers, whose success has come as the legitimate result of his energetic and well directed efforts. He was born in Clay county, Illinois, on the 13th of November, 1877, and is a son of James M. and Jane W. (Patton) Fulton, both of whom were natives of Guernsey county, Ohio,

SAMUEL A. FULTON

The father was a blacksmith by trade, and followed that vocation in Illinois. After living there for a few years, the family moved back to Guernsey county, Ohio, and in the public schools of that place Samuel A. Fulton received his early education, later attending a business college in Quincy, Illinois. He then entered the employ of the Iowa Soap Company, of Burlington, Iowa, being employed on the inside for two years, after which he went out as a traveling salesman. He was with that concern from 1902 to 1910, when he located in Tama, Iowa, and engaged in a general mercantile business, which he conducted until 1913. During that period he also became interested in the automobile material equipment business. He sold his interests in Tama in 1913 and moved to Marshalltown, Iowa, where he remained from February, 1913, until October of that year, when he came to Milwaukee. Here he formed The Fulton Company and engaged in the manufacture of automobile horns, accelerators, pedals, wrenches and locks for both tires and wheels. At the beginning of his operations he had a volume of business amounting to about forty thousand dollars, but it has enjoyed a steady and healthy growth until the annual sales now amount to about one and a half million dollars. These goods are made in the Milwaukee plant, in which from seventy-five to a hundred men are employed. Mr. Fulton is president, treasurer and general manager of the company and is regarded as a man of unusual business capacity. He started the sales end of the business with a sample case outfit, with which he traveled throughout the United States and Canada from 1914 to 1920. In addition to his own goods, he sold the product of the Cooper Manufacturing Company, of Marshalltown, Iowa.

On September 19, 1907, Mr. Fulton was united in marriage to Miss Luella M. McChesney, a daughter of John P. and Martha Ann (Espy) McChesney, of Burlington, Iowa. She attended the common schools of Des Moines county, the Burlington high school, Burlington Academy, and a business college. She is an active member of the United Presbyterian Church and is the international president of the Ladies' Auxiliary of The Gideons. Mr. Fulton had three brothers and three sisters, namely: Frank P., who is vice president of the Fulton Company of Milwaukee; A. V., of Tama, Iowa; J. W., who resides in San Diego, California; Mrs. J. R. Connell, of Oakland, California; Mrs. A. C. Duncan, of New Concord, Ohio, and Mrs. R. L. Swinney, who died in South Dakota in 1910.

Mr. Fulton is greatly interested in The Gideons, the widely known Christian traveling men's organization, of which he has been a cabinet officer continuously since 1915. He served as international president from 1926 to 1929, the maximum limit in that office according to the constitution of the organization, a provision adopted through the suggestion of Mr. Fulton. During his administration as president the organization had its greatest growth in membership and placed the largest number of Bibles in hotels—nearly three hundred thousand. This was done not only in the United States, but Gideon Bibles may be found in hotels in Palestine, British India and Java. At the international meeting in Trenton, New Jersey, in July, 1929, he was elected a trustee of the organization, which has been engaged in this splendid work since 1899. Mr. Fulton is a member of the United Presbyterian Church, of which he is an elder, and is also a member of the general council of the United Presbyterian Church of North America. He gives his whole-hearted support to every local measure calculated to promote the material, civic or moral interests of his community and to an unusual degree commands the esteem of his fellowmen.

ARCHIE TEGTMEYER

Among Milwaukee's leading business men is numbered Archie Tegtmeyer, who for over a third of a century has been successfully engaged in the jewelry business, and for many years has been identified with various civic institutions in an official relation. He was born in this city, on the 11th of April, 1869, and is a son of Frederick and Meta (Lehnhop) Tegtmeyer, who were born in Germany and were brought to this country in youth by their respective parents, who settled in Milwaukee. Here they were married and spent their remaining years. Frederick Tegtmeyer, an active supporter of the republican party, became prominent in local public affairs and served as sheriff, coroner and county supervisor.

Archie Tegtmeyer received his early education in the public schools, which he supplemented by a commercial course in the Spencerian Business College. In September, 1892, at the age of twenty-three years, he engaged in the jewelry business, which he has carried on continuously to the present time. He has prospered and has made various investments in Milwaukee property, having built the new Tegtmeyer building on Wisconsin avenue at Fourth street in 1925, and is the owner of the New Randolph Hotel. He is also a large stockholder in and a director of the Milwaukee Memorial Park. His business success has been based on the use of the highest ideals in his dealings with the public and he has always commanded his full share of the business in his line in this city.

On June 8, 1893, in Chicago, Illinois, Mr. Tegtmeyer was united in marriage to Miss Hattie Gamber, who was born September 5, 1872, and is a daughter of Henry and Eva (Barth) Gamber, who were born in Germany, the father in 1843 and the mother May 5, 1844. Mr. Gamber served as a soldier in the Union Army during the Civil war. Mrs. Tegtmeyer has long been active in civic affairs of Milwaukee, having been for years president of the South Side Women's Club; was the president and is now a director of the Protestant Home for the Aged, was president of the Home Economics Club. Mr. and Mrs. Tegtmeyer are the parents of a son, Gamber, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, was the Rhodes scholar from Wisconsin in 1924, and is now engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee.

Mr. Tegtmeyer is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America and, socially, belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Ozaukee Club and the Kiwanis Club. His religious membership is with the Lake Park Lutheran Church and he has always been a generous supporter of all worthy benevolent causes. During the World war Governor E. L. Philipp appointed him chairman of the draft board, in which capacity he rendered valuable service. He is a director of the Milwaukee Public Library, having been president of the board for the past five years; a director of the Milwaukee Auditorium, and for the past four years has been treasurer of the State Young Men's Christian Association, in the welfare of which he has long been specially interested. He is one of Milwaukee's most public-spirited men and his wholehearted support may always be counted on for movements which have for their object the betterment of the community along material, moral or civic lines.

CLARENCE RUDOLPH FALK

In various connections Clarence Rudolph Falk has long been a prominent factor in shaping the civic and commercial history of Milwaukee and is widely recognized as a man of more than ordinary capacity for accomplishment. He is well known as the secretary and treasurer and a director of the Falk Corporation, a large industrial concern engaged in the manufacture of high class machinery and railroad supplies. He is also a member of a family which was established in Milwaukee in 1848, more than four score years ago and which has figured most conspicuously and honorably in connection with the annals of the city and state. Mr. Falk was born in Milwaukee on the 27th of November, 1869, and is a son of Franz and Louise (Wahl) Falk, the former a pioneer brewer of Milwaukee who established his home here in 1848. Both parents are deceased, the father having passed away on August 5, 1882, while the mother's death occurred on August 15, 1898.

Clarence R. Falk enjoyed liberal educational advantages in his youth and after beginning his studies in the schools of this city was taken to Germany when about nine years of age, continuing his training in that country at Frankfort-on-the-Main. On his return to Milwaukee he was prepared for Harvard under private tutorship, and was graduated from that time-honored institution, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1893. He then spent a year as a student in the Harvard Law School, after which he returned to Milwaukee to take charge of the savings department in the Wisconsin National Bank. Several years later he resigned that position and, in company with Rudolph Nunnemacher of this city, spent eighteen months in a leisurely journey around the world. In this connection a contemporary biographer has written: "By nature and training Mr. Falk was fitted for observation, differing from the common type of globe-trotter, and his interesting and often piquant experiences and views are detailed in a number of letters which are preserved in the files of the Evening Wisconsin and the Milwaukee Journal. After leaving San Francisco, his itinerary included Hawaii, Japan, China, Manchuria, Singapore and the Malay Peninsula, Java, India, Ceylon, Egypt, the Holy Land, Constantinople and Russia. At Moscow, he witnessed the coronation of the Czar. He also spent considerable time in western Europe."

After once more returning to his native city, Mr. Falk did some original work as dramatic critic for one of the daily newspapers, while subsequently he was identified with the Cloos Electrical Engineering Company and later with the brokerage firm of Tracy & Company. In 1901 he became associated with the Falk Corporation, working his way upwards through the various departments of the plant, eventually becoming works manager. In 1914 he was made one of the vice presidents of the company, which in the meantime had become an enterprise of large extent and importance, and to its growth and success his efforts have long been a notable contributing factor. The business was organized in 1895 by his brother, Herman W. Falk, who has remained the president.

During the World war, Mr. Falk put aside all personal and business considerations that he might be free to devote his entire time to the government service. In 1916 he was among those farsighted, patriotic citizens who attended the training camp at Plattsburg, New York, remaining there until late in October of that year. On the 1st of February, 1917, he was made a captain in the quartermaster department of the Reserve Corps and was assigned to duty at the quartermaster depot at Jeffersonville, Indiana, in charge of purchases there. Early in 1918 he was transferred to the ordnance department at Washington and assigned to the trench warfare section, in charge of design and production of three and four inch Stokes mortars. In connection with this work he spent about three months at the Rock Island arsenal. This assignment held until he was honorably discharged on December 13, 1918, with the commission of major in the Reserve Corps of the ordnance department. On March 13, 1923, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and on March 29, 1928, was reappointed to the same grade as lieutenant-colonel of ordnance, Officers Reserve Corps.

On May 14, 1901, Mr. Falk was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Sawyer, of Milwaukee, a daughter of James and Arabella (Wood) Sawyer. They are the parents of three children, namely: Louise, who became the wife of J. Frederick Reeve in 1925, and they have two children, Frederick Falk Reeve and Peggy Falk Reeve; Margaret (Peggy) and Nancy. The family city home is an attractive residence at 419 Terrace avenue and their country home, "Apple Tree Farm," is located on the Green Bay road.

In the spring of 1921, accompanied by his wife and three daughters, Mr. Falk made an extended tour through Europe, visiting Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, Belgium, France and England. While in the war area, they visited all of the principal battlefields of France and Belgium.

Mr. Falk has always shown great interest in all phases of aviation. During the early summer of 1922 Mr. Fokker, the Dutch aircraft manufacturer, visited Milwaukee at the instigation of General William Mitchell, of the aviation section of the United States Army. He called upon Mr. Falk. Several conferences were held with leaders of Milwaukee's industries, and finally the American Airway Transport Company was organized to investigate the feasibility of airplane operation on a commercial scale in the United States. A committee of survey was appointed, of which

Mr. Falk was chairman. The survey showed that immediate returns could not be expected on invested capital, but held out great hope for the future. The project was therefore discontinued. Several years later Mr. Falk was appointed by the Association of Commerce to raise two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to organize the Hamilton Metal Plane Company, for the building of all-metal planes in Milwaukee. The money was raised, the company was organized and Mr. Falk was elected vice president and a director. In the early part of 1929 the Hamilton Metal Plane Company was merged with the United Aircraft and Transport Company by the National City Bank of New York.

Colonel Lindbergh, during his visit to Milwaukee on August 21, 1927, was the guest of Mr. Falk at his country home, "Apple Tree Farm." Lieutenant Maitland and Colonel Hegenberger, the two young aviators who flew to Hawaii in a Ford tri-motored plane, also were the guests of Mr. Falk during Colonel Lindbergh's stay. On August 23, 1927, Mr. Falk flew with Lieutenant Lester Maitland to Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Falk has also flown with Mr. Fokker in Holland. He is a member of the following organizations pertaining to aviation: The Milwaukee Chapter of the National Aeronautical Association, of which he was elected president in September, 1929, and is director of the civic advisory committee; director of the air service committee of the Association of Commerce; member of the aviation committee of the local department of the Officers Reserve Association; chairman of the committee to work out a course in flying at the School of Engineering of Milwaukee, and is an advisory member of the Wisconsin Legislative interim committee on aviation.

Mr. Falk is well known in the social and club life of this city, belonging to the Harvard Club, of which he has served as president; the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the University Club, the Wisconsin Club, the Town Club, the Press Club and the Old Settlers' Club, and also belongs to the Harvard Club of New York and the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C. While at Harvard University, he became a member of the Alpha Delta Phi and the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternities, the Hasty Pudding Club and the Institute of 1770. He is a director of the Central Council of Social Agencies and the board of the Community Fund. In the early part of 1928 he was appointed chairman of the Milwaukee County Community Fund campaign of that year, which raised over a million dollars for Milwaukee's charitable institutions. In June, 1929, at the commencement exercises of Marquette University, Mr. Falk was recognized by that university for distinctive civic service. In 1919 Mr. Falk reorganized the Milwaukee Orchestral Association, which organization annually sponsors ten concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. Frederick Stock. These concerts have been successful for ten years under this management.

On February 21, 1928, Governor Zimmerman appointed Colonel Falk regent of the Wisconsin state normal schools. He is a member of the Wisconsin State Historical Society and was formerly president and is now a director of the Milwaukee branch of the National Metal Trades Association. He is a member of the American Legion, Cudworth Post, which he assisted in organizing in Wisconsin, personally aiding in securing the money necessary to finance the work. He also belongs to the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States. He was president of the Milwaukee Opera Association during 1928-29; is a member of the committee on industrial relations of the National Founders' Association, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Milwaukee School of Engineering. He is a director of the Milwaukee Charter League and of the Milwaukee Citizens' Bureau.

In 1930, Mr. Falk was appointed delegate to State Republican Convention at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; Director of National Air Races held in Chicago, August, 1930; Director of Society of Allied Arts of Milwaukee to foster the finest in music and drama; Member of Milwaukee Airport Committee; Chairman Board of Appeals, Village of River Hills; Milwaukee Sponsor for Playground and Recreation Association of America for 1930. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Crusaders, Milwaukee Chapter. A man of marked capability along various lines, Mr. Falk's career has been a most interesting one and his record well deserves a place in the annals of Milwaukee as that of one of her honored native sons.

GUSTAVE ADOLPH KLETZSCH, M. D.

One of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in Milwaukee is Dr. Gustave A. Kletzsch, who, after giving nearly a half century of his life to the practice of the healing art, is now retired from professional work. He was born in Newburg, Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 9th of November, 1857, and is a son of Charles F. and Ernestina Matilda (Pietsch) Kletzsch. The parents were natives of Bischofswerda, Germany, and came to the United States in 1853. Three years later they came to Wisconsin, where the father was for a time engaged in the making of staves and barrels at West Bend, this state, and later at Newburg. In 1859, at the latter place, he leased the Webster House from W. H. Vandercook, owner of the Newburg mill properties. One year after he assumed charge of the hotel, he purchased it, but in 1868 he disposed of the property by sale and bought the Newburg flouring and sawmills, together with the furniture factory. After five years Mr. Kletzsch sold out and moved to Fond du Lac to take charge of the Lewis House, which within a short time he made the most popular hotel in the state. This experience satisfied him that hotelkeeping was his natural field of effort and in 1875 he came to Milwaukee and leased the Republican House. By 1880, through his wise management and persistent efforts, he had made it the popular hotel of the city and was enabled to purchase the property. Two years later he remodeled the building and it became one of the most popular hotels in the Northwest. In 1888 he leased the property to his two sons, Alvin P. and Herman O., who are the present owners, and retired from active affairs. His death occurred on October 10, 1894, and he was survived a number of years by his life companion, her death occurring in 1909, and both are buried in Forest Home cemetery.

Gustave A. Kletzsch received a somewhat limited elementary education in the schools of his native town, being compelled to leave school in order to assist his father in the operating of his mills. He also gave assistance in the hotel business. Leaving home, he entered the hardware business in Milwaukee, with which he remained for three years. In 1879 he took up the study of medicine, entering the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York city. He was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, from that institution in 1882, after which he served as interne in the Randall Island hospital and in the Woman's hospital in New York city. In 1888 he went to Berlin, Germany, where he studied under Prof. Rudolph Virchow, of the University of Berlin, and on his return to New York he became assistant surgeon in the Woman's hospital. From that time until his return to Wisconsin he devoted his attention closely to the study of his special subject, the diseases of women. In the fall of 1896 he went to Europe to study pathology and bacteriology under Profs. Virchow and Gunther, and on his return to Milwaukee, in 1898, he opened an office, where he practiced his profession continuously and with marked success, also taking up the teaching of bacteriology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee. He established a laboratory in the college for the practical study of bacteriology and with the assistance of Dean Russell of the University of Wisconsin and one of his assistants, Prof. William W. Frost, laid the foundation for the study of bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Milwaukee, continuing up to the time of his retirement. After giving up his professional work, Dr. Kletzsch devoted his attention to the introducing of Nutricia nursing milk, made after a process of Prof. Backhaus, of Berlin, Germany, into the United States, Canada and Mexico. He and his brothers bought the sole right for these territories, and in order to produce this milk in as perfect a condition as possible, the Doctor established the Nutricia farm, at Thiensville, Wisconsin, where the milk was produced and handled under the most sanitary and hygienic conditions.

On August 28, 1890, Dr. Kletzsch was united in marriage to Miss Alma Blatz, a daughter of Valentine Blatz, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Alma Louise, who is a graduate of Milwaukee-Downer Seminary and is at home; Louise Ida, who graduated from Milwaukee-Downer Seminary, is the wife of Walderman R. Kremer, who is general sales agent of the Vilter Manufacturing Company, of this city; Gustave, Jr., who completed his education in the University of Wisconsin, is now engaged in the insurance business in Milwaukee; and Marie Johanna, who graduated from Milwaukee-Downer Seminary, is at home.

Dr. Kletzsch was a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, a corresponding member of the New York Obstetrical Society, a non-resident member of the New York Academy of Medicine and a non-resident active member of the Chicago Gynecological Society. He was a member and at one time president of the old Deutscher Club, now the Wisconsin Club. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites, and of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The Doctor enjoys a wide acquaintance throughout this section of the state and has honored his profession by his long and able service in behalf of the sick and suffering, because of which he commands the unreserved confidence and respect of his fellowmen.

EDWARD C. BAYERLEIN

For thirty-six years Edward C. Bayerlein has been actively identified with the Nordberg Manufacturing Company and during this period has advanced from a humble position to that of vice president, treasurer and general manager of the company. His record of continuous and efficient service has gained for him an enviable reputation in business circles. Mr. Bayerlein was born at Kilbourn, Columbia county, Wisconsin, on the 17th of January, 1873, and is a son of John L. and Christina (Muesel) Bayerlein. The father was brought by his parents from Bavaria when about three years of age, and the mother came from Westphalia, Germany, with her parents in 1861, both families settling in Wisconsin. John Bayerlein engaged in the grocery business, and later in the hardware and farm implement business at Kilbourn.

Edward C. Bayerlein attended the grade and high schools of Kilbourn and the University of Commerce and Finance at Minneapolis, Minnesota, after which he returned and was assistant cashier of the Bank of Kilbourn. In 1894 he came to Milwaukee as assistant bookkeeper for the Nordberg Manufacturing Company and has been connected with this concern to the present time. In 1908 he was made assistant secretary of the company, treasurer in 1910, vice president and treasurer in 1915, and in 1926 vice president, treasurer and general manager. During this time he has been one of the hardest workers among the company's officials and is recognized as a large contributor to its prosperity. Mr. Bayerlein is also identified with several other prominent business interests, being a director of the North Avenue State Bank, Milwaukee, the Krahn Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, the Commonwealth Savings and Loan Association of Madison, and the National Metal Trades Association.

About the year 1900 Mr. Bayerlein organized the Milwaukee Society of Accountants, which is entirely educational in character, the membership at this time numbering about four hundred and seventy-five, composed of commercial and public accountants, principally commercial. In all these years there has been but two monthly meetings that were missed and those two meetings were during the World war when they could not find a meeting place. Among the original members who at the time of the organization were accountants are numbered many of Milwaukee's leading executives.

On October 5, 1898, in Milwaukee, Mr. Bayerlein was united in marriage to Miss Ella Marie Bartelt, a daughter of William B. and Henrietta

Bartelt, the former in the grocery and feed business. Mr. and Mrs. Bayerlein are the parents of three children, namely: Roland W., who graduated from Marquette University, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer, in 1924, is now assistant to the sales manager of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company. He married Miss Ruth Vanderjagt and they have a son, Richard, aged one year. Irma is the wife of Lee Eckelman, who received the degree of Mechanical Engineer from Marquette University and is now with the sales department of the A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee. Ruth is a student in the Washington high school.

Mr. Bayerlein is a member of the Masonic order, having taken the degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites. He belongs also to the Mystic Shrine, the Wisconsin Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Rotary Club and the North Hills Country Club. He is president of the council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Reformation. During the late war he took a very active part in all of the various drives, including the Liberty Loan and Red Cross. He is one of the oldest members of the citizens committee on unemployment, serving since the World war. Before the war this organization was known as the United States committee on unemployment. The organization is supported by the Industrial Commission of the state and the city and county of Milwaukee. In all the relations of life he has shown a high minded and public-spirited interest in those things which promote the well-being of the community.

HENRY M. THOMPSON

Henry M. Thompson is an exemplar of the best type of American citizenship, for he is a scion of families which were established in this country in colonial days and took part in the struggle for national independence. He was born at Dover, Maine, on the 23d of December, 1861, a son of Dr. James H. and Mary E. (Mayo) Thompson. The Thompson family was established in Maine in a very early day and members of the family have been active in the public affairs of their respective communities. James H. Thompson, a native of Piscataquis county, Maine, was reared and educated in that state, graduating from Bowdoin College. He was also graduated in medicine, to which profession he devoted the greater part of his active life. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served as surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. In 1867 he came to Milwaukee, and in the following year was joined by his wife and family. For four years he was surgeon in charge of the Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee, after which he resumed the private practice of medicine, in which he continued to the time of his death, which occurred in 1891, at the age of fifty-six years. Mary E. (Mayo) Thompson was born and reared in Maine, of which state her family was long resident, and her death occurred in Milwaukee. Dr. and Mrs. Thompson became the parents of two sons: Henry M., of this review; and John G., residing at 797 Summit avenue, Milwaukee.

Henry M. Thompson received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee and at the age of eighteen years he started out to earn his own livelihood. His first regular position was that of a clerk in a retail grocery store, for which work he was paid at the rate of four dollars a week. This was a modest job, but it was a start toward better things, and the young man was faithful and efficient in the discharge of duty. He next secured employment in the old Marine National Bank of Milwaukee, where he began in a minor clerical capacity, later filling more important positions. He remained with that institution until 1888, during which period he learned every phase of the banking business, knowledge which later proved of inestimable value to him in his business and financial career, for he has during the subsequent years been largely interested in lumbering, financial and manufacturing organizations. He is a member of the board of directors of the First Wisconsin National Bank and active in its various committee meetings; and is a director of the Wisconsin Securities Company and many other corporations, particularly of paper mills and lumber companies.

On March 1, 1888, at Mosinee, Marathon county, this state, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Stella Dessert, a native of Mosinee and a daughter of Joseph Dessert and wife, pioneers of that locality. Mr. Dessert was a Canadian and became one of the early lumbermen of northern Wisconsin, having "trekked" all the way from Detroit to Wisconsin. He embarked in the lumber business here early in its history, became very successful and was widely known as one of the leading lumbermen of this state. His wife's people were from New York state. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames and is active and popular in other social organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of a daughter, Edith.

In his political views Mr. Thompson is a strong republican and is interested in public affairs, though not a seeker after public office. He is a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Country Club and the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church and a liberal supporter of all worthy benevolent and charitable enterprises.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BOLLOW

Milwaukee lost one of her worthy native sons and representative business men in the passing of George Washington Bollow, who was for many years identified with the L. Breithaupt Printing Company in the dual official capacity of vice president and secretary. He was born in this city on the 22d of February, 1865, and here resided during his lifetime of sixty-five years, his death occurring August 7, 1930. His parents were William Christian and Sophia (Fass) Bollow. The father, a native of Mecklenburg, Germany, came to the United States as a young man and settled in Milwaukee after spending two years in Jersey City, New Jersey. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophia Fass, was also born in

Germany and crossed the Atlantic to become his bride, the voyage being made in the first steam-propelled vessel to cross the ocean. Her father, who arrived in Milwaukee about 1850, was known for miles as "Hexenmeister" Fass because he had the remarkable gift of relieving pain and curing ailments in man and beast without much medicine. The old home in which Mr. and Mrs. William C. Bollow took up their abode in the '50s is still standing on Teutonia avenue in Milwaukee. Mr. Bollow was a tailor by trade. On the 1st of March, 1865, when his son George was but seven days old, he enlisted for service in the Civil war, becoming a member of Company C, Fortieth Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers. He fell in battle and is buried at Nashville, Tennessee. He had been married at Newark, New Jersey, and came with his wife to Milwaukee following the birth of their first child, a daughter, who died early in life. Four sons were born to them in this city. William, the eldest, whose natal year was 1852, was elected city treasurer in 1898 and held that office for four years. He died January 15, 1916, leaving two daughters and a son. Henry Bollow, born in 1854, was for many years postmaster at Station C, Upper Third street, and died in July, 1921, leaving one son and one daughter. Christian Bollow, born in 1856, died in October, 1901, leaving four sons and one daughter. George W. Bollow, the immediate subject of this review, was nine years younger than his brother Christian. An earlier biographer said: "These boys stood heroically by their widowed mother and soon obtained employment. William, through his remarkably good penmanship, became messenger in the Mitchell Bank and in a short time procured jobs in banks for both Henry and Chris. The mother was very proud of her boys and all prospered." Mrs. Sophia (Fass) Bollow was an aunt of Fred Fass, well known Milwaukee undertaker. She continued to make her home with her son George to the time of her death, which occurred in 1917, when she had reached the notable old age of ninety-five years.

George W. Bollow pursued his education in Milwaukee's public schools and started out in the business world in 1880 with the Hansen Fur Company, at a salary of two dollars per week, being employed as bill clerk and assistant bookkeeper. A year later he became connected with a Board of Trade concern and in 1883 started with the Roundy-Peckham Company, in the service of which he continued for seven years. On the expiration of that period, in 1890, he formed a partnership with his brother Christian, under the firm style of Bollow Brothers, and during the succeeding five years conducted a shoe store on Twelfth street, near Walnut. In 1895 Mr. Bollow entered the employ of the city as chief clerk in the city engineer's office, having charge of the water department. His connection with the city service covered seven years, and in 1902 he became identified with the L. Breithaupt Printing Company, located at 491 Broadway, with which he continued to the time of his death. In the official positions of vice president and secretary he contributed materially to the continued success of the company, becoming widely known as a prominent representative of the printing business.

On the 21st of August, 1896, Mr. Bollow was united in marriage to

Miss Gertrude B. Menges, daughter of Charles Adolph and Sophia (Schaller) Menges. Her father, who was born in Missouri, December 17, 1843, was brought to Milwaukee as a young boy by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Menges, pioneer settlers of Madison, Wisconsin. When the Civil war broke out and his parents would not allow him to enlist because he was under age, Charles Adolph Menges ran away from home to join the boys in blue, with whom he fought throughout the period of hostilities between the north and the south, serving as major of the Turner Regiment which was formed in Milwaukee and Watertown. After the war he was employed as a traveling salesman and later became deputy city clerk of Milwaukee, filling that office for more than a quarter of a century, while subsequently he acted as government gauger for the Milwaukee breweries. He died in this city in 1905. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sophia Schaller, was born in Germany and was but two years old when brought to the United States by her parents, who took up their abode in Milwaukee three years later. Her father, John Schaller, erected a residence at 823 Buffum street which is still occupied by his daughter, Mrs. F. Mathey. Mrs. Sophia (Schaller) Menges passed away in 1926, when seventy-seven years of age. By her marriage she became the mother of three sons and a daughter, namely: William, Otto and Charles, all of whom are deceased; and Gertrude B., the widow of George W. Bollow. The last named, who was born, reared and educated in Milwaukee, has always been deeply interested in all matters affecting the welfare and advancement of her native city. During the past eighteen years she has lived in her beautiful home at 1526 Concordia avenue.

Mr. Bollow was active in politics as chairman of the Tenth Ward Republican Club in 1896, also captain of the marching club during the McKinley and Roosevelt campaigns, when torchlight processions were a feature of the campaign work. Fraternally he was a Knight of Pythias, connected with Damon Lodge, No. 102, also the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan and the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was captain from 1911 until 1913. Nearly a half century ago he helped to found the Jolly Pathfinders Club, which gathered annually on Labor day at Beaver Lake, Wisconsin, for a reunion. He belonged also to the Association of Commerce, was for many years treasurer and director of the Milwaukee Typothetae and was widely recognized as a leader in the graphic arts industry. During the World war he acted as chairman of the registration board for the twenty-fifth ward. From 1911 until 1918 he was marshal of the doll and baby parade of the sane fourth commission. A lover of music, he possessed considerable talent in that direction himself and often sang in public. His fondness for the great outdoors found expression in his artistic talent; with pen and ink and paints he portrayed nature's grandeur and glory, in her ever changing moods, producing beautiful effects of cloud and storm and sunset. Numerous works of art remain as a lasting tribute to the splendid character of this quiet, home-loving, God-fearing man who, without prejudice of creed, practiced a true religion. As a token of his love for his wife, he presented her with a most unusual and distinctively original gift—a handsomely bound volume containing his weekly letters to her throughout the year prior to their marriage, each page illustrated with a sketch or painting of rare beauty. The work is recognized as a classic, and it is hoped that Mrs. Bollow will some day donate the treasured memoir to the Layton Art Gallery.

WILLIAM HENRY DODSWORTH

William Henry Dodsworth, one of the oldest transportation men in the United States, having been for more than fifty-five years in that business, has long been a resident of Milwaukee, where he has lived retired since his resignation in 1925 as general agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. He was born in Buffalo, New York, September 10, 1843, his parents being William and Sarah (Smith) Dodsworth, the former a native of London, England, and the latter of the Isle of Wight. William Dodsworth emigrated to America and became identified with the clothing manufacturing business in Buffalo, New York, becoming the first importer of French-English goods in that city.

In pursuit of an education William Henry Dodsworth attended the public schools of his native city. He was a young man of some twenty years when he came to Milwaukee in 1863 and entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company at forty dollars per month. LaCrosse was the terminus of the line, which connected with the Mississippi steamboats for St. Paul and Minneapolis and the Chestnut street station. His first work was weighing grain cars. After ten years he left the railroad to identify himself with the American Express Company, which he represented first as assistant foreman at the Northwestern station, and later as agent for the Reed Street yard, while at the time of his resignation in 1902 he was holding the position of city agent. He then returned to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company in the capacity of general agent, thus serving until 1925, when he resigned on account of advanced age. When with the railroad, he started in the lowest position and later held the most responsible one in the city and his experience with the American Express Company was similar.

Mr. Dodsworth was married in Milwaukee to Mary Gilmore, of Buffalo, who passed away in 1913. They were the parents of a daughter and a son, namely: Grace, the wife of S. J. Pierce, of Milwaukee; and William, who was born in Milwaukee and is financial agent for the American Express Company in Paris, France, where he has resided during the past thirty-one years. In January, 1931, he made a special trip from France to visit his father, who at this writing is ill at the Milwaukee Hospital. Mr. Dodsworth makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Grace Pierce, at her summer home on Beaver Lake, where she has thirty acres. He is one of the most venerable and highly respected of Milwaukee's pioneers and has been an interested witness of the marvelous growth of the city since the decade of the '60s. He was a member of the old Cream City Baseball Club in 1869, being a pitcher and first baseman, and is now the only living member. His name is on the membership roll of the Milwaukee Club and he has gained an extensive circle of warm friends throughout the city during the long years of his residence here.

J. WILLIAM GROSS

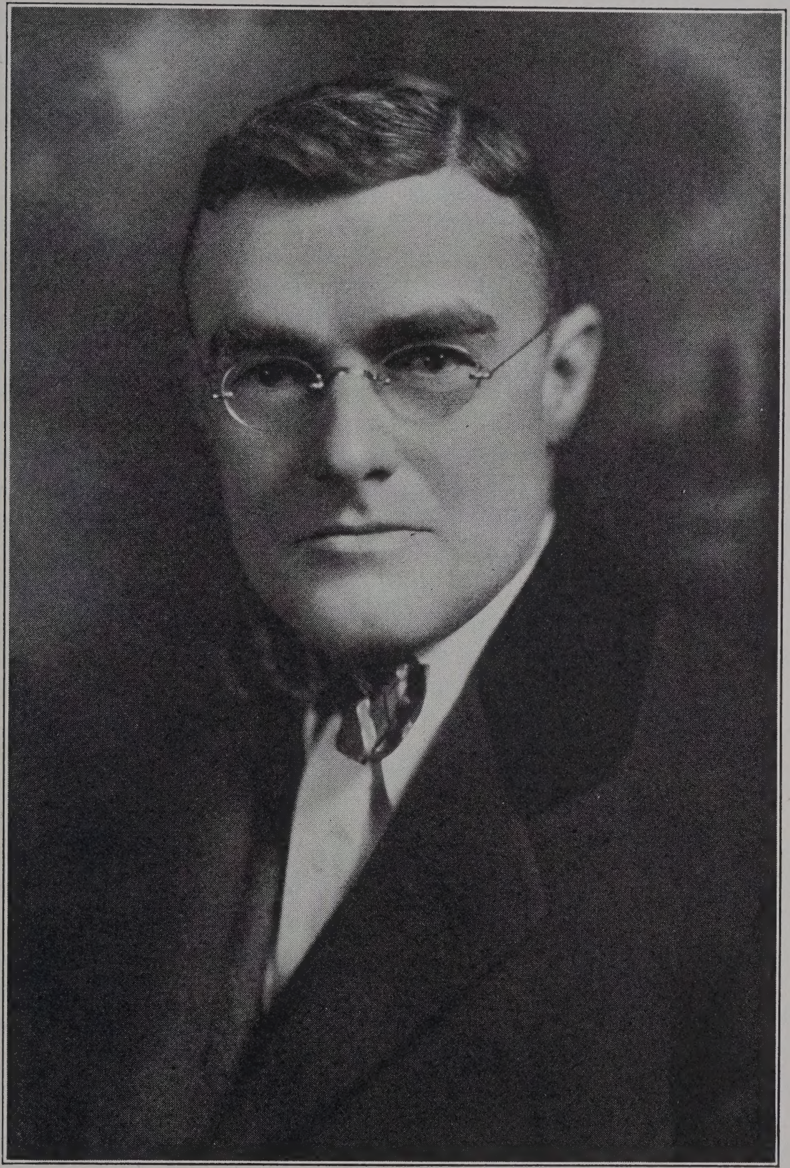
One of the leading figures in the coal circles of Milwaukee is J. William Gross, secretary and treasurer of the United Coal & Dock Company. He was born in this city on the 6th of January, 1889, his parents being Adam and Clara (McCully) Gross, who are also natives of Wisconsin, the former born in Milwaukee and the latter in Watertown. Adam Gross was first engaged in the tailoring business, but later became president of the Gross Coal Company and is now retired.

J. William Gross attended the grade and high schools of Milwaukee and continued his studies at the University of Wisconsin. In 1911, on leaving college, he entered the employ of the Gross Coal Company, of which firm he became a member a few years later. He has devoted his attention closely to the coal business, with every detail of which he is familiar, and commensurate success has rewarded him. He is now rendering capable and appreciated service as secretary and treasurer of the United Coal & Dock Company, one of the large and important fuel companies of this city, in the success of which he has been a large factor.

On the 5th of September, 1911, in Milwaukee, Mr. Gross was united in marriage to Miss Mary Peckham, daughter of George W. and Elizabeth (Gifford) Peckham. George W. Peckham, who served as superintendent of public schools and as public librarian, was a well known scientist who wrote several valuable books on spiders and wasps in collaboration with his wife. The sketch of the Peckhams appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Gross are the parents of five children, namely: John William, born July 13, 1912; George Peckham, born July 13, 1914; Ben Miller, born March 8, 1916; Edith Elizabeth, born January 18, 1919; and Mary Peckham, born December 5, 1925. All are natives of Milwaukee. Mr. Gross is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Club and the Gyro Club, while Mrs. Gross has membership in the Woman's Club of Wisconsin.

HAROLD S. FALK

Harold S. Falk, who is rendering effective and valuable service as vice president and works manager of The Falk Corporation, is one of Milwaukee's able and successful business men. He is a native of this city, born on the 24th of December, 1883, and is a son of Louis W. and Kitty (Sands) Falk. The father was born in Milwaukee on the 20th of March, 1852. He was a brother of Frank R., Otto H. and Clarence R. Falk, and Mrs. Paul Carpenter was a sister. Louis W. Falk was associated as vice president with the Falk Brewing Company, later the Falk-Jung & Borchert



J. WILLIAM GROSS

Brewing Company, which sold out to the Pabst Brewing Company, of which also he was vice president. About 1893 he retired from active business affairs, and his death occurred on January 18, 1910. Kitty (Sands) Falk was born in Chicago, Illinois, on February 26, 1860, and died in Milwaukee in May, 1887. Subsequently (1897) Mr. Falk was married to Miss Gretchen Wehr, a daughter of Henry Wehr, an old-time business man of Milwaukee.

Harold S. Falk attended the public schools, the Milwaukee Academy, the German-English Academy and the East Side high school, and graduated as a Bachelor of Science in Engineering from the University of Wisconsin in 1906. While a student in high school and college, he spent his vacation periods in work in all departments of the Falk Corporation, learning the business thoroughly. Immediately on graduating from the university he entered the regular employ of The Falk Corporation, first as assistant to Clarence Falk, who was at that time foundry superintendent. Harold Falk succeeded him in that position and afterward was made superintendent of the entire plant. In 1922 he was made vice president and works manager, the position which he now occupies.

On April 20, 1908, Mr. Falk was united in marriage to Miss Eugenia Bechtner, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Paul Bechtner, who was at the head of the old vinegar factory. He was also active in Milwaukee politics and was associated with the Germania Company, the newspaper publishing firm. Mrs. Falk, who was born in this city, attended the German-English Academy and the East Side high school, then returned to the German-English Academy, in which she attended in the seminary department, studying German, which she later taught in the public schools. To Mr. and Mrs. Falk have been born five children, namely: Harold Frank, born on March 12, 1909, is a junior (1932 class) in the University of Wisconsin; Louis W., born on May 13, 1910, is a freshman in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, where he is taking the Engineering course; Richard Sands, born on October 27, 1912, is a freshman in University of Wisconsin; Robert Paul, born on February 28, 1914, is a senior in the Milwaukee Country Day School; and Mary Elizabeth, born on June 28, 1921, is attending the Lake School.

Mr. Falk is a member of the University Club, of Milwaukee, of which he is a director; member of Town Club of Milwaukee, and the Chi Psi national fraternity at the University of Wisconsin. He is a director of the American Foundrymen's Association; member of American Society of Mechanical Engineers, in which he is chairman of the educational committee; the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the American Society for the Testing of Materials. He is a director of the Sixteenth Ward State Bank; one of the trustees of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, and is a director of the Rotary Club. Is a member of Local Board of Vocational Education, also appointed in December, 1930, a member of the State Board of Vocational Education by Governor Kohler. For the past three years he has served as county chairman of the Citizens Military Training Camp, appointed civilian aide to the Secretary of War for the State of Wisconsin, and in various ways he has evinced a genuine interest in those things which contribute to the general welfare of the community.

Mr. Falk's brother, Gordon Sands Falk, born May 2d, 1887, died in this city in 1922. He married Miss Elsie Spiegel, a daughter of Adolph Spiegel, one of the pioneer druggists of this city, and they had a daughter, Susanne, born May, 1921, and an adopted son, Sands Falk, aged thirteen years. They reside with their mother in Milwaukee.

GENERAL OTTO HERBERT FALK

General Otto H. Falk, who was presented with a loving cup as "Milwaukee's foremost citizen" in 1924 and who has long occupied a place of distinction in industrial circles, is officially identified with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and The Falk Corporation in the positions of president and vice president, respectively. Moreover, he is one of the most prominent military figures of the state, for after a quarter century of service in the Wisconsin National Guard he retired with the rank of brigadier-general in January, 1911.

General Falk was born at Wauwatosa, Milwaukee county, June 18, 1865, a son of Franz and Louise (Wahl) Falk. He was a pupil in the German-English Academy of Milwaukee during his boyhood days and afterward received collegiate training in the Northwestern College of Watertown. Yielding to a strong attraction for military life, he entered the Allen Military Academy of Chicago, from which he was graduated as ranking captain in 1884. "Then," said a contemporary biographer, "followed many years devoted largely to the military service of the state and nation. He became a member of the Light Horse Squadron Cadet Corps and on the 9th of March, 1886, was actively enrolled in the state military service as adjutant of the Fourth Infantry of the Wisconsin National Guard. Before two months had passed he had taken part in the suppression of riots which broke out simultaneously in Chicago and Milwaukee and he bore himself with such dignity of honor and valor that Governor Rusk appointed him as an aide-de-camp on his personal staff. Promotion after promotion followed. On the 24th of August, 1887, he became major in the Fourth Battalion and on the 29th of October of the same year he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Following the initiation of George W. Peck to the office of governor, he appointed General Falk quartermaster of the Wisconsin National Guard, his commission bearing date of January 5, 1891. On the 5th of December, 1893, Governor Peck appointed him adjutant general of the Wisconsin state militia, and he was greatly honored in this, as no one of equal youth had been appointed to that important office in the history of the state up to that time. At his own application he was placed on the retired list January 10, 1895. In the meantime he had rendered very valuable public service on a number of occasions, particularly in connection with the third ward fire in Milwaukee and the Camp Douglas fire, whereby he was commended in general orders from Wisconsin's chief executive. In

August, 1893, the governor sent him to Ashland, Wisconsin, to investigate the dock riots and within two days he had settled the troubles to the satisfaction of both parties. It was at this time that Governor Peck received from the business men of Ashland the following message: 'A resolution was adopted tendering your honor sincere thanks for the timely and efficient aid rendered in the past two days to the milling and business interests of this city through the personal efforts of General Falk, who readily grasped the situation.' In July, 1892, General Falk was ordered to the scene of a strike at Merrill and his tactful course at that time led to allaying the difficulties between the contending parties without resort to the troops."

It was due in large measure to the watchful care of General Falk that Wisconsin escaped the trouble caused by the great Pullman and western railway strike of 1894, the only disturbance in the state occurring at Spooner. In the winter of 1893 he was in command of the relief expedition sent to northern Wisconsin and Michigan to give aid to the starving miners. While serving as adjutant general he revised the rules and regulations of the laws governing the Wisconsin National Guard. In 1894 he served as president of the National Guard Association. When at his own request General Falk was retired by Governor Upham, the latter said: "Few officers in the state have held so many appointments or filled them so well. Whether as adjutant, battalion commander, quartermaster or adjutant general, he brought to the discharge of his duties rare ability, sound judgment, and enthusiastic devotion. In the equipment of the state force and in the system existing in this office, he has left a monument to his executive skill. His unfailing courtesy and consideration will be long remembered, and he carries with him to his retirement the respect and esteem of the Wisconsin National Guard."

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American war General Falk was once more called upon for active duty. While there were no vacancies in the state militia the president of the United States commissioned him major and chief quartermaster on the 8th of June, 1898, and the 30th of the same month he was assigned to the Third Army Corps, reporting for duty at the corps headquarters on the 4th of July, after which he was assigned as chief quartermaster of the First Division with a station at Chickamauga Park, Georgia. When two months had passed he was made quartermaster of the entire corps, stationed at Anniston, Alabama, and with the disbandment of the corps early in October he became chief quartermaster of the Second Division of the Fourth Corps. On the 10th of December of the same year he was commissioned special inspector of the Quartermaster Department, U. S. A., with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and in the months of January and February, 1899, he visited many American camps and in the latter part of that period was ordered to take station in Washington. On the 4th of March, 1899, he received orders to start upon an inspection trip in Cuba and while thus engaged he inspected the camps at Havana, Pina del Rio, Guanajay, Buena Vista, La Union, Matanzas, Cardenas, Santa Clara, Cienfuegos, San Luis, Manzanillo, Santiago and Guantanamo. On the 1st of April he joined the secretary of war at Santiago, proceeding on the United States transport Ingalls to Porto Rico, where he inspected the quartermaster departments at Ponce and San Juan, returning with the party to the United States and landing at Fortress Monroe in the latter part of April. He was then stationed at Washington until he received his requested discharge on the 20th of June.

General Falk, following his return to Wisconsin, was ordered by Governor Schofield to assume command of the First Regiment of Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, at which time Milwaukee was made a military post with Troop A and Battery A as garrison and General Falk in command. In 1903 the First Wisconsin Infantry participated in the general army maneuvers at West Point and won the following commendation from General Wagner: "Their work in the field was most excellent and highly satisfactory," while in a letter to General Falk, General Kobbe of the United States Army said: "The inspector general of the division made verbal report to me yesterday to the effect that the camp of the First Wisconsin was in most excellent condition and that the sanitary precautions enjoined in orders were implicitly followed. They have nothing to learn in this respect from any regiment on the grounds." In 1905 General Falk requested that he might be placed on the retired list, but Governor La Follette refused the request because of the value of his service to the National Guard. A year later he was transferred to the general staff as a chief engineer officer, with station at Milwaukee, and took up the important task of constructing Battery A barracks. In January, 1911, as stated above, he retired with the rank of brigadier-general.

Since the beginning of his active career General Falk has been identified with the financial interests of the Falk family, and he is now vice president of The Falk Corporation and also a director of The Falk Investment Company of Milwaukee. In April, 1912, he became receiver for the local Allis-Chalmers Company until the reorganization of the business in March, 1913, when he was elected to the presidency of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and has so continued throughout the intervening period of seventeen years. His cooperation and counsel have been sought in the successful control of various other important corporate interests and he is now a director of the First Wisconsin Company, the First Wisconsin National Bank, the First Wisconsin Trust Company, the Wisconsin Telephone Company, the Milwaukee Mechanics Insurance Company, the National Enameling & Stamping Company, the Claybourn Process Corporation, Hotel Pfister Company, all of Milwaukee, and the Granite City Steel Company of St. Louis.

On the 10th of December, 1901, General Falk was united in marriage to Miss Elisabeth A. Vogel, a daughter of Fred Vogel, Jr., of Milwaukee. They are the parents of a daughter, Mrs. Elisabeth Louise Pabst, and a son, Otto Herbert Falk, Jr.

A republican in politics, General Falk supports the party where national issues are at stake but casts an independent ballot at local elections. He has made a creditable record as president of the public safety commission of Milwaukee and also as a member of the board of the fire and police commission. He was a delegate representing the state of Wisconsin at the National Tariff Commission convention in 1909, the National Peace Congress in 1909, the Lakes to the Gulf Deep Waterways convention in 1909-1910, the National Irrigation Congress in 1910 and the National Conference on Social Insurance in 1916. His work in behalf of the Merchants & Manufacturers Association of Milwaukee has been far-reaching and beneficial. He was its president from 1909 until 1912, served on its legislative committee and became a member of the charter convention and the chairman of the track elevation committee. He is still a director of the Milwaukee Association of Commerce and also a director of the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association. Moreover, he is regent of Marquette University, a life member of the Wisconsin Historical Society and Old Settlers' Club, an honorary life member of Burgesses Corps, New York, and a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans Association, the United States Infantry Association, the Military Service Institute, the American National Red Cross, the National Guard Association of Wisconsin, the Wisconsin State Rifle Association and the Military Order of Foreign Wars. Along more strictly social lines he has membership in the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Club, the Town Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the University Club and the Elks Club.

ROCK SLEYSTER, M. D.

One of the most distinguished and widely known members of the medical profession in Milwaukee is Dr. Rock Sleyster, medical director of the Milwaukee Sanitarium, at Wauwatosa. He was born in Waupun, Wisconsin, on the 14th of June, 1879, and is a son of William W. and Addie (Butts) Sleyster, both of whom were natives of this state. His paternal grandparents came to this country from Holland, and both are now deceased. The father was successfully engaged in the grain business in Waupun.

Dr. Sleyster received his early education in the public schools of Waupun, and graduated from high school at Appleton. Matriculating in the medical school of the University of Illinois, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1902 and during his senior year he served as house surgeon in the West Side Hospital of Chicago. After completing the course he located in Kiel, Wisconsin, where he conducted general practice for five years. In 1907 he moved to Appleton, where he was engaged in general practice for two years, and in 1909 was appointed physician to the Wisconsin state prison at Waupun. In 1913 he was appointed to supervise the building of the State Hospital for the Insane at Waupun, and was superintendent of that institution until 1919, when he resigned in order to accept the medical directorship of the Milwaukee Sanitarium, which position he is still filling in a very capable and satisfactory manner. During the World war Dr. Sleyster was commissioned a major in the United States Medical Corps and was assigned to the post of medical aide to the governor of Wisconsin.

In 1903 Dr. Sleyster was united in marriage to Miss Clara Swift, of Darlington, Wisconsin, where her father, John B. Swift, was a successful druggist and prominent citizen. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, and the University Club of Milwaukee. Mrs. Sleyster is a member of the Wauwatosa Women's Club..

Dr. Sleyster is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine; the Milwaukee County Medical Society; the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he was secretary from 1914 to 1923 and president in 1924; the American Medical Association, of which he was speaker of the house of delegates from 1920 to 1925, and a member of the board of trustees of the association continuously since 1925; the American College of Physicians, of which he has been a member of the board of governors since 1924; the Milwaukee Neuro-Psychiatric Association, the Chicago Neurological Society, the American Psychiatric Society, the American Academy of Physicians and an honorary member of the Chicago Medical Society. The Doctor has done considerable research work in addition to his professional duties, and from 1915 until 1921 served as chief of the bureau of post-graduate medical instruction in the extension division of the University of Wisconsin. He was also the editor of the Wisconsin Medical Journal from 1918 to 1923 inclusive. He is recognized as one of the ablest members of his profession in this state and has worthily filled the various positions which he has held.

MRS. ELIZABETH MORAN MEHAN

One of Milwaukee's most notable women is Mrs. Elizabeth M. Mehan, whose varied activities in both local and national affairs, particularly along educational and philanthropic lines, have gained for her a well merited prominence. She was born in Milwaukee on the 11th of March, 1883, and is a daughter of James and Mary (Quinn) Moran, the former of whom was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and the latter of Canada. Mr. Moran was for many years connected with the Milwaukee Gas and Light Company and was a man of character and standing. Elizabeth Moran received her elementary education in the local schools and after graduating from high school she entered the Milwaukee Normal School, now the Milwaukee State Teachers College, from which she was graduated. Prior to her marriage she taught for five years in the public schools of this city and won commendation for her ability as an educator.

On February 1, 1910, Miss Moran became the wife of James Edward Mehan, of Milwaukee, and to them have been born three sons, namely: James A., born on January 26, 1911; Edward M., born on April 11, 1912, and Quinn T., born on February 27, 1914. The two older sons are graduates of St. John's Cathedral high school and are now studying for the priesthood in St. Francis Seminary. The youngest boy is a student in the Marquette University high school. James E. Mehan is essentially a self-made man, for he started to make his own way in the world at the age of thirteen years and during the subsequent years has, by his faithful and efficient efforts, worked his way to his present position as assistant superintendent car department, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, with his offices in West Milwaukee.

Mrs. Mehan began her active career as a club woman and civic leader about fifteen years ago, when her mother came to live with her and gave her some freedom from household cares. At that time she became the editor of the Women's Catholic Forester, the official paper of that organization, the offices of which are in Chicago. Mrs. Mehan's work in that connection has been of a high order and she still retains her editorial position. She was the first woman member of the board of directors of the Catholic Press Association in 1918-19, and in the following year was elected president of the National Fraternal Press Association. She was vice president of the National Catholic Industrial Conference in 1920-21-22. In 1921 she was elected a member of the Milwaukee school board, was reelected to that position in 1927, and was elected president of the board on July 1, 1930, a well deserved tribute to her ability and her devotion to the interests of the schools. Mrs. Mehan was a delegate to the organization meeting of the National Council of Catholic Women. She was a joint organizer of the Milwaukee Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, the second to be organized in the United States. She is Director of the publicity bureau of the National Fraternal Congress of America, and is vice president of St. Clara's Auxiliary, the Home for Working Girls. She also belongs to the Parent-Teacher Councils and many other local organizations, in all of which her influence and efforts have been effective and helpful.

Mrs. Mehan served through all of the Liberty Loan and Red Cross drives, as well as those of other relief organizations of the late World war and gave support to every local war activity. She is one of her state's outstanding women, not only in the circles of her church, but also in general affairs affecting the public welfare along social, economic and civic affairs. Interested in things worth while, she has given freely of her time to useful purposes and her intellectual gifts and social graces have endeared her to all who have been associated with her.

ORTON LEE PRIME

The late Orton Lee Prime was a prominent representative of industrial interests in Milwaukee as organizer and president of the Prime Manufacturing Company, one of the largest concerns in Wisconsin producing railway supplies. He was born at Fall River, Wisconsin, April 3, 1874, his parents being Oliver Bacon and Frances (Chase) Prime, representatives of an old eastern family. The mother was a descendant of Salmon P. Chase, who served in the cabinet of President Lincoln. On coming west, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver B. Prime first took up their abode in

Fall River, Wisconsin, whence they later went to Ironwood, Michigan, where the former engaged in merchandising for several years. Subsequently he removed to Denver, Colorado, where he spent the remainder of his life in honorable retirement. His widow, Mrs. Oliver B. Prime, has attained the age of eighty-three years and is now a resident of San Francisco, California. Their family numbered six children: Orton Lee, of this review; Mrs. John A. McLeod, a resident of Milwaukee; Mrs. M. P. O'Brien, living in Rochester, New York; Della, who is with her mother in San Francisco; Mrs. William Baldwin, of Haiku, Maui, Hawaii; and Scott, who resides in Evanston, Illinois.

Orton L. Prime pursued his early education in the public schools of his native city and continued his studies at St. John's Military Academy of Delafield, Wisconsin, while afterward he attended the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Then he went to Denver, Colorado, and there engaged in mining until May 1, 1898, when he was enrolled as a corporal of Troop B, Second Regiment of United States Cavalry, to serve in the Spanish-American war. Following his honorable discharge on the 11th of October, 1898, he came to Milwaukee and accepted a position as foreman of the Milwaukee Gas Company, with which he was thus connected until 1904. During the two succeeding years he was a salesman with the Youghiogheny & Ohio Coal Company and then organized the Prime Steel Company in association with his brother-in-law, Charles J. Wild, beginning operations on the old Chicago road. In 1909 they absorbed the Dutcher Steel & Casting Company, located on Clinton street. Mr. Prime sold his interest in this business in 1914 and in the same year organized the Prime Manufacturing Company, beginning the manufacture of railway supplies in a small shop on Clinton street. This soon proved inadequate, so that the company purchased the building of the Fleck Furniture Company across the street and in 1920 erected its present office building at 1669 South First street, while three years later a new foundry was built. The company employs one hundred and fifty men in the manufacture of railway supplies and is one of the largest industrial enterprises of its kind in the state. O. L. Prime remained the executive head of the business until his death, with his brother-in-law, H. G. Wild, as secretary and treasurer and J. E. Vaughn as assistant secretary and treasurer.

On April 5, 1904, in Milwaukee, Mr. Prime married Miss Alice Wild, daughter of Charles E. and Josephine (Goetseels) Wild. Her father, a well known attorney of Milwaukee, is mentioned at length on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Prime were the parents of a son, Peter, born July 21, 1913, who has attended both the Milwaukee Normal School and the Milwaukee Country Day School and is now a student at the Northwestern Military Academy of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Mr. Prime was full of humor and had a great understanding of human nature and loved people. Everything he did was of a constructive nature and he was appreciative of the social amenities of life. He held membership in the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Oconomowoc Lake Club, Oconomowoc Hunt Club and Chicago Athletic

Association. He also belonged to the Spanish-American War Veterans. His favorite hobby was nursery stock and on his estate of six hundred acres, Crooked Lake Farm in Waukesha county, where he maintained his summer home, he put out two hundred thousand evergreen trees. Mr. Prime passed away January 14, 1931, at Rochester, Minnesota, where he had gone for treatment at the Mayo Hospital. His body was brought back to Milwaukee and services were held at Forest Home Chapel two days later. His death brought a sense of deep bereavement to a large circle of friends as well as to the members of his immediate family, and in his passing Milwaukee sustained the loss of a representative and successful business man and highly esteemed citizen.

D. J. O'CONNER

Dennis J. O'Conner, assistant treasurer of the Northern Refrigerator Line, Inc., with offices in the Railway Exchange building of Milwaukee, was born June 11, 1878, in this city. His father, Patrick O'Conner, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, March 17, 1852, and came to the United States in 1866, settling in Worcester, Massachusetts. There he learned the tanner's trade, which he followed until 1877, when he married and established his home in Milwaukee. Here he was janitor of the third ward public schools for several years but later retired and passed away in 1919. His wife, Mrs. Ellen (McCarthy) O'Conner, also a native of County Kerry, was born October 17, 1852, and is still living. They were the parents of five children: D. J., of this review; John J., who is vice president of the Wisconsin Ice & Coal Company; the Rev. William P. O'Conner, Ph. D., who served with the Thirty-second Division in the World war as chaplain and was decorated with the Croix de Guerre; Mary, now Mrs. Francis McGarry; and Josephine, deceased.

D. J. O'Conner largely acquired his education in St. John's Cathedral School and in night sessions of the public schools. At the age of fourteen years he started out as office boy with the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad and two years afterward, when the road was absorbed by the Chicago & Northwestern, he was employed by the latter corporation as a clerk. He occupied that position for two years and then secured a clerkship with the Wisconsin Central Railroad, with which he continued for fourteen years, winning promotion to chief clerk ere he resigned. In 1909 he became identified with the Union Refrigerator Transit Company and in 1910 was made superintendent of the company, with which he was associated for thirteen years. In the spring of 1922 he became superintendent of transportation and assistant treasurer of the Northern Refrigerator Line, Inc., which position he now occupies. Each step in his career has been a forward one, bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities. In all that he has done he has been actuated by a laudable ambition and the spirit of enterprise and his success is the logical result and merited reward of his labors.

On the 12th of April, 1903, Mr. O'Conner was married to Miss Mary

V. Goss and they became the parents of four children: Kathleen, born January 27, 1912, and entered St. Mary's College, Notre Dame, Indiana; Anne, born February 12, 1914, who attends the high school of St. Mary's College, Notre Dame; Robert, born December 6, 1915, and is attending Marquette University high school, and Mary, born February 27, 1920, and is enrolled at St. Roberts school. Mr. O'Conner is identified with the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin—associations which indicate his religious faith—and he is also a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club. Practically his entire life has been passed in this city, and that his record is a creditable one is indicated in the number of his friends and the warm regard entertained for him by all with whom he has been associated.

NIC S. HOYER

Nic S. Hoyer, secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Building & Loan Association of Milwaukee, the pioneer association of the northwest side, has been continuously identified therewith in an official capacity during the past eighteen years and has filled his present position since 1920. He was born in Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, February 11, 1875, his parents being John and Mary (Schmidt) Hoyer, who emigrated to this country from Germany about 1865 and were married here. The father, who was a miller, passed away in 1905, while the mother died in 1897.

Nic S. Hoyer acquired his education in parochial schools of Chippewa Falls and during his last year in the grades he studied bookkeeping. When a youth of thirteen years he obtained a position in the dry goods establishment of the I. R. Kahn Company at Chippewa Falls and in a short time he became a clerk. Six years later, about 1894, he came to Milwaukee in the service of the same company and in 1897 embarked in the retail coffee and tea business with a partner, forming the Globe Tea Company of Milwaukee. At the end of five years, however, he disposed of his interest to his associate and thereafter worked as an accountant until 1912. It was then that he became assistant secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Building & Loan Association, thus serving until 1920, when he was made secretary of the association, of which he has also been a director since 1912.

The Northwestern Mutual Building & Loan Association has an authorized capital of ten million dollars and its nineteenth annual statement on January 1, 1930, showed assets of three million, eight hundred and ninety-eight thousand, one hundred and fifty-six dollars and eight cents, and receipts amounting to two million, six hundred and fifty-three thousan, two hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty-nine cents. The original officers of the association were as follows: Michael G. Winter, president; George L. Baldauf, vice president; Alexander Ritter, treasurer; and William Wolf, Alexander Ritter, A. J. Zaumeyer, M. G. Winter, George L. Baldauf, John Landgraf and Joseph M. Sevenich, directors. Three thousand, eight hundred and eleven members shared in the profits of the association in 1929.

NIC S. HOYER

In 1897 Mr. Hoyer was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Reichert, daughter of John Reichert, a tobacconist of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Hoyer became the parents of a daughter and two sons, one of whom, Charles, born in 1902, died at the age of ten months. Sylvia, whose natal day was June 1, 1900, is the wife of J. W. Buellesbach, a Milwaukee realtor, and the mother of two children, Richard and Mary Jo. William J. Hoyer, born November 4, 1905, is an abstractor with the Milwaukee Guarantee & Abstract Company. In November, 1927, he married Hilda Holtz, of Milwaukee, and they have one child, Nicolas S., two years of age. All of the children and grandchildren of Mr. and Mrs. Nic S. Hoyer were born in Milwaukee. Mr. Hoyer is a communicant of St. Sebastian's Roman Catholic Church, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He resides at 785 Fifty-third street and has long enjoyed high standing as one of the able and successful business men and representative citizens of Milwaukee.

GEORGE ENZINGER

Had a modern Rip Van Winkle started his long nap just twenty years ago, to awake in this advanced age of 1930, it would take him only a short time, by intensive study, to learn of all the inventions, the modern devices, the new business practices, the rapid strides made by the world during his sleep.

If he wished to learn what has happened in the past twenty years in business, industry, commerce, finance, agriculture, literature, fashions, home life—his best bet would be the files of the large advertising agencies.

Here he would find his story complete—told and illustrated in detail, a concise narrative of the advances of the world explained step by step. Here he could go back to the time when his nap began and live his twenty years again, witnessing through the media of graphic illustrations and vivid phrases each change that had taken place during his sleep.

Were this modern Rip to be roused from his slumbers in Milwaukee, New York, or Chicago, he could learn the details of many of the forward steps made by the world through the files of the Dyer-Enzinger Company, Inc., one of the leading national advertising agencies.

Highly trained and specialized experts, after months of research and study during which they acquaint themselves with every detail of the product for which advertising is to be written, tell the story forcefully with words and pictures. The finished product, the advertisement, not only proves interesting and instructive to the layman, but tells the technician, the engineer, the financier, the farmer just what he wishes to know about the subject being advertised.

When George Enzinger, president of the Dyer-Enzinger organization, looked into the future of the advertising world shortly after the World war, he saw Milwaukee as a coming metropolitan center of the country, which was ideally located for a diversification of industry. He realized, also, the need of an advertising agency, national in scope, that could serve these growing industries, which, heretofore, had looked outside the state for complete advertising counsel.

So Mr. Enzinger came to Milwaukee, established Olson & Enzinger, Inc., surrounded himself with a group of associates comprising a combination of experience and ability never known in advertising in this territory, and proceeded to give to Wisconsin firms a service which prior to that time had been available only in New York and Chicago.

The Olson & Enzinger agency was born out of a new conception, rising out of post-war problems, of the ideal relationship between advertising agency and client in modern business enterprises. Advertising agencies previously had thought primarily in terms of physical things—so many pages of white space, so many pieces of "copy" and illustration.

Conditions in the new decade demanded more. It was essential that some specialized organization, professional in attitude and responsible in character, should assume the same intimate relationship to the marketing problems of business that had already been assumed in other branches by legal counsel.

The phenomenal success of Olson & Enzinger demonstrated the fundamental soundness of the idea which animated its founders. This agency attracted to Milwaukee the very highest type of talent in the advertising profession, and advertising authorities throughout the country soon recognized that this Milwaukee firm was to become a national factor.

Realizing that an advertising agency which had become national in the character of its service could not remain local in appearance, and that the eastern interests of the firm's western clients could be best handled through an eastern connection, Olson & Enzinger established a New York office in 1929.

This step substantiated the national reputation which Olson & Enzinger had gained among its contemporaries when a number of New York agencies of unquestionably high professional standing asked the Milwaukee firm to consider a merger.

After consideration of a group of these offers an unusual combination of circumstances permitted the consolidation of Olson & Enzinger with The George L. Dyer Company of New York and Chicago, one of the oldest and most respected agencies in America, which had been characterized by the same policy of intimate and responsible professional service.

The result, on January 1, 1930, was the formation of the Dyer-Enzinger Company, Inc., with the immediate effect that creative specialists who had never before been induced to leave the larger centers, such as New York, were available for the western clients of the Dyer-Enzinger Company.

The present organization, as has been the fact since its founding, is made up of men of high caliber and reputation in advertising, all of whom are experienced in the advertising field as well as along other lines relative to their work and the accounts which come under their jurisdiction.

Officers of Dyer-Enzinger Company, Inc., are J. W. Lee, Jr., chairman of the board; George Enzinger, president; F. M. Morrison, vice president and account executive; C. F. Bennett, vice president and account executive; E. W. Federer, secretary and treasurer, and Wilford York, assistant secretary.

The Milwaukee office of Dyer-Enzinger is organized in four major divisions.

The client service division, in which merchandising and advertising plans are formulated in council with clients and directed through every phase of execution, is under the personal charge of George Enzinger.

In the analysis of markets, development of plans, and selection of media, the plans division provides specialized assistance in charge of Wilford York.

S. H. Giellerup, general copy director, in charge of the creative division with headquarters in New York, has created more than $10,000,000 worth of advertising for products which are general household commodities throughout the country. One of Mr. Giellerup's notable contributions toward the advancement of advertising practices has been the origination of consumer tests for newspaper and magazine advertising appeals before the advertising is published. By this method a remarkably close correlation has been established between consumers' opinions prior to publication, and actual results in both inquiries and sales.

Weston Hill, copy director for the western division, with headquarters at Milwaukee, is an example of the eastern creative executive formerly found only in the larger centers and made available in Wisconsin by the formation of the Dyer-Enzinger Company.

Andrew L. Henkel, an art director, is recognized as one of America's leading authorities on the so-called "modern art" and as an unusually prolific designer and layout artist. He is also a specialist in photographic illustration.

The administrative division handles the checking and billing of advertising insertions and other financial and accounting matters.

This agency has been noted for its pioneering efforts in specialized media such as radio broadcast advertising. The radio advertising department recently was moved to Chicago, the principal headquarters in the west of musical and dramatic talent, and all radio advertising now is handled from that office. Miss Louise Gilbert, program director, has become widely known in radio and musical circles through the wide variety of interesting programs she has placed on the air.

The publicity bureau, another unique specialized service, is a separate division known as the Industrial Information Bureau, Inc., under the direction of John D. Fitzgerald. It is organized to prepare and disseminate instructive magazine and newspaper articles which aim primarily to give to the public information of general, practical value. The publicity bureau has at its command at all times the counsel of Mr. Lee, chairman of the board, and one of the best-known public relations counselors in New York city. Mr. Lee was publicity agent for the Pennsylvania railroad for nine years, and later was a public relations counsel for many influential interests.

Some of the leading Wisconsin firms which are served by the Dyer-Enzinger Company include the Pabst Corporation, makers of Pabst Blue Ribbon Brew, Pabst-ett cheese foods, and malt products; The Trane Company, pioneer in the development of unit heaters and concealed heating; the Bucyrus-Erie Company, world's largest manufacturers of power shovels and dredges; Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation, one of the leading financial organizations in the west; Nunn-Bush & Weldon Shoe Company, leader in its price group in the men's field; Briggs & Stratton Corporation, manufacturer of ninety per cent of all automobile locks furnished as original equipment in America, and world's largest manufacturer of small-size gasoline motors, and A. F. Gallun & Sons Corporation, tanners of calfskin.

Aside from this group the Dyer-Enzinger agency serves a number of large firms and associations in many phases of business in other states. Among these are the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Minneapolis, Minn., heat regulators; Weyerhaeuser Forest Products, St. Paul, Minn., lumber; Cyclone Fence Company, Waukegan, Ill., fence and wire screen cloth; Burke, Edward & John, Ltd., Long Island City, N. Y., "C & C" Ginger Ale and Perrier water; Double-Wear Shoe Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Linseed Meal Educational Committee, Buffalo, N. Y., Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' association, Blackfoot, Idaho; Drake Bakeries, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., "Drake" cakes; Henry Maillard, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., confections; Northwestern Paper Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Sargent & Greenleaf, Rochester, N. Y., bank locks; Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Long Island City, N. Y.; Motor Improvements, Inc., Newark, N. J., "Purolator" oil filter; and the White Pine Bureau, St. Paul, Minn., lumber.

The sales of all the firms served by the organization represent a total annual volume in excess of $100,000,000.

Previous to entering the advertising business, Mr. Enzinger was connected with the Third National Bank of St. Louis and the Travelers Insurance Company. His first connection in the field of newsaper and advertising work was with the advertising department of the St. Louis Times. He then affiliated himself with the Taylor and Evans Advertising Agency of St. Louis.

After spending several years with this concern, Mr. Enzinger went to Chicago with the W. G. Bryan organization. This firm served a large group of metropolitan newspapers in newspaper advertising promotion. Some of the papers handled by this concern were The Chicago Daily News, The Chicago Record-Herald, the Philadelphia North American, the New York American, the Boston American, the Los Angeles Examiner, the San Francisco Examiner and the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

In 1915, Mr. Enzinger was secured by the J. C. Shaffer Group of newspapers, becoming the manager of the advertising promotion department. The Shaffer Group consists of the Chicago Evening Post, the Louisville Herald, the Terre Haute Star, The Indianapolis Star, the Muncie Star, The Denver Times and the Rocky Mountain News.

Following this connection, Mr. Enzinger was made manager of the copy and service department of the Barron G. Collier Company at Chicago. In this capacity, he also had charge of the service work in the Minneapolis, St. Paul, Omaha and Milwaukee offices. After three years work with this company, Mr. Enzinger was engaged by the O. J. Koch Advertising Agency as chief of the Copy and Service Departments. While serving in this latter position, Mr. Enzinger founded the organization of Olson & Enzinger, Inc.

In 1929 Olson & Enzinger, Inc., merged with the George L. Dyer Company to form the Dyer-Enzinger Company, Inc. The new company has offices in New York, Chicago and Milwaukee. Mr. Enzinger is president of the new company.

CARL C. BARKHAUSEN

Carl C. Barkhausen, who has been engaged in the practice of architecture in Milwaukee for a number of years, received exceptionally good training both in this country and abroad and has long been recognized as a master of his profession. He was born at Thiensville, Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, November 6, 1860, a son of August and Mary (Huecker) Barkhausen, who were natives of Cassel, Germany, where the father was born in 1818. They came to the United States in 1848 and settled on a farm in the vicinity of Thiensville, this state. In the operation of that place Mr. Barkhausen was very successful, as his work was carried on along scientific lines. He died there in 1900 and his wife also is deceased. They were the parents of seven children: Ernest, who died in 1910; Carl C.; Augusta, the wife of Charles H. Doerflinger, who conducts an artificial limb establishment in Milwaukee; Emily, the wife of Max Rosenthal, who is connected with the Yahr-Lange Drug Company; Louisa, the wife of William Kenkel, a veterinarian at Shelby, Wisconsin; and Dorothea and Augusta, deceased.

Carl C. Barkhausen received his early education in a district school at Thiensville, Wisconsin, and in 1872, in which year he came to Milwaukee, entered the Pete Ingleman school, which has later become known as the University school. When sixteen years old he went to Germany to study architecture at a technical school, the location of which was in a building at one time known as the "Castle of the Kings." Again, at the age of twenty-one years, he went to Berlin and took a finishing course in architecture, and on his return to Milwaukee secured a position in the office of A. P. Mix, architect, with whom he remained until 1888. He then entered into a partnership with C. D. Crane, but in 1902 going to New York city, accepted a position with the George A. Fullerton Construction Company. In 1912 Mr. Barkhausen returned to Milwaukee and opened an office at 1 East Water street, where he remained sixteen years, finally moving to his present location at 310 State street. He has done a large amount of important work in this city on public buildings, business blocks and residences, and his work possesses an individuality which makes an appeal to discriminating builders.

On September 21, 1889, in Milwaukee, Mr. Barkhausen was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Kinkel, of this city, and they are the parents of two children, Margaret and Paul, the latter employed as a mechanical engineer by the Chain Belt Company, of Milwaukee. Mr. Barkhausen is a member of Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M.; Milwaukee Chapter, R. A. M.; Henry L. Palmer Commandery, No. 14, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R., and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He is a member of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and was a reader in that church in New Rochelle, New York, where he lived while in the east. He is a man of high professional ideals, of sterling personal worth and kindly and courteous manner, and is deservedly held in high esteem by those who know him.

BENNO G. WICZYNSKI

Benno G. Wiczynski, who retired to private life in 1926, after forty-eight years' service with the Milwaukee fire department, is one of the venerable and highly esteemed residents of this city. He was born in Germany, October 6, 1848, a son of Frank and Annie Wiczynski. His education was acquired in the public schools of his native country and after putting aside his text-books he began learning the shoemaking trade, while later he also took up the work of harness-making. Following the completion of his periods of apprenticeship he worked at both the shoe and harness-making trades until his emigration to the United States in 1870, when he was a young man of about twenty-two years. He first made his way to Eau Claire, Wisconsin, where he was employed on the railroad section between Eau Claire and St. Paul for three years. On the expiration of that period, in 1873, he came to Milwaukee and embarked in the shoemaking business, which claimed his attention until 1876. In the latter year he joined the Milwaukee fire department, being stationed on Engine No. 7 at Clinton and Maple streets as a pipeman, in which capacity he continued for thirty-six years. During the last twelve years of his connection with the fire department he had charge of the harness shop in which the harnesses were kept in repair and new ones made. He assisted in extinguishing several of Milwaukee's largest conflagrations and retains a vivid recollection of the burning of the Newhall House and also of the third ward fire because of the tragedies incident thereto. In 1926, at the end of forty-eight years of faithful and efficient service in the Milwaukee fire department, Mr. Wiczynski was pensioned and has since lived retired.

In 1875, in Milwaukee, Mr. Wiczynski was united in marriage to Miss Annie Heller, daughter of Lewis and Cecilia Heller, who emigrated to America from her native Germany in 1873 and took up her abode in this city. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wiczynski were six in number, namely: Mary, who is deceased; Wanda, the wife of Frank Kotecki, who is associated with the Nowiny Polski Daily of Milwaukee; Clementine, who has also passed away; Helen, who is at home with her father; and Ben, who married Miss Annie Krolakowski and has two children, Gene and Grace. Ben Wiczynski, who is a member of the Capital Building & Loan Association, was elected to the assembly from the eighth Milwaukee district in November, 1930. Alois, the youngest son, owns the business conducted under the name of the Auto Ignition & Battery Company, at 1431 West Becher street. He married Priscilla Tadych and they have one child, Robert.

B. G. Wiczynski is a member of the Fire Department Relief. He has attained the advanced age of eighty-two years and enjoys the respect and veneration which should ever be accorded one who has traveled thus far on life's journey and whose career has been upright and honorable in every relation.

WILLIAM JOSEPH UIHLEIN

William J. Uihlein, who for over a quarter of a century was actively identified with the Schlitz Brewing Company, but is now retired, is one of Milwaukee's best known citizens. He was born at Wortheim-on-the-Main, Germany, on the 18th of October, 1859, and is a son of Benedict Joseph and Catherine Uihlein, the former having been a hotelkeeper in his native land. William Joseph Uihlein attended the grade schools and a lyceum of his home town, and later started to learn the brewing trade. He resided there until 1882, when, at the age of twenty-three years, he came to the United States and at once located in Milwaukee, where he joined the Schlitz Brewing Company. He was made the second superintendent of the brewery, which position he held for twenty-five years, or until 1910, when he resigned on account of ill health and retired from active affairs, since which time he has enjoyed well earned leisure. Mr. Uihlein was the first man in the United States to make pure yeast cultures and successfully introduced them in the brewery in Milwaukee. Later this was adopted by all the brewers, thus bringing the standard of beer to a higher level.

On June 5, 1888, in Milwaukee, Mr. Uihlein was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Rahte, who was born in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, a daughter of Henry and Marie (Lauenstein) Rahte, of this city, the former a successful merchant of Fond du Lac and later of Milwaukee. Mrs. Uihlein is a member of the Woman's Club and the Service Club. To Mr. and Mrs. Uihlein were born three children, namely: Martha and Hertha, twin daughters, who died in 1890, at the age of nine months, and Ralph Alfred, born April 19, 1897. He was educated in the University School of Milwaukee, graduated from Yale, and then took a course in metallurgy at Lehigh University. He is in Milwaukee, where he married Marion Barber and they have one daughter, Sallie.

Mr. Uihlein saw active military service during the year 1878 in the Bavarian Army. He is a republican in his political views and has served acceptably in public office. He was formerly a member of the board of visitors of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, and on the board of directors of the German-English Academy at Milwaukee for twenty years.

He belongs to the Old Settlers' Club of Milwaukee county, the Deutscher Club, now the Wisconsin Club; the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club and was one of the founders of the Calumet Club, and belongs to the Milwaukee Turnverein and to the Musicverein. He is fond of travel and of fishing, but his greatest hobby for many years has been stamp collecting, in which he has spent much money and effort. His splendid collection of more than fifty thousand different stamps has been given by him to the Public Museum in Milwaukee.

STEPHEN JOHN McMAHON

Stephen J. McMahon, who in 1929 was nominated by President Hoover a member of the United States board of tax appeals at Washington, and is now filling that position in a very capable manner, was born at Meeme, Manitowoc county, Wisconsin, on the 13th of January, 1881, and is a son of Patrick Joseph and Margaret (Gray) McMahon. He received his elementary education in the public schools of his home city, graduating from high school in 1898, after which he entered the Milwaukee State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1900. He pursued his higher studies in the University of Wisconsin, winning the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1903 and that of Bachelor of Law in 1906, while later he took a post-graduate course in the college of law of the University of Chicago. On leaving the normal school Mr. McMahon engaged in teaching, becoming principal of the public schools at Park Falls, where he served during 1900-01; was principal of the Mt. Horeb high school during 1903-04 and superintendent of schools of Black River Falls in 1906-07. In 1906 he was admitted to practice in the Wisconsin courts and in the circuit and district courts of the United States, and was admitted to the supreme court of the United States in 1914. In 1907 he began practicing in Antigo, where he remained until 1911, when he was appointed assistant United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin, at which time he became a resident of Milwaukee. He served as a member of the law faculty of Marquette University from 1914 to 1917, after which he engaged in private practice of law. On May 31, 1929, President Hoover sent to the United States senate the name of Mr. McMahon as a member of the United States board of tax appeals, and he entered upon the duties of his office September 1, 1929, for a term of approximately nine years. Mr. McMahon is a director and the president of the Butterfield Hotel Corporation and was formerly a director and general counsel for the Northwestern Casualty and Surety Company. During the World war he served as government appeal agent of division one of the Milwaukee draft board.

On February 1, 1916, Mr. McMahon was united in marriage to Miss Alice Mary Donohue, and they are the parents of two children, Stephen John, Jr., aged eleven years, and Eugene Francis, aged seven years. Their permanent home is at 396 Seventieth street, Wauwatosa, but they are established in Washington for the period of his official service there.

Mr. McMahon is a stanch republican in his political alignment and has been active in party affairs. He is a Roman Catholic in religious faith and socially is a member of the Blue Mound Country Club, the Milwaukee City Club, the New York City Club and the Professional Men's Club. He belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, the Alumni Associations of the Milwaukee Normal School and the University of Wisconsin, the Civil Legion, the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America and the National Aeronautic Association. He maintains professional affiliation with the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His long established reputation as a learned, conscientious and dependable attorney received well merited recognition in his recent appointment to his present responsible position, and he commands the uniform respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

JOSEPH A. BAER

Joseph A. Baer, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee for seventeen years, and is known as one of the able and reliable members of the local bar, was born in Bavaria, Germany, on the 11th of February, 1882, and is a son of Mathias and Rosalia (Smith) Baer, also natives of Bavaria, the father having been born in 1849 and the mother in 1854. The father brought his family to the United States in 1886, and settled in Hartford, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the ice business, which he successfully carried on for many years or until his retirement. To him and his wife were born thirteen children, of whom five are living.

Joseph A. Baer, the eldest of the family, attended the parochial, public and high schools of Hartford and the University of Wisconsin for two years, and completed his law studies in Marquette University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1913. After passing the bar examination, he was admitted to practice, in which he has been continuously engaged to the present time. In addition to a general practice, he specializes in the collection of mercantile accounts, in which line he has established a large clientele, having the most exclusive collection business in this city.

On February 10, 1923, in Milwaukee, Mr. Baer was united in marriage to Miss Goldie Rauchschwalbe, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of Otto and Anna (Hoffmann) Rauchschwalbe, the latter residing in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Baer are the parents of three children: Teddy, born December 25, 1923; Earl Lee, born January 1, 1926; and Carol, December 25, 1927. Mr. Baer gives his political support to the republican party and is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, while Mrs. Baer is a member of its Women's Auxiliary. From young manhood he has been dependent on his own resources, having worked in his father's ice business, thus earning the money with which to carry on his higher education. He has always been a student of the law, keeping in touch with precedents and court decisions, and is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

WILBER WINFIELD WAY

Wilber Winfield Way gained nation-wide prominence in the educational field as president of the Cream City Business College of Milwaukee, which he founded in 1897. After three decades of splendid work in this connection he died in September, 1927, at the age of fifty years, the victim of a reckless motorist. Mr. Way was born in Calmar, Iowa, April 28, 1876. His father, Tabor I. Way, was born on the Isle La Motte in Vermont and was a son of Thomas Way, also a native of the Green Mountain state and of French descent, the family having early been established on American soil. Tabor I. Way, who was an agriculturist by occupation, held a number of local offices and served as chairman of the republican county central committee following his removal to New York. It was at the time of his marriage that he established his home in the Empire state, where he was residing when the Civil war broke out. He joined Company E, Tenth New York Heavy Artillery, and rendered active aid to the Union on many a southern battlefield. Following the close of hostilities he removed to Iowa, taking up his abode at Calmar, and in 1879 be became a resident of South Dakota, where his remaining days were spent. He wedded Mary Henderson, a native of Chateaugay, New York, and a daughter of Thomas Henderson, a railroad man, who was born in Scotland but came to the United States when twenty years of age and first settled in Canada, whence he removed to the state of New York. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Way, departed this life in the year 1903.

Wilber W. Way attended the country schools of South Dakota to the age of sixteen years, when he became a student in the Teachers Training School of that state, while later he pursued a course in the Northern Illinois Normal School. He then taught in the Normal School at Grand Island, Nebraska, for one year, after which he matriculated at the University of Nebraska. It was in 1897, on attaining his majority, that he came to Milwaukee and founded the Cream City Business College in the Mack block on East Water street and Wisconsin avenue, now called the Miller block. A short time later the college was moved to the corner of Fifth street and Grand avenue, now Wisconsin avenue, at which location it became widely known throughout the state. Since 1920 the institution has occupied its present site in the University building on the east side of Milwaukee. It maintains a faculty of five teachers who give instruction in all business branches, including shorthand, typewriting and accounting. The Cream City Business College has no solicitors or agents, depending for its patronage entirely upon its reputation, for the school gained a country-wide fame under the capable direction of its founder. Mr. Way made this one of the strong commercial training institutions of Wisconsin,

WILBER W. WAY

its graduates doing excellent work on going out into the business world. He became widely recognized as one of the finest penmen in the United States and for many years was called upon by the courts of the city and county of Milwaukee for authoritative testimony as a handwriting expert. He was characterized as "a leader and guide and character builder in his community." Aside from his activities as an educator, Mr. Way controlled extensive holdings in Florida and was secretary, treasurer and director of the Wisconsin-Florida Land Clearing Company.

On the 23d of May, 1903, in Milwaukee, Mr. Way was united in marriage to Miss Vera Helen Mott, daughter of John R. and Helen A. (Stevens) Mott, who were natives of the state of New York and came of Dutch-French and English descent, respectively. The family name was originally La Motte. John R. Mott moved from the Empire state to Ohio, where he engaged in business as a tea and coffee importer prior to conducting a commercial college in the vicinity of Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Way were the parents of a daughter, Helen Vera, born in Milwaukee, who acquired her education in the grammar and high schools and the Cream City Business College of this city. She received a teacher's certificate from her father and has taught generally in the Cream City Business College during the past five years. Her chief interest, however, lies in the study of art, and she is particularly adept in the medium of oil. Many of her paintings have been sold throughout the state.

Mrs. Way has been principal of the Cream City Business College since Mr. Way's demise and has continued his business most successfully.

Mr. Way was a republican in his political views but did not consider himself bound by party ties and frequently cast an independent ballot. Though never an aspirant for public office, he was not neglectful of the duties of citizenship, nor did he withhold his support from any plan or measure which he deemed a factor in bringing about general progress and improvement. Fraternally he was affiliated with Wisconsin Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Pythias, in which he was chancellor commander and had passed through all the chairs. He held membership in the Calumet Club of Milwaukee; he also belonged to numerous organizations of Fort Myers, Florida, including the Association of Commerce and the Elks. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, to which his widow also belongs. His tragic death was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, and his memory will ever be cherished in the hearts of the many who knew and loved him.

HENRY J. STOLZ

Henry J. Stolz is well known in Milwaukee's business circles as vice president of the Wadhams Oil Company. He was born on the 28th of July, 1875, and is the son of Michael and Elizabeth (Odenbrett) Stolz, both of whom were of German parentage. The father was born in Milwaukee in 1850 and died in 1896, and the mother, who was born in Richfield, Wisconsin, in 1850, died in 1917. The paternal grandfather of H. J. Stolz founded one of the first breweries in Milwaukee, at Knapp and Broadway, in 1845.

Henry J. Stolz received his education in the public grade schools of Milwaukee, which he attended until 1891, when he went to work in the local freight office of the Chicago & North Western Railway. He was employed in railway work, both freight and passenger business, for the Union Steamboat Company, Wabash Railway, Erie Railway, Lehigh Valley Railway and Great Northern Railway as general agent at Milwaukee when he left the railway work to affiliate himself with the oil industry. He left Milwaukee in 1909 to go with the Bartles Oil Company of St. Paul, Minnesota, where he stayed one year, and when the Bartles-Maguire Oil Company was organized in 1910 came back to Milwaukee as general manager. The Bartles-Maguire Company merged with the Wadhams Oil Corporation in 1929, when Mr. Stolz was elected a director and vice president of the consolidated companies.

On the 14th of February, 1929, in Louisville, Kentucky, Mr. Stolz was married to Miss Frances Thompson. By a former marriage he is the father of John Stolz, who is a student in the Palo Alto Military Academy at Palo Alto, California.

Mr. Stolz gives his support to the stalwart republican party and takes an interest in all public affairs. He belongs to the Wisconsin Club, Blue Mound Country Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club, to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, to the Association of Commerce and to the American Petroleum Institute.

IVAN GUBELMANN, D. SC. TECH.

Dr. Ivan Gubelmann, one of America's leading chemists is a resident of Milwaukee. He holds the important position of chief chemist of the Newport Chemical Company, of Carrollville, South Milwaukee. Born at Neilen, near Zurich, Switzerland, on the 7th of July, 1886, he received his elementary education in the public schools of his home town and attended the preparatory school at Zurich. He next went to the Federal University in Zurich, where he majored in chemistry and was awarded the degree of Chemical Engineer. He continued his studies in that institution and also taught in the superior organic laboratory every afternoon,—two years as second instructor and one year as first instructor. He was working for the degree of Doctor of Technical Science, which he received in 1912. While there he studied under Professors Willstaettler and Lounge, widely known authorities in organic chemistry, the latter having invented sand filters. Dr. Gubelmann went from Switzerland to Great Britain, and thence to Germany, where he remained until May 1, 1912, when he came to the United States. Here he became connected with the Monscuto Chemical Works in St. Louis, Missouri, the first concern to make synthetic chemicals, Dr. Gubelmann devoting his attention to research and plant development work, in the course of which he produced the first coumarin in this country. He was also doing pioneer work in the synthetic production of tonka bean extract to supplant natural caffiene, as well as other development and research work until 1916, when he went abroad and was married. Owing to war conditions, he had a hard time securing return passage for himself and wife from France, but eventually arrived in St. Louis in September,

1916. He now joined the Newport Hydro-Carbon Company, which was engaged in the production of chemicals for the United States government, including one hundred and thirty-five tons of carbolic acid a day. In the same year he joined that company's laboratory in Milwaukee, then but a small plant. He engaged in research laboratory work and has remained with this concern, which is now known as the Newport Chemical Company, of which he is the vice president and technical director, having been appointed to the latter position in 1919 and to the vice presidency in 1924. The success of this company's operations is entirely dependent on its chemical work and it is fortunate in having as its technical director a man of the learning and accomplishments of Mr. Gubelmann, who directs both research work and manufacturing. He has taken out a large number of patents in his name for the company, and the scope of operations has been gradually expanded until today a number of departments are maintained. A new building has been erected in which are made synthetic perfumery and medicinal materials. A part of Mr. Gubelmann's duties consist of keeping in touch with foreign progress in chemistry along lines which concern the Newport Company. He goes to Scotland every two years, where he visits the leading dye making establishments, with which he exchanges new patents, and also does the same thing with the leading chemical concerns of France and Vienna. He has received many offers from prominent European inventors to take charge of their patents in connection with sales departments. The biggest thing in which he is now engaged as a chemist is in the development of fast dyes, and in this field his company is achieving marked success.

On August 26, 1916, Mr. Gubelmann was united in marriage to Miss Rosly Nuthardt, a daughter of Emil and Lena (Haab) Nuthardt, the former a farmer. Her brother, Emil Nuthardt, Jr., who took over the home farm, was a lieutenant-colonel in the Swiss Army, and also served as mayor of Meilan. Mrs. Gubelmann has also a sister, Mrs. Hulda Schwarzenbach, living near Zurich, Switzerland, who received a school diploma, the highest honor among forty-two candidates. Mr. and Mrs. Gubelmann are the parents of two children, Vivian Marguerite, aged four and a half years, and Marguerite Audrey, two and a half years. Mr. Gubelmann is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Racine Country Club, the Milwaukee Kiwanis Club, of which he is a past president, and the dye section of the American Chemical Society.

ALBERT JOHN EARLING

A comprehensive review of the highly interesting and inspirational career of the late Albert John Earling, for many years the executive head of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, is introduced in the Encyclopedia of American Biography (1926) as follows: "Historians and economists are agreed that one of the outstanding factors in the development of this country has been the building of our railroads. The problems involved, both technical and financial, were of such magnitude, that the comparatively few men who had the genius and energy to solve them, will have to be counted forever amongst the truly great men produced by this country. One of this small group of empire builders, including such illustrious names—to mention only a few—as James J. Hill, Collis P. Huntington, E. H. Harriman, was Albert J. Earling, who was the moving spirit in the planning and execution of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Puget Sound Railway, which road, as the Pacific Coast extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, made of the latter one of the great transcontinental railway systems of the United States. It was his broad vision which first conceived the idea of giving to his road that Pacific Coast outlet, the lack of which, he believed, was the only thing that stood in the way of making the property entrusted to his management one of the really great railroads of the United States, and it was his unfailing ingenuity, indomitable energy and unlimited resourcefulness, all so typically American, which carried the project to triumphant completion. And when, a few years later, he inaugurated and in record time carried through the electrification of a large section of this newly built railroad, electrification on a larger scale than it had ever been attempted before anywhere in the world, he put the final touches to a monument to his own greatness which will endure for many years to come.

"Albert J. Earling was born in Richfield, Wisconsin, January 19, 1848, a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Sauer) Earling. The father came to this country from Saxony. The mother was from Alsace-Lorraine, and from her A. J. Earling undoubtedly inherited that sturdiness of mind and body which stood him in such good stead through many years of the most exacting physical and mental exertion when responsibilities were piled upon responsibilities to an extent that a man of less vigor could never have endured. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Earling were the parents of another, a younger son, H. B. Earling, possessing many of his older brother's qualities and like him for many years connected with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, in the service of which he rose, by merit of his own ability and not through the influence of his brother, from position to position, until today he is one of the road's vice presidents, stationed at Seattle, Washington. The father of these two brilliant railroad executives died some fifty years ago, being at that time survived by his widow, who died about 1890.

"After receiving a common school education, Albert J. Earling entered the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at the age of eighteen, in 1866, beginning then a connection which was destined to endure without interruption for fifty-three years. Starting as a telegrapher, he was made a train dispatcher six years later and, after another five years, became assistant division superintendent. In 1882 he was promoted to division superintendent, and two years later became assistant general superintendent. From then on his rise was rapid. In 1888 he was made general superintendent, and in 1890 general manager and as such also second vice president in 1895, serving in the latter two responsible positions until September 23, 1899. On that date he was elected president, in which office he continued until October 1, 1917, when he was succeeded by H. E. Byram, assuming at the same time the chairmanship of the board of directors, which he held until January 1, 1919, when he retired from active life.

"When Mr. Earling assumed the office of president in 1899, his road's tracks were located in parts of eight states: Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Missouri and Michigan. They reached nowhere farther west than the Missouri river, the main eastern terminals being Chicago and Milwaukee, with the western terminals at Kansas City, Missouri, Council Bluffs, Iowa, and Chamberlain and Roscoe in South Dakota. In the east, south, and west the road was dependent on other railroads for outlets and contacts. Neither towards the east, even then rather fully developed in a railroad sense, nor to the south, where its points of contact were few, could the new president see any future expansion. But, like others of equally far vision before him, he discerned the vast possibilities of the far west and of the Pacific coast, and, within a few years, he had laid his plans which were to transform an inland railway into a transcontinental system, tapping three other states, Montana, Idaho and Washington, fertile and wonderfully rich in many natural resources, and beyond these establishing tidewater terminals on the Pacific ocean in which to handle additional millions of tons of valuable freight to be shipped to and from all corners of the world. Some years passed before his plans had matured and before he succeeded in gaining the necessary support of his associates. But on December 18, 1905, Burton Hanson, general counsel for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, secured the charter in the state of Montana for the Pacific Coast extension, to be built from Mobridge, South Dakota, to Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.

"Within twenty-seven months the road was completed as far as Butte, Montana, a distance of seven hundred and eighteen miles. In the early part of 1910 the road was opened all the way to Seattle and Tacoma, a total distance of thirteen hundred and ninety-five miles, both for freight and passenger business, and on May 29, 1911, two of the finest passenger trains in the world were put into service from Seattle and Tacoma to Chicago, these trains now known to all the traveling public as the 'Olympian' and the 'Columbian.'

"The total cost of the construction of the Pacific Coast extension was about two hundred million dollars. While probably its primary purpose was to secure a great trunk line from the northwest coast to connect with the network of the older Milwaukee System, its most enduring and far-reaching results consisted of the opening up of a vast stretch of land across the northwest which had hitherto been practically undeveloped. Since the building of the Puget Sound Line hundreds of prosperous cities and villages have sprung up along the route, and transportation has accomplished its familiar miracles in the promotion of industry and commerce.

"This monumental work of railroad construction, involving vast technical and financial problems, had hardly been completed when Mr. Earling, its guiding genius, immediately set out to conquer new worlds. In that section of the new road which crosses the Big Belt, the main range of the Rockies, and the Bitter Root mountains, the severities of winter weather made operation under steam power very difficult and, indeed in any weather, very costly. To overcome these difficulties was the next object which Mr. Earling set for himself and to accomplish this he decided upon the electrification of this part of the road. There were vast economies, too, insured by electrical operation. The sixty-three electric locomotives eventually put in use in train operation on the two electrified zones released for service elsewhere on the system one hundred and sixty-two steam engines, and they effect an annual saving of two hundred and sixty-five thousand tons of coal and thirty-five million gallons of fuel oil. All this was in addition to the items of economy and more profitable operation through the swifter dispatch of passengers, express and freight, and through the achievement of positive, powerful, and for the most part trouble-free handling of traffic in districts that normally present tremendous difficulties. There are six hundred and forty-nine miles of this electrically operated road, by far the world's longest single stretch of electrified railroad. This project, its equipment and its operation, represent without doubt the most progressive step ever taken in the development of transportation by electric power.

"Page after page would have to be written to give a complete picture of all the marvelous achievements closely connected with the realization of Mr. Earling's plans. Not the least of these was the genius for organization which he displayed in attracting and holding to himself a group of enthusiastic and loyal coworkers without whom even his great ability could never have brought his plans to fruition. But then one of his most outstanding traits had always been his ability to hold the loyalty of the men working under and with him. Having risen through the ranks himself, he never, not even at the height of his power and success, lost kinship with his employes. Even after he had become its president, Mr. Earling continued to keep in touch with details of the road, and many a night he spent in the yards, riding switch engines and talking to the men. During the construction of the extension he spent weeks at a time in the field with his men, working night and day and watching every detail.

"The human side of Mr. Earling's career frequently attracted public notice, though he was the most modest and unassuming of men. At the time of the Cherry mine disaster in Illinois he reached the mine within a few hours and personally directed the work of relief. His kindness to his men and, indeed to mankind at large, was well known and he found many practical ways of exercising it, though always unobtrusively. Perhaps, his most far-reaching expression of this attitude was in connection with one of his inventions. Inventor of the block signal system, in use on practically all modern railroads in the world, he never protected his own interests by taking out a patent. Though he might have made large sums of money and could have done so with every legal and moral right, he steadfastly refused to profit in this manner by his invention, maintaining that it represented part of the duty and service which he owed to the organization that employed him and that he considered it a privilege to have been able to make this contribution to the improvement of railroading and thereby to increase greatly the safety of untold millions of human beings.

"That his comparatively rapid rise as a railroad executive and his great abilities which caused his advancement should have attracted the attention of other roads in need of the ablest leadership available was only natural. Many very attractive offers were frequently made to him, but he disregarded them all for the sake of what he conceived as his life work, the aggrandizement of the one railroad that had become a very part of his life, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

"How far he went in realizing this supreme ambition of his life and work can best be indicated by a few comparative figures, showing conditions as they were in 1899, when he became president, and as they are now. Total assets increased from $244,408,000 to $762,234,000; gross earnings from operation from $41,885,000 to $158,366,000; investment as represented by the cost of road and equipment from $218,302,000 to $692,150,000; total share capital from $87,601,000 to $233,686,000; funded debt from $131,147,000 to $604,200,000; earnings from freight from $31,220,000 to $120,070,000; and earnings from passenger service from $7,698,000 to $21,768,000. In the same period the tonnage of freight grew from 17,757,000 to 47,144,000 and the number of passengers carried from 8,677,000 to 11,950,000. Then there were 6,397 miles of main track owned by the company and a total of 8,368 operated, where there are now 10,142 and 16,119. The number of locomotives has increased from 830 to 2,170, of which latter sixty-three are electric of the most modern construction and one hundred and twenty-nine are oil-burners, passenger cars from 899 to 1,665 and freight cars from 36,635 to 75,742. Translated into terms of human endeavor these figures give a truly remarkable picture of the untiring energy and the marvelous resources of the man who directed and planned all the activities which brought about all this wonderful growth and expansion.

"Mr. Earling's work for France was not entirely of a financial nature. He was a member of the executive board of the National Committee for the fatherless children of France. He accompanied the members of the French Commission to the Pacific coast, stopping en route at the important cities. It was not generally known that Mr. Earling subscribed for the first French bond sold in Chicago, that his influence was so felt among his fellow-directors that each one followed his example, and thus the loan in the middle west was assured. The French government presented the palms in bronze, 'The Bronze Palms,' November 20, 1920, to Mr. Earling by Vice Consul Didal, of France. Mr. Earling was a 'dollar-a-year man' under Vice President Dawes, cutting down expenses for the government in the time of President Harding.

"Mr. Earling died, after a short illness, November 10, 1925, at the home of his daughter in Milwaukee. He was buried in Milwaukee, his funeral being attended by a large number of his sorrowing friends and associates and by many men prominent in the business and railroad world. His long and useful life covered the period of this country's greatest development, to which he contributed no small share in his particular field.

Though many men live to be as old as he was, to few only is it given to look back upon a record of fifty-two years of consecutive service with one enterprise and to leave upon it an indelible impress. From 1888 on and to an even greater extent from 1899 on until 1919 Mr. Earling accomplished constructive and creative work which will live and bear results of the greatest importance to the economic life of his country, long after he himself had gone to rest from his prodigious labors. Though it was granted to him to see the full completion of the task which he had set himself, many of the greatest benefits to be derived from his achievements will be felt in the future. These will redound eventually not only to the great profit of the railroad which he served so long and faithfully, but to that of the country at large and of millions of its present and future citizens."

Aside from his activities as a railway official, Mr. Earling was an organizer and a director of the Central Trust Company of Chicago, Illinois. He was a valued member of the Commercial Club of Chicago and of the Milwaukee Club and long enjoyed high standing in both business and social circles of this city and of Chicago, where he made his home. Four large scrap-books filled with newspaper clippings testify to his importance and prominence as a citizen and the exalted social position of himself and his family. Among the many notables whom he numbered among his friends were President Warren G. Harding and Vice President Charles G. Dawes, the latter attending his funeral as an honorary pallbearer. Numerous resolutions of respect passed at Mr. Earling's death attest the splendid character and outstanding achievements of this distinguished citizen.

In 1871, at Watertown, Wisconsin, Mr. Earling married Margaret Helen Peebles, daughter of George and Milicent (Tilton) Peebles, of this state. Mrs. Earling's father died in 1869, and her mother in 1903. On her mother's side, Mrs. Earling was a granddaughter of Barnabas Tilton, born in Boston, Massachusetts, and a member of an old and prominent New England family. Her great-great-grandfather, William Tilton, fought in the Revolutionary war, and through him and his colonial ancestors she was a descendant of an illustrious English family, one of whose early members was the Earl of Digby de Tilton. Mrs. Earling passed away October 2, 1928, leaving two sons and one daughter, as follows: George Peebles, who is the father of three children—Isabel VanDevanter, Albert J. (II) and George Peck; Sherburn Merrill; and Harriet M. The last named became the wife of Lawrence Fitch, now deceased, by whom she had two children: Margaret, who married Thomas Van Alyea; and John Earling Fitch. She is now the wife of Frederick C. Thwaits and makes her home at 510 Back Bay, Milwaukee. Mrs. Thwaits has long enjoyed a position of social leadership by reason of her personal popularity and her helpful participation in worth-while projects. She was decorated with the French Legion of Honor as a reward for her efforts in arranging for the care of French war orphans and in raising funds for the support and care of French war-widows and fatherless children. In January, 1920, Mrs. Thwaits was presented the first class medal, Reconnaisance Francaise, at a special ceremony in the Athenaeum by Lieutenant Rene

Batinge, representing the French government. One of the local newspapers said: "As a result of her efforts in Milwaukee alone, more than two thousand French war orphans have been provided for and eleven thousand, five hundred and four dollars raised here for French relief work. In several eastern counties of the state Mrs. Thwaits arranged for the care of nine hundred and eighty-one orphans and seventy-one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-one dollars was raised for the relief of others. A letter from General Joffre, French war hero, acknowledged receipt from Mrs. Thwaits of a volume giving the names of Wisconsin benefactors of the cause. General Joffre was head of the French division of the Fatherless Children of France organization. Since the war Mrs. Thwaits has been active in raising funds for dormitories for young American men and women attending schools in Paris." She was presented at the German court when traveling abroad with her parents as a girl and in her social contacts has met the nobility of many lands.

DALE C. SHOCKLEY

Dale C. Shockley, who has been successfully engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee for the past two decades and has won a large and representative clientele, was born in Lamont, Wisconsin, March 17, 1882, a son of David Carpenter and Mary (Curry) Shockley. The family is of Scotch origin and was founded in Maryland in a very early day. In that state David Carpenter Shockley was born, reared and educated. Prior to the Civil war he came to Wisconsin, and was one of the early gold prospectors in the Rocky mountain regions, having done considerable prospecting in Colorado and other western states. He laid aside personal interests during the Civil war and gave loyal service to his country until the close of that conflict, when he settled in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where he successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. He took an active part in political and civic matters and was one of the organizers of the town of Lamont, and its first chairman. He was a democrat in his political affiliation, was an earnest member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and belonged to the Masonic order. He died in Darlington, Wisconsin, at the age of seventy-nine years. His wife, Mary (Curry) Shockley, who was of Dutch extraction on the paternal side and English on the maternal side, was born in 1846 in Adams county, Ohio, a descendant of one of that county's earliest families. She is still living in Darlington, Wisconsin, at the age of eighty-four years, loved and respected by all who know her. Mr. and Mrs. Shockley had three sons and two daughters: Minnie Belle, the wife of Hon. M. C. Porter, of Merrill, Wisconsin; Hattie Luella, deceased, who was the wife of Dr. Paul Coulhan, to which union were born three children, David, Paul and Mary; Dr. Harlow Orville Shockley, who has been mayor of Darlington for many years; Henry Irving Shockley, also a resident of Darlington and highway commissioner of Lafayette county; and Dale C.

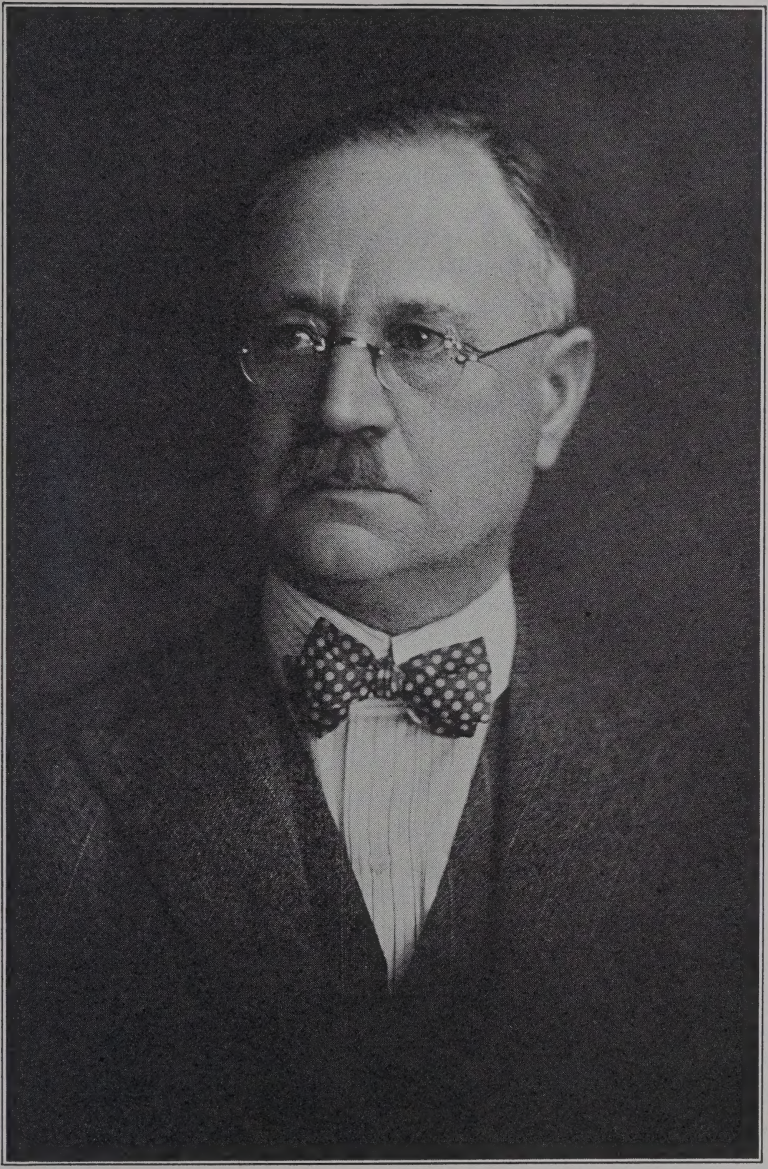
In the country schools of Lafayette county Dale C. Shockley acquired his early education and graduated from the Darlington high school in 1899. During the following year he taught a country school in that county, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904. In the two following years he taught in the high school at Ashton, Wisconsin, and next entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Law in 1909. He then took an extensive western trip, visiting the principal cities of the Pacific coast with the object in view of finding a desirable location. After thorough investigation, however, he concluded that Wisconsin afforded as many and better opportunities and located in Milwaukee, where he became associated with the law firm of Harper & McMinn, with whom he remained for one year. He practiced alone during the following year, after which he entered the office of Bloodgood, Kemper & Bloodgood, with whom he remained for six years, when he resumed the private practice of law, in which he has won success and a well earned reputation.

On June 30, 1925, in Milwaukee, Mr. Shockley was united in marriage to Miss Lucille Curtis, who was born in Chicago, Illinois, and is a daughter of Louis and Alma (Nielson) Curtis, members of an old and well known Chicago family. Mrs. Shockley graduated from the University of Wisconsin with the degree of Bachelor of Science, then studied in a New York art school and under well known masters in the principal cities of Europe. Since her marriage she has continued her art work as time permits, without sacrificing her family obligations. Mr. and Mrs. Shockley have two children, Lucille Curtis, born March 20, 1926, and Mary Ann, born December 19, 1927. They live on a country estate of forty acres at Thiensville, Ozaukee county, and Mr. Shockley derives much pleasure in outdoor life and such other pursuits as a home of that character affords. As a means of recreation, he enjoys a good game of handball. He has always been interested in debating, having been an active member of the Athena Debating Society for four years while a student in the university.

In his political views Mr. Shockley is a democrat, and his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Kenwood Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M.; Kenwood Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M.; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 25, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; the Knights of the Round Table; and the Milwaukee Athletic Club.

ERNEST P. BUTLER

Concentrating his attention upon the mastery of one line of activity, Ernest P. Butler became nationally known as a tile contractor and was long an outstanding figure in business circles of Milwaukee. A native of London, England, he was born March 8, 1867, and in that city was reared and educated, attending St. James' Episcopal School. At the age of nineteen he went to Australia, spending three years in that country, and when a young man of twenty-two came to America. He located in San Fran-



ERNEST P. BUTLER

cisco, California, where he remained until 1893, the year of the World's Columbian Exposition, when he journeyed to Chicago, obtaining a situation with a tile company, and as its representative he was sent to Racine, Wisconsin, to handle a job in a residence. While there he met Charles Norris, of the Wisconsin Fireplace Company, and came here to execute a piece of work for him.

Soon afterward Mr. Butler severed his connection with the Chicago concern, accepting a position with Mr. Norris, who paid him a yearly salary, and was made foreman of the establishment. In 1897 it was taken over by the John Conway Company, manufacturers of wooden mantels, and while in the service of the new owners Mr. Butler became acquainted with William H. Greer, one of their salesmen. In 1900 the Conway Company sold out to Messrs. Butler and Greer and the name was changed to the Wisconsin Mantel and Tile Company. They occupied a building at 724 North Milwaukee street, where the enterprise is still located. In 1925 Mr. Greer withdrew from the business, which was incorporated as the Butler & Son Company, and under this style it is still conducted. Ernest P. Butler continued at the head of the company until his death, which occurred June 21, 1930, at Suva, in the Fiji Islands, while he was making a trip to New Zealand. He enjoyed traveling and had visited many parts of the world. His business affairs were carefully, systematically and efficiently managed and with the passing years he created an institution of large proportions. His prestige as a tile contractor steadily increased, due to the high quality of his work and his thorough reliability, and his highly specialized knowledge of the business qualified him to speak with authority upon matters pertaining thereto. In his chosen field of endeavor he attained a high position, serving as president of the National Association of Tile Contractors of the United States and Canada from 1919 until 1924, and he also became secretary of the Building Trades Council, which he helped to organize. He was one of the organizers of the Ceramic Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers Local Union No. 3 and was deeply interested in labor movements in Milwaukee.

Mr. Butler was married in Australia to Miss Catherine Louise Thompson, who was a native of Glasgow, Scotland, and passed away in 1901. She had become the mother of five children, two of whom reached adult age: Harry C., who was born in San Francisco, March 6, 1893, married Miss Pearl Sette in 1924. He is now the administrative head of the Butler & Son Company, proving a worthy successor of his father, and under his control the continued expansion and prosperity of the business is assured. Dorothy is the wife of Dr. John Gates, of Wauwatosa, and mother of a son, Jack Gates. In 1904 Ernest P. Butler married Sophie Christopherson and two daughters were born to them: Katherine C., who is living in Chicago; and Florence C., of Wauwatosa.

Mr. Butler was a prominent Mason, identified with Independent Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M.; Wauwatosa Chapter, No. 92, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; and Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R. He was also a life member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club. During 1898 and 1899 he was a member of the civil service commission of Milwaukee and in 1901 became its president, occupying the office for a year. He earnestly cooperated in movements for the growth and betterment of the city of his adoption and his influence was always on the side of progress, reform and improvement. In business he was the personification of its highest ethics, while in social intercourse he was genial, sincere and sympathetic—qualities which won for him the esteem, confidence and enduring regard of all who were brought within the sphere of his influence.

GRANT FITCH

Grant Fitch, chairman of the board of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, retired from official duties upon the consolidation of that bank with the Marine National Bank on August 1, 1930. Mr. Fitch had been actively identified with that well known financial institution for forty-nine years, during which period he had held practically every office in the bank, and he has to a large degree contributed to its remarkably successful record. He was born in Milwaukee on the 22d of September, 1859, and is a son of William Grant and Martha Eliza (Curtis) Fitch, both of whom were of English descent. In the paternal line Mr. Fitch is descended from Thomas Fitch, the settler, who came from Bocking, Essex, England, to Norwalk, Connecticut, between the years 1635 and 1638. Thomas Fitch, governor of Connecticut from 1754 to 1766, was a brother of James Fitch, a direct ancestor of Grant Fitch, and the latter's great-great-grandfather, Haynes Fitch, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. William Grant Fitch was born at Belvidere, New Jersey, on August 6, 1834, and died on February 3, 1891. On September 8, 1858, he was married to Miss Martha Eliza Curtis, who was born on August 26, 1836, at Oswego, New York, and died on October 25, 1927, at the age of ninety-one years. Martha Eliza Curtis was descended from Samuel Chapin, early settler of Massachusetts, through her mother, Eliza Hitchcock. The statue of "The Puritan" is said to represent Samuel Chapin.

Grant Fitch received his early education in the Milwaukee Academy, in which he was valedictorian of the class of 1877. In the fall of that year he entered Yale University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in the spring of 1881. During his college vacation periods Mr. Fitch had worked in the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee as messenger and clerk, and on August 10, 1881, he entered the employ of that bank as assistant teller. In 1886 he was elected assistant cashier, in which capacity he served two years, when he was made cashier. In 1906 he was elected vice president and was advanced to the presidency in December, 1925. He served as president until January, 1929, when he was elected chairman of the board of directors and of the executive committee. He has been a director of the bank since 1888, a period of forty-two years, and continues as a director of the Marine National Exchange Bank. He is also a director of the Northwestern National Insurance Company and of the Wisconsin Securities Company, of Milwaukee.

On December 7, 1887, in Milwaukee, Grant Fitch was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Eliot, who was born in this city on August 15, 1865, and is a direct descendant of John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians." Her parents, who were married on October 15, 1864, were Robert and Eliza (Whetten) Eliot, the former of whom was born at Albany, New York, on January 13, 1830, and the latter in New York city on December 17, 1833. Mrs. Fitch is a member of the College Women's Club, the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a director of the Milwaukee Children's hospital and the College Endowment Association. Mr. and Mrs. Fitch are the parents of two children, Ruth and Eliot Grant. Ruth Fitch was graduated from Vassar College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1912, and received her Master degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1914. On December 28, 1917, she became the wife of Walter S. Bartlett, of Milwaukee, first lieutenant Three Hundred and Twenty-ninth Field Artillery, United States National Army, and they have two children, Eliot Fitch and Walter Scott. On December 29, 1929, Mrs. Bartlett married Thomas Boyd, author of "Throught the Wheat." Eliot Grant Fitch received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Yale University in 1918 and his Master degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1921. During the World war he served as first lieutenant headquarters company, One Hundred and Tenth Field Artillery, Twenty-ninth Division, American Expeditionary Forces. He was married at Sydney, Australia, on July 15, 1922, to Janet Fell, of Sydney, and they have three children, John Grant, Janet Margaret and Jared Eliot.

In his political views Grant Fitch is a stanch republican, and his religious membership is with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Milwaukee. He belongs to the Psi Upsilon fraternity at Yale; the Milwaukee Club, the Fox Point Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the University Club, the Town Club, the City Club and the Old Settlers' Club, all of Milwaukee; the Yale Club of New York City; the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the American Revolution, the Wisconsin Archeological Society, Wisconsin Historical Society and the Door County Historical Society. He has always been intensely loyal to the best interests of Milwaukee and is recognized as one of its most influential business men and substantial citizens.

WILLIAM J. HERRMANN

The E. A. Bouer Company, wholesale paper dealers, of which William J. Herrmann is president, has been in business in Milwaukee for nearly forty years and commands a fine trade throughout this section of the state. The company was organized in 1893 by E. A. Bouer and was first located in the Evening Wisconsin building, occupying a comparatively small space for thirteen years, when, because of the expansion of the business, it became necessary to secure larger quarters. In 1906 a company was organized and erected the present commodious and substantial building at 175 to 185 Hanover street. The business has continued to grow and at this time additional space is rented. The company employs thirty-one people and does a wholesale paper business, specializing in high grade printing and writing paper. The present officers are, William J. Herrmann, president and treasurer; Mrs. A. J. Bouer, vice president; and L. A. Ramaker, secretary.

William J. Herrmann was born in Milwaukee, July 4, 1885, a son of William J. and Lydia (Jaeggin) Herrmann. The father was born in Alsace-Lorraine, France, and mother in Switzerland, and their marriage occurred in Europe. They came to the United States in 1880, settling in Milwaukee. Mr. Herrmann was a printer by trade and was employed in the plant of the Germania Printing Company until his death, which occurred in 1915. His widow is still a resident of this city. They became the parents of ten children, all of whom live in Milwaukee, namely, Rose, Charles F., Helen, William J., Walter, Ema, Otto, Fredie, George and Ervin.

William J. Herrmann received his education in St. Mathew's Lutheran parochial school and at the age of fourteen years went to work as an errand boy for the company of which he is now president. During the intervening years he has devoted himself tirelessly to the interests of the business, winning deserved promotions and it was a merited recognition when, on the death of Mr. Bouer, in March, 1915, he was elected the executive head of the business.

On April 27, 1910, in Milwaukee, Mr. Herrmann was united in marriage to Miss Clara Wenninger, of this city, a daughter of G. G. and Louise (Waser) Wenninger. Her father, who was a native of Germany, came to the United States in boyhood, settling in Milwaukee, where he followed blacksmithing for thirty years, and then became a director of the first electric street railway in this city. He died in 1912 and is buried in Union cemetery of Milwaukee. His widow still resides here. Mr. and Mrs. Herrmann are the parents of a daughter, Ruth Margaret, born December 20, 1914, who has completed the public school course and is now a student in Downer College. Mr. Herrmann is a member of both the York and Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Ozaukee Country Club. He is a man of earnest purpose, is a splendid business executive, and all who have come in contact with him have found him worthy of their respect.

HASSO R. PESTALOZZI

Hasso R. Pestalozzi, superintendent of the welfare department of the vocational school and greatly interested in all welfare work, has carried his activities into a wide field wherein the public has been the beneficiary. In young manhood he came to the United States from his native Italy. He was born in Chiavenna in 1865 and was a representative of a notable family of that country. At the age of twenty-three he came alone to the new world and after spending a short time in Chicago made his way to Milwaukee. Here he entered the employ of the Anderson Jewelry Company, having previously learned the trade of watch making in Italy. He continued to work along that line for some time but later traveled for the Pabst Brewing Company and subsequently journeyed westward, eventually reaching Alaska, where he remained for three years. When the news of the third ward fire in Milwaukee reached him he became so homesick that he returned to this city and here became associated with the O. L. Rosencranz Company. A few years later he engaged in the jewelry business on his own account at 94 Wisconsin avenue, where he continued for seven years, and then turned his attention to activities in the educational field. He was appointed superintendent of the attendance department of the school board and later was chosen superintendent of the welfare department of the vocational school, a position which he now holds and which really has to do with the attendance department. Since 1909 he has devoted his entire time to this work, which he greatly enjoys. He is deeply interested in child welfare movements and he was instrumental in bringing about the health examination of children for the city of Milwaukee before granting them a permit to work. He also aided in securing the adoption of a law by the county creating a mothers' pension fund. He has closely and thoroughly studied social conditions, knows the needs and the opportunities, and has been effective in bringing about the adoption of many needed measures for public relief.

Mr. Pestalozzi was married to Miss Josephine Thein, of Milwaukee, who has passed away. In 1894 he married Miss Minnie Ebcke and they have two sons and a daughter: Hasso, who married Miss Isabel Hill and is a teacher in the Washington high school of Milwaukee; Rudolph, who is associated with the railroad in Milwaukee and who married Miss Dorothy M. Hoph and has four children, Minnie, Randolph, Johanna and Marie; and Carla, the wife of Bruno Kroetz, who is connected with the Hurchoulist-Knighting Company of Milwaukee.

Mr. Pestalozzi is a member of the Steuben Society, the Milwaukee Schlaraffia Society and the German Press Club. His public activities have made him widely known and the worth of his character and of his work is publicly attested by those with whom he has come in contact.

FRANK CARCHIDI

Important commercial interests have been developed by Frank Carchidi, a Milwaukee business man, who is liberally endowed with the energy, determination and enterprise that accomplish results. Born in this city on the 9th of July, 1883, he is a son of Frank J. and Marie Carchidi, and is indebted to the public school system of Milwaukee for the educational advantages which he enjoyed. When his text-books were laid aside he started out in life for himself and has been identified with the real estate and insurance business since about 1900. Step by step he has advanced and is now one of the largest personal producers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The record established by Mr. Carchidi during the period of his association with the company has been attained by few and may be attributed to his inherent business sagacity, his close application and capacity for devising the right thing at the right time. He is thoroughly conversant with property values here and has negotiated many important transfers of realty, prospering in all of his undertakings.

Of Italian parentage, he is able to converse fluently in that language as well as in English and has acted as interpreter in many court cases involving Milwaukee's citizens of Italian nationality. In every relation of life he has proved thoroughly dependable, and the strength that he manifests in business affairs has its root in those qualities which command respect and inspire confidence and friendship.

HERMAN LEFCO

America has been the land of opportunity to Herman Lefco, who came to this country poor in purse but rich in health, energy and determination and with these assets he has become one of the prosperous business men of Milwaukee. A native of Hungary, he was born March 22, 1884, a son of Samuel Lefco, who was a lifelong resident of that country. At Gálszécs the father embarked in merchandising and there continued in the same line of business until 1921, when he passed away. In 1922 his widow, Mrs. Mary (Lefco) Lefco, crossed the Atlantic and has since resided with a daughter in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Reared in the town of Gálszécs, Herman Lefco studied under private tutors and that he was an apt pupil is indicated in the fact that he received his diploma when a lad of twelve years. At that early age he became an instructor and was engaged in tutoring in Hungary until 1903, when he sailed for the United States. Landing in New York with no funds, he obtained employment in the Rockaway Beach Hotel, where he worked as a dish washer for about six months, and then obtained a better position in a plant devoted to the manufacture of men's clothing. A year later he went to Philadelphia, becoming a clerk in a furniture store, a position which he filled for four years, and during that time learned much concerning the business. On leaving the Quaker city he gained additional experience during the seven years which he spent as an employe in one of the large furniture houses of Chicago, and in 1912 he came to Milwaukee to start in business for himself. In partnership with Edward J. Lennartz he purchased the business of the Milwaukee Cloak & Suit Company, occupying an establishment in the Brumbden building for six months, at the end of which he filled for four years, and during that time learned much concern- associated with the Paris Skirt Company as their special agents, the company being located in the same building. Later, however, they severed this connection and in 1915 the partnership was terminated, Mr. Lennartz selling his interest to Mr. Lefco, who has since been sole proprietor of the establishment, which is situated at 62 Mason street. He handles a high grade of merchandise and through his personal service and open credit has built up a large business which now furnishes employment to twelve people. He is alert to the latest developments in the clothing trade and his methods embody the most advanced ideas in his line of merchandising.

Mr. Lefco was married in 1913 to Miss Lillian Bernstein, of Chicago, a daughter of Louis and Rose (Aufrecht) Bernstein, the former a native of Russia and the latter of Bohemia. For many years Mr. Bernstein was engaged in the painting business in Chicago and is now living retired in that city, where his wife passed away in 1926. To Mr. and Mrs. Lefco has been born a son, Seymour, who is a pupil in the Washington high school. The residence of the family is at North Lake, Wisconsin, and Mr. Lefco finds his greatest happiness in his home, devoting his leisure hours to reading and to gardening. In his fraternal relations he is an Elk and through his membership in the Milwaukee Association of Commerce he is working systematically for the growth and betterment of his city, whose advancement is a matter in which he takes much personal pride. His record is a most creditable one, for he has made his own way in the world, owing his progress to tireless effort and honest dealing, and now occupies an enviable position in mercantile circles of Milwaukee.

THEODORE H. ROLFS, M. D.

For nearly thirty years Dr. Theodore H. Rolfs has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee and during this period has won a reputation as a learned, skillful and dependable physician, who has commanded an extensive practice. He was born in Milwaukee on the 25th of July, 1877, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Ziegler) Rolfs. His father was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1854, and in young boyhood was brought to Milwaukee. For many years he was engaged in the wholesale cigar business here, but it now connected with the Amity Leather Company, of West Bend. The mother, who passed away early in her married life, was a daughter of George Ziegler a pioneer candy manufacturer.

Theodore H. Rolfs received his early education in the parochial school, later was a student in Marquette College, and then matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the University of Illinois. He was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1901 and spent the following year as an interne in St. Mary's hospital at Milwaukee. In 1902 he engaged in the practice of his profession, opening an office at 1124 Cherry street, where he remained ten years, removing then to his present location, at 450 Twelfth street, where he has a nicely furnished and well equipped office. He is also president of the medical staff of St. Mary's hospital.

Dr. Rolfs was united in marriage to Miss Martha J. Howie, of Elm Grove, Wisconsin, in 1903. Her mother, Adda F. Howie, who is now seventy-six years of age, is a famous lecturer on agricultural subjects and her portrait now hangs in the Hall of Fame in the agricultural school at Madison. To Dr. and Mrs. Rolfs have been born ten children, namely: David, who died in childhood; Jack, born in 1905; Rosalia, born in 1907, is an expert laboratory technician, and is now the wife of John T. Ynertl; T. William born in 1908, is an interior decorator with White & Allum, of New York; Marie, born in 1910, is a laboratory technician with the medical school of Marquette University; David James, born in 1912, is a student in Notre Dame University; Robert, born in 1915, is a student in Campion College, at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; Jane, born in 1917, is a student in Holy Angels Academy; Patricia, born in 1919, and Margreth, born in 1924, are students in Sts. Peter and Paul parochial school.

Dr. Rolfs is a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Motor Club, and is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He has been successful in his material affairs and is a director of the Milwaukee Security Bank, the Waukesha Moor Baths and the Amity Leather Products of West Bend. Dr. Rolfs is well equipped for the exacting profession to which he is devoting his life, possessing the qualities which inspire confidence on the part of his patients, and he has been very successful as a practitioner. As a citizen he is progressive and broad-minded and stands for those things which contribute to the efficiency and stability of society.

THEODORE MORELLE HAMMOND

Milwaukee county was honored by the citizenship of the late Theodore M. Hammond, whose activities over a long period of years contributed to the material prosperity, the cultural development and the civic progress of the community and state in which he lived. In his mental makeup and habits he was distinctively constructive and everyone who was associated with him in either business or civic affairs felt the impress of his strong personality and were glad for the opportunity to work with him. Mr. Hammond was born in Clinton, Rock county, Wisconsin, September 16, 1864, and his death occurred in Milwaukee, June 21, 1923. He was a son of Lewis Morelle and Esther (Willis) Hammond. The father, born in St. Lawrence county, New York, December 12, 1835, came to Wisconsin in 1853, settling in Clinton, Rock county, where he resided for fifteen years. In 1868 he moved to Janesville this state, where he was connected with the United States internal revenue department for ten years, after which he came to Milwaukee and was thereafter engaged in the insurance business until he removed to Chicago and entered into the wholesale coal business, continuing therein until his death. He served for two terms as a member of the state legislature of Wisconsin.

Theodore M. Hammond received his elementary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, to which city he had been brought by his parents at the age of four years. He was a student in the old University of Chicago, where he took the Latin-scientific course and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1885. He had an excellent scholarship record, having been the class poet and the winner of the Anderson English essay prize. In the fall of 1885 he became principal of the high school at

Sandwich, Illinois, but a year later returned to Chicago and became identified with the coal business. In 1892, upon the organization of the new University of Chicago, the board of trustees selected him for the position of university factor, in which capacity he served for five years.

In 1897 Mr. Hammond returned to Milwaukee and founded the Hammond Publishing Company, of which he was president until his death, twenty-six years later. This house has always specialized in the printing of Sunday school supplies, in which line it has enjoyed a large business, covering the entire United States and christian world. The first office of the firm was in the Goldsmith building, where it remained for about ten years, after which it was for the same length of time in the building on Oneida street now occupied by the Medical Library. The business was then brought to its present location at 49 East Wells street, where it occupies a suite on the fifth floor. The success of the business was in the main due to the careful and painstaking attention which Mr. Hammond gave to it and in the management of which he showed ability of a high order. During all of his active life industry was one of his chief characteristics. Even while engaged in the coal business in Chicago, he had done considerable work as a newspaper correspondent, gave a share of his attention to literary work, and was also socially prominent.

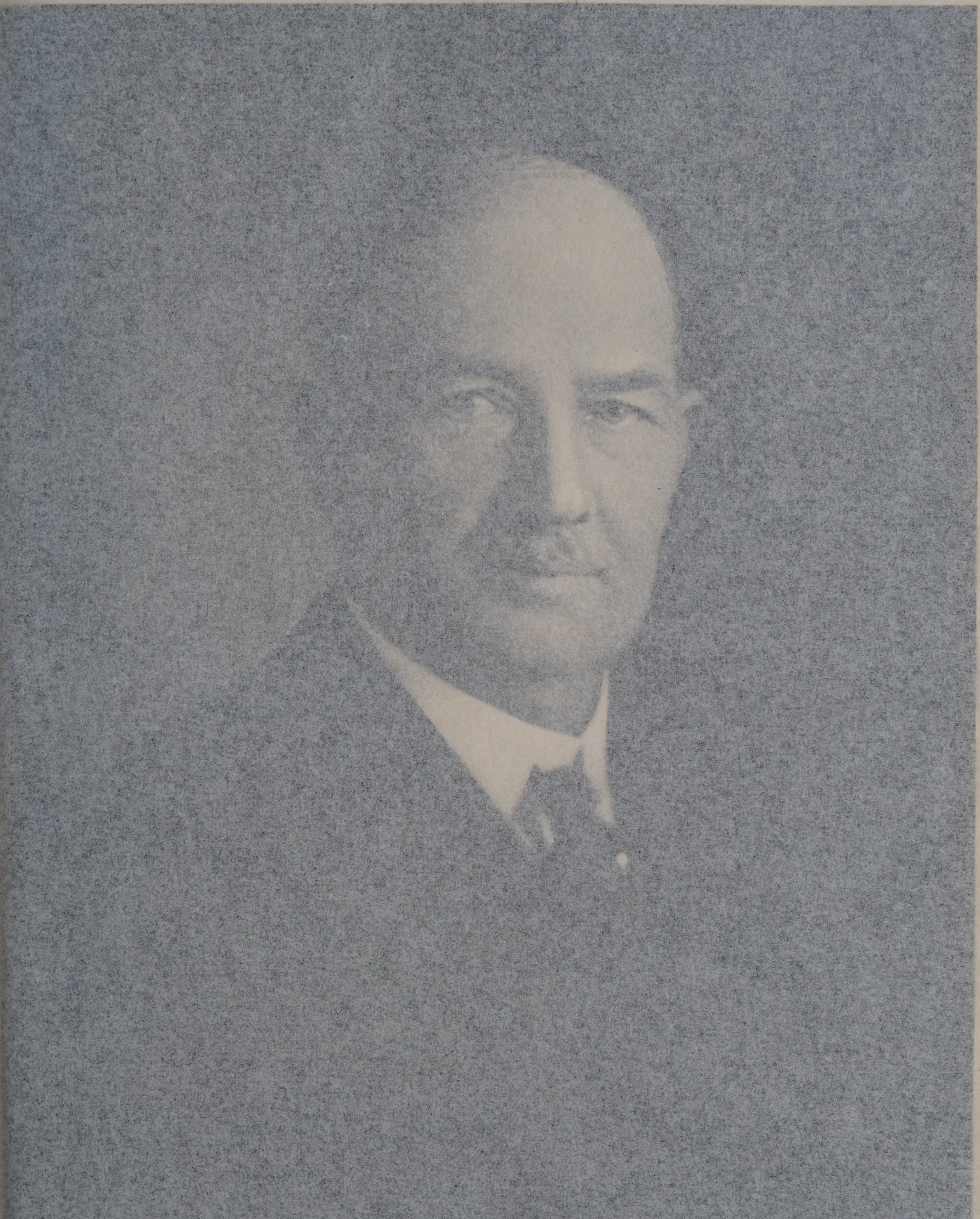
On June 14, 1888, Mr. Hammond was united in marriage to Miss Frances Merrick, a daughter of Lewis and Keziah (Perry) Merrick, of Worcester, Massachusetts. The Merricks and Perrys have lived in Massachusetts for many generations and Lewis Merrick and his wife were the first in many years to leave that state permanently. He came to Milwaukee in 1867 and here engaged in soap making and in a tallow chandlerly business. Five years later his family joined him here. The daughter, Frances, received her education in Milwaukee, and trained herself for kindergarten work, in which she engaged to the time of her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Hammond became the parents of four children, as follows: (1) Lewis Merrick, born in Chicago, April 11, 1889, attended school at Wauwatosa, to which place the family had moved in 1897, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin and graduated with the degree of Civil Engineer in 1910. For about nine years he was with the government on the Strawberry river (Utah) project, and was then transferred to the navy department at Washington, D. C., where he remained for seven years. Upon the death of his father, in 1923, he returned to Milwaukee and became identified with the Hammond Publishing Company, of which he is secretary and treasurer. On September 30, 1914, he married Miss Anna Dobler, of Provo, Utah, to which union was born one child, Katherine Merrick, August 4, 1916. (2) Ralph Perry, born in Chicago November 28, 1891, received his preliminary education in the schools of Wauwatosa, graduated from the University of Wisconsin, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1914, and is now with the Globe Electric Company of Milwaukee. He married Miss Gertrude Owen, of Madison, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of two children, Theodore Owen, born October 10, 1917 and Marion Frances, born March 1, 1923. (3) Loring Theodore, born in Wauwatosa Wisconsin, January 31, 1899, was educated in the public schools of that place and the University of Wisconsin, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1920. He is now with Moe Brothers, dealers in lighting fixtures, in Milwaukee. In 1926 he married Miss Marion Bow, and they have two children, Sally Bow, born December 11, 1927, and Merrick Bow, born November 14, 1930. (4) Eleanor Morelle, born in Wauwatosa February 15, 1906, attended the schools of that place, and had two years in the University of Wisconsin, followed by two years in the Oberlin Kindergarten Primary Training School, at Oberlin, Ohio, and is now teaching in Wauwatosa. All of the Hammond boys are members of the Masonic order, and their mother belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Hammond was for many years an active member of the First Congregational Church, of which he was for several years a trustee and for several years the financial secretary. He belonged to the City Club, the University Club of Milwaukee and the Psi Upsilon College fraternity. Governor Emanuel L. Philipp appointed him a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, in which capacity he served for six years, and he was also a regent of the state normal schools. He was a man of high ideals, to which he clung tenaciously, and was never found lacking in those homely virtues which constitute the true gentleman. Those who came in contact with him instinctively felt the nobility of his character and to the highest degree he commanded the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, by many of whom his death was regarded with a keen sense of personal loss.

CHRISTIAN KURTH

Christian Kurth long occupied a position of prominence in Milwaukee's business circles as president of the Kurth Malting Company, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the United States. He was born at Columbus, Wisconsin, July 22, 1862, and was thus in his sixty-seventh year when he passed away in Milwaukee on the 6th of March, 1929. His father, Henry Kurth, a native of Germany, became a resident of Columbus, Wisconsin, in young manhood and there engaged in the malting and brewing business. The mother, Mrs. Fredericka Kurth, was a young girl when she accompanied her parents on their emigration from Germany to the new world, the family home being established at Columbus, Wisconsin.

Christian Kurth pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and in early manhood went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent four or five years in the brewing and malting business. He returned to Columbus, Wisconsin, at the time of the death of his father, whose business interests he carried forward in association with his brother John. They began the operation of a smaller plant in Milwaukee but maintained their headquarters at Columbus until 1910. Foreseeing something of the future growth of this city, Mr. Kurth then decided to devote more attention to his interests here and accordingly made a



C Barth

public schools of that place and the University of Wisconsin, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1920. He is now with Moe Brothers, dealers in lighting fixtures, in Milwaukee. In 1926 he married Miss Marion Bow, and they have two children, Sally Bow, born December 11, 1927, and Merrick Bow, born November 14, 1930. (4) Eleanor Morelle, born in Wauwatosa February 15, 1906, attended the schools of that place, and had two years in the University of Wisconsin, followed by two years in the Oberlin Kindergarten Primary Training School, at Oberlin, Ohio, and is now teaching in Wauwatosa. All of the Hammond boys are members of the Masonic order, and their mother belongs to the Order of the Eastern Star.

Mr. Hammond was for many years an active member of the First Congregational Church, of which he was for several years a trustee and for several years the financial secretary. He belonged to the City Club, the University Club of Milwaukee and the Psi Upsilon College fraternity. Governor Emanuel L. Philipp appointed him a member of the board of regents of the University of Wisconsin, in which capacity he served for six years, and he was also a regent of the state normal schools. He was a man of high ideals, to which he clung tenaciously, and was never found lacking in those homely virtues which constitute the true gentleman. Those who came in contact with him instinctively felt the nobility of his character and to the highest degree he commanded the confidence and respect of his fellowmen, by many of whom his death was regarded with a keen sense of personal loss.

CHRISTIAN KURTH

Christian Kurth long occupied a position of prominence in Milwaukee's business circles as president of the Kurth Malting Company, one of the largest enterprises of its kind in the United States. He was born at Columbus, Wisconsin, July 22, 1862, and was thus in his sixty-seventh year when he passed away in Milwaukee on the 6th of March, 1929. His father, Henry Kurth, a native of Germany, became a resident of Columbus, Wisconsin, in young manhood and there engaged in the malting and brewing business. The mother, Mrs. Fredericka Kurth, was a young girl when she accompanied her parents on their emigration from Germany to the new world, the family home being established at Columbus, Wisconsin.

Christian Kurth pursued his education in the public schools of his native city and in early manhood went to St. Louis, Missouri, where he spent four or five years in the brewing and malting business. He returned to Columbus, Wisconsin, at the time of the death of his father, whose business interests he carried forward in association with his brother John. They began the operation of a smaller plant in Milwaukee but maintained their headquarters at Columbus until 1910. Foreseeing something of the future growth of this city, Mr. Kurth then decided to devote more attention to his interests here and accordingly made a

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C Kurth

settlement with his brother John whereby the latter became sole owner and manager of the business at Columbus, with Christian Kurth in full ownership of the Milwaukee enterprise. Under his capable direction and control the business grew and expanded until the Kurth Malting Company of Milwaukee had become one of the largest concerns of the kind in the entire country. In addition to his Milwaukee plant, located at Thirty-seventh and Burnham streets, Mr. Kurth owned and operated malting plants at Minneapolis, Minnesota, and Peoria, Illinois. Moreover, he was a director of the Sixth Wisconsin National Bank, was also financially interested in the Columbus Canning Company and at one time was interested in the Briggs-Stratton Corporation. He was a man of keen discrimination and sound judgment, and his executive ability and excellent management brought to the enterprises with which he was connected a large degree of success.

In April, 1896, Mr. Kurth was united in marriage to Miss Amanda Martens, who was a child of six years when brought to this country by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martens, who settled on a farm in the vicinity of Columbus, Wisconsin, about 1880. She was one of a family of six children. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, all of whom were born at Columbus, Wisconsin. Leona Clara Kurth began her education in her native city, continued her studies at the West Side high school of Milwaukee, also attended Milwaukee Seminary and completed her intellectual training at Wellesley College, Massachusetts. In 1921 she became the wife of James Lewis Moore, a New York attorney, and they were the parents of a daughter, Ethel Christine Moore, who was born in New Rochelle, New York, December 24, 1922, and is now attending the Milwaukee University School. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have obtained a legal separation. Ethel Anna, who enjoyed the same educational advantages as her sister Leona, is the wife of William T. Haebler, of New York, son of a successful manufacturer of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Haebler are the parents of two daughters: Ellen, born January 6, 1928; and Ann, born August 10, 1930. Herbert Christian Kurth, born May 2, 1909, received his early education at the Milwaukee University School and had been a student at Williams College for two years when, because of the death of his father, he returned home to take over the latter's business interests. Though he has but recently attained his majority, Herbert Kurth has already manifested marked executive ability and is proving a worthy successor of his honored father.

Mr. Kurth cast his ballot in support of the men and measures of the republican party but otherwise took no active interest in politics, his time being fully occupied in the supervision of his extensive and important business affairs. He was a man of great industry and was fond of reading. His name was on the membership rolls of the Chamber of Commerce, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Blue Mound Country Club. At his death he left a bequest of eleven thousand dollars to the Lutheran Altenheim, the Lutheran Kinderheim and to St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Milwaukee, of which he had long been a devoted and valued member. A tribute by his fellow directors of the Sixth Wisconsin National Bank characterized him as the "hard-working, sterling type which founded and built up a successful enterprise. He became a director of the bank when it was newly established and, though deeply absorbed in his own business, was generous in his service to other projects. His experience and his prestige constituted a weighty factor in the bank's development. He was quiet and unostentatious, but a capable associate, a kindly, generous friend and wise counsellor."

MATTHEW JOSEPH HOGAN

Matthew Joseph Hogan was for a quarter of a century successfully engaged in business in Milwaukee as the head of an import and export freight forwarding and customs brokerage business. He had been a resident of this city for nearly six decades when called to his final rest August 15, 1929, at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Hogan was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 22, 1856, his parents being John W. and Johanna (White) Hogan, the former a native of Canada and of Irish descent. The family left the Bay state for Wisconsin locating first at Port Washington, whence in 1870 they came to Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hogan were the parents of six children, only one of whom is still living, Mrs. D. B. Scully, of Chicago.

Matthew J. Hogan began his educational training as a public school pupil at Port Washington, Wisconsin, and continued his studies in old St. Gall's parochial school and in the public schools of Milwaukee, being a youth of fourteen years when his parents established their home in this city. After putting aside his text-books he secured employment in the Mullins clothing establishment. He was then deputy collector for the port of Milwaukee until he entered business on his own account. It was in 1897 that he organized his own import and export freight forwarding and customs brokerage business, successfully conducting the same for twenty-five years or until his retirement in 1922.

Mr. Hogan became interested in the work of the democratic party in Milwaukee as a young man and was a charter member of the Jefferson Club. In 1893 he was appointed deputy collector of customs at the Milwaukee port by President Grover Cleveland, serving during Cleveland's second administration. He also figured prominently in civic, fraternal, social and church circles of his adopted city. He was a devout communicant of St. Sebastian Catholic Church on Washington boulevard and Fifty-fifth street, was interested in the general assembly of Bishop Henni and was an officer in the Bon-Ami Club. Fraternally he was a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus, having become a charter member of the local council in 1900, while for fifteen years he was also a trustee of the order. Among the many memorial tributes received by his family at the time of his death was one from the Knights of Columbus which lauded highly his sincere faith and devotion, his sense of right and honor and his many other admirable qualities. His remains were interred in Holy Cross cemetery of Milwaukee.

In 1887, in Holy Name Church of Milwaukee, Mr. Hogan was united in marriage to Miss Emily Jones, daughter of Edward A. Jones, who was born in Wales in 1820 and passed away in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1880. Edward A. Jones emigrated to America in young manhood, locating first in the state of New York and later in Cleveland, Ohio. Thence he made his way to The Dells of Wisconsin, where he married Louise Irwin, returning with his bride to Cleveland. A short time later the young couple established their home at 193 Twenty-first street, Milwaukee, where seven children were born to them. The surviving members of the family are as follows: Mrs. Emily Hogan; Marie, who resides with her sister, Mrs. Hogan; Mrs. A. C. Carney, of Milwaukee; Mrs. Lillian Osborn, who lives in California; and Edward, a resident of Chicago. The parents of the above named were buried in Forest Home cemetery of Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Matthew J. Hogan were the parents of three children, one son and two daughters, all of whom were born, reared and educated in Milwaukee. Geraldine pursued a public school and normal school course in this city and continued her studies in the St. Clara College at Sinsinawa, Wisconsin. Since entering the business world she has been private secretary to several leading business men in Milwaukee and was at one time connected with the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. Dorothy Louise is a graduate of St. John's Cathedral School and St. John's Cathedral High School. She was associated with the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company of Milwaukee for some time prior to her marriage to Norbert Leo Russell, of Rockford, Illinois, which was celebrated at Marquette Chapel, October 24, 1925. Norbert L. Russell was a son of Francis and Mary (Kelly) Russell, of English descent, his father being a contractor and builder. He acquired his early education at Rockford, Illinois, and subsequently spent four years in Marquette University of Milwaukee, from which he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law for five years before his most untimely death on Christmas eve of 1927 in St. Joseph's Hospital of Chicago, in which city he lived with his young wife and their infant son, Richard Norbert Russell, who was but fourteen months old when the father died. He was a most genial and lovable young man who had already won enviable recognition in the legal profession and for whom the future seemed bright with promise. His young widow now lives with her little son in the home of her mother at Fifty-eight street, Milwaukee. Raymond M. Hogan, a graduate of the West Division high school of Milwaukee, is now sales manager for the Commercial Engraving Company of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and resides on the Holly road out of Milwaukee. In 1929 he married Miss Ann Smith, of De Pere, Wisconsin.

AUGUST F. DUNST

August F. Dunst, secretary of the Kinnickinnic Mutual Loan and Building Company, of Milwaukee, was born in Germany on the 20th of March, 1865, and is a son of George and Mary (Koepke) Dunst. In 1872 the family came to the United States, locating first in Chicago, where they remained about a year and a half, when they came to Milwaukee and here established their permanent home. The father was a carpenter during his entire active life. Both parents are now deceased and are buried in Milwaukee.

August F. Dunst attended the public schools of this city and when thirteen years of age went to work for the Munich Toy Company, with which he remained one year. After a short experience as a farm hand, he started to help his father in carpentering. Two years later he fell from a scaffold, causing injuries which laid him up for two years. When able to resume work he returned to the Munich Toy Company, where he was given an easy job, which he held for three years. During that period he attended night classes at Meyer's Business College and on the completion of his course resigned his position with the toy company and was bookkeeper for the H. W. Theis Plumbing Company for four years, leaving there to accept a better position with the Hoffman Building Company, for which he was bookkeeper for eighteen years. In 1912 he and A. J. Skubal and John Gauer organized the Kinnickinnic Mutual Loan and Building Company, of which Mr. Dunst was elected secretary. He did the work of that office in the evenings and on Sundays for about eight years and in 1920 resigned his position with the Hoffman company in order to devote his entire time to the building and loan business. The first meetings of this organization were held in Mr. Gauer's barber shop, later in the tailor shop of Mr. Mies, and in 1916 they moved to the Bank building. In 1928 they came to their present location at 2252 Kinnickinnic avenue, where they have a well equipped office. This company has had a splendid record, its growth having been steady and continuous from the beginning, and is now numbered among the solid and prosperous financial institutions of this city.

In 1895, in Milwaukee, Mr. Dunst was united in marriage to Miss Ottlic Brant, a daughter of Charles and Louise Brant, of a pioneer family of this city, where Mr. Brant has been engaged in the tailoring business for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Dunst are the parents of three children, namely: Mrs. Meta Briscoa, who has a daughter, Virginia; Charles, who is married and has two children, and lives in this city; and Alice, who is the widow of Herbert Bergman and lives at home. Mr. Dunst is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His hobby is gardening, in which he finds great pleasure. He is a man of sterling integrity, sound business judgment and high ideals and all who have been brought in contact with him hold him in high regard.

ALBERT T. JENKINS

Albert T. Jenkins, who is rendering important service to Milwaukee as traffic inspector of the water department, has been a lifelong resident of this city and represents old and honored families of Milwaukee in both the paternal and maternal lines. He was here born April 30, 1881, his parents being Rev. David and Saba (Jones) Jenkins, the former a native of Wales, while the latter was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Rev. David Jenkins went to Australia when a lad of twelve years and remained in the antipodes until 1874, when he sailed for America. He had become a Congregational minister and took charge of a church of that denomination in Monticello, Iowa. In 1879 he came to Milwaukee and here engaged in pastoral work until his death, which occurred December 22, 1913, his remains being laid to rest in beautiful Forest Home Cemetery. Rev. Jenkins was a sincere follower of the faith he preached and influenced many through his example and teachings.

Mrs. Saba (Jones) Jenkins, the mother of Albert T. Jenkins, was born in Milwaukee, March 30, 1851, and was a member of the family for whom Jones' Island was named. This family is of Welsh origin and in colonial days was established in Saybrook, Connecticut, where Washington Jones, the grandfather of Mrs. Saba Jenkins, conducted shipyards. As one of the early shipbuilders in America he was successfully engaged in business at Saybrook until his shipyards and all of his boats were burned by the British during the War of 1812. In 1820 he removed to the middle west, settling at what is now Lorain, Ohio, on land which had been given to him by the United States government in compensation for his losses at Saybrook. In that section of the Buckeye state he established a shipyard, in association with his five sons, whom he later placed in the shipbuilding business at different points on the Great Lakes, and most of the lake vessels of that period were constructed by them. One of these sons, James Jones, together with his sister Hetty and her husband, Albert C. Jones, who although of the same name was not a relative, was sent to the Lake Michigan district. Selecting Milwaukee as the scene of his activities, he located on the west side of the Kinnickinnic river, in the lower fifth ward, in 1849. This part of the city was afterward named in his honor, being known as Jones' Island. For a period of sixty-five years the family home was maintained at the northeast corner of Hanover and Walker streets. Albert C. and Hetty Jones were the parents of two children: Saba, who became the wife of Rev. David Jenkins; and Albert C., Jr., who served as deputy county treasurer of Milwaukee county for several years and is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. The daughter, Saba Jones, pursued her studies in the public schools of Milwaukee and chose the career of an educator, manifesting a special talent for that line of work. She taught in the old Twelfth Ward school, now the Hanover Street school, from 1868 until 1880 and was the first south side teacher to instruct the eighth grade. Owing to failing health she was forced to resign, much to the regret of her associates, who gave tangible proof of their appreciation of her work and high standards of service. By her marriage she became the mother of three children, namely: Albert T., of this review; and Evan and Edwin, both of whom are deceased. Mrs. Jenkins long survived her husband, passing away in 1930, and was laid to rest beside him in Forest Home Cemetery.

Albert T. Jenkins supplemented his public school education by attendance at Milwaukee Academy, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1901. He entered upon his mercantile career by opening a dry goods store at 21-27-31 Walnut street, where he remained for a period of twenty-two years, prospering in business by reason of his wise and careful management and his strict honesty. In 1926 he disposed of his stock of dry goods and during the ensuing three years was connected with the Boston Store. Then, in 1929, he was appointed traffic inspector of the water department of the city of Milwaukee, which responsible position he has filled to the present time. Thorough, painstaking and energetic, he overlooks no detail of the work entrusted to his care and has clearly demonstrated his ability and efficiency.

In 1915, in Milwaukee, Albert T. Jenkins was united in marriage to Miss Alma Noe, a daughter of William and Emily (Hagen) Noe, the former a native of France, while the latter was born in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins are adherents of the Congregational faith and enjoy an extensive and favorable acquaintance in their home city.

A stanch republican in politics, Mr. Jenkins has long figured prominently in the local ranks of the party, serving for a number of years as secretary of the republican county committee. While engaged in merchandising he joined the Retail Shoe Dealers Association of Milwaukee and was made president of the organization. His leisure hours are devoted to reading and the accumulation of historical data and his collection contains many valuable articles. Deeply interested in the events that shaped the early development and later progress of Milwaukee, Mr. Jenkins is exceptionally well informed on matters pertaining thereto and has ever followed a course that reflects credit and honor upon the family name, which from pioneer times to the present has stood for the highest traditions in Milwaukee's citizenship.

ARTHUR SIMONSON

Arthur Simonson, vice president of The Falk Corporation of Milwaukee, has had wide and varied experience in the installation and operation of steel plants and has been an important factor in the successful record of his present company. He was born in Sheffield, England, on the 16th of October, 1877, and is a son of Arthur and Elizabeth Jane (Cummins) Simonson. His father was secretary of the Edgar-Allen Company, Ltd., during all of his active business career. He died in 1894 and is buried at Sheffield. The mother was a daughter of Rev. Cummins, a Methodist minister with a parish at Sheffield, but who in his earlier days was a missionary in Africa. The mother is still living in Sheffield, at the age of eighty-four years.

Arthur Simonson received his early education in the public and high schools of his native city and in 1894 he graduated from the metallurgical department of Sheffield University. He then served seven years' apprenticeship with the Edgar-Allen Company, after which, in 1900, he was sent to the United States as the representative of Alexandre Tropenas, who was the inventor of the side blown converter process for the manufacture of steel castings. Mr. Simonson's special work here was to equip plants under that process, and he installed such plants in several places in the United States and Canada during his first two years in this country. He installed a plant for William Wharton, Jr. & Company, in Philadelphia, after which he became identified with that firm as general superintendent. He remained there until 1907, at which time he formed the Tropenas Steel Company, in association with Mr. Tropenas, and built a plant at New Castle, Delaware, of which he was vice president and general manager. In 1909 he disposed of his interests in that concern and came to Milwaukee to install a plant for The Falk Corporation. On the completion of that work he became associated with this company as metallurgist and foundry superintendent. He served in that capacity until 1916, when he was made sales manager of the foundry department, and held that position until 1927, when he was promoted to vice president, in charge of foundry sales, which position he still holds. He has shown himself a very capable man, of fine executive ability, and his wide and exact technical knowledge is one of his most valuable assets.

In 1902 Mr. Simonson was united in marriage to Miss Helen Estelle Boyd, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Boyd, of Philadelphia. They are the parents of a daughter, Helen, born on October 16, 1906, who attended the public and high schools of Milwaukee and is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. She is now the wife of Rufus K. Brown, Jr., president of the Brown-Manly Plow Company, of McConnelsville, Morgan county, Ohio. Mr. Simonson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the University Club of Milwaukee and the Midland Club of Chicago, and is vice president of the Steel Founders Society of America. Golf and fishing are his favorite forms of recreation. He is a man of earnest purposes and high ideals and since coming to Milwaukee has won a high place in the regard of those who have come in contact with him.

HARRY AUSTIN SIFTON, M. D.

For forty-four years Dr. Harry A. Sifton has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery and during the greater part of this period has been located in Milwaukee, where he stands high in his profession. He was born at Oil Springs, Ontario, Canada, on the 20th of May, 1867, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Watkins) Sifton. He received his early education in the public schools of his native town, after which he entered the medical school of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1886. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Suttons Bay, Leelanau county, Michigan, but later, in January, 1892, moved to Milwaukee, where he has practiced continuously to the present time. He has been distinctively successful in the combatting of human ailments, has a large practice throughout this city and is regarded as one of its leading physicians. In 1895 he became surgeon for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for Wisconsin, and in 1906 became chief surgeon of the Milwaukee hospital.

On April 17, 1895, Dr. Sifton was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Evans, of Cambria, Columbia county, Wisconsin. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. He holds membership in the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Brainard Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Is also a member of the American College of Surgeons, the Milwaukee Club and the University Club. The Doctor is a man of sterling personal qualities, kindly in manner and sincere in all of his relations, so that he commands the confidence of all who know him.

LOUIS J. PETIT

At every stage of its expansion Milwaukee has owed much not only to its old settlers, but also to vigorous, capable new settlers who identified themselves with its interests and imparted fresh impetus to its progress.

Louis J. Petit was born in Liverpool, a suburb of Syracuse, New York, July 18, 1856. His parents were Eugene Petit, a native of Nancy, France, and Mary Mason, of Cheshire, England. He was graduated from the Liverpool Union Academy in 1871, after which he engaged in the manufacture of salt, in which his father and grandfather had been interested before him.

As a representative of the Syracuse salt companies he came to Milwaukee in 1877, having barely attained his majority, but bringing with him an equipment of character, culture and business training that made him from the outset a valued accession to the commercial and social life of the western community with which he had decided to identify his future.

His observant eye detected instances in which methods of transacting business could be altered with gains in efficiency as well as economy of time and labor. He noted openings for the extension of trade, and proceeded to make use of them, to the advantage and delight of his principals in the east. Then he acquired an important interest in the Michigan Salt Association, which became a component part of the International Salt Company, producing ninety-five per cent of the salt of the entire country at that time.

In 1881 he was married to Mary Clement, daughter of Stephen Clement, a prominent citizen of Chicago, president of the North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, now a unit of the United States Steel Corporation.

The early '80s witnessed the development of the Gogebic Iron Range, with Mr. Petit as one of the pioneers. He controlled the famous Norrie iron mines, which were the first whose annual output reached one million tons. In 1897 he sold these mines to the Carnegie Steel Company.

From January, 1904, to July 1, 1919, Mr. Petit was president of the Wisconsin National Bank, during which period its resources increased from nine million dollars to fifty-four million dollars. After the consolidation of the Wisconsin National Bank with the First National Bank, July 1, 1919, he continued as a director of the First Wisconsin National Bank and a member of the executive committee of that bank and its affiliated institutions. He is a director of the Wisconsin Securities Company. From 1907 to 1920 he was a director of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company. He has been a trustee and a member of the executive committee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company since 1896, and a director with large financial interests in the Old Ben Coal Corporation, operating fourteen mines in Southern Illinois and West Virginia.

One of Mr. Petit's interests outside of business has been a love of life out-of-doors. For many years he was president of the Milwaukee Rifle Club of the Western Rifle Association. During this time he won the distinction of tying the world's long-range record by scoring 149 out of a possible 150 points at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. He has traveled much, hunting big game successfully in Canada, Alaska and elsewhere. On one of the many occasions on which he acted as host of the Phantom Club at his beautiful summer home at Oconomowoc he surprised and delighted the members of that organization by making his hunting adventures the subject of an interesting lecture illustrated with motion-pictures, which were comparatively a novelty at the time. Mr. Petit has a taste for art. He is one of the directors of the Layton Art Gallery. For many years the collection of paintings in his home on Prospect avenue has been regarded as one of the most important in Milwaukee. He is a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Milwaukee Country Club.

WHITEFISH BAY SCHOOLS

The first school in Whitefish Bay, organized in 1892, was a small two-story frame building, with two rooms on each floor, two rooms being later added to the first floor. The curriculum covered the eight grammar grades. The little "temple of learning" was destroyed by fire in 1917 and a new school, named the Henry Clay, consisting of eight rooms and an auditorium, was erected on Henry Clay street. In 1921 an addition of eight rooms was built, making sixteen rooms in all, and the auditorium was also enlarged. The principal is Clifford L. Mulrine.

Another grade school, consisting of eight rooms, was erected in 1927, on Humboldt avenue at Hampton road, and is known as the Cumberland school. O. W. Gesell is the principal.

In 1928 the Richards school was built at 5812 North Richards street, with auditorium and eight rooms, which capacity was doubled by the erection of eight more rooms in 1929. Here the first-year high school course is taught in addition to the grammar grades. R. K. Healy is the principal of the Richards school.

The officers of the school board are as follows: H. S. Rogers, director;

A. J. Wager, treasurer; and William A. Klatte, secretary. The supervising principal is Clifford L. Mulrine. An excellent health department is maintained, the equipment of which includes special mechanical apparatus for the examination of school children as regards their hearing, sight and other faculties. A high school site has been chosen and plans are under way for the completion of the building by September 1, 1932.

OLE EVINRUDE

To Ole Evinrude is due the gratitude of thousands of small boat owners in all parts of the world, who have had their pleasure multiplied through the use of the outboard motor—that portable and detachable motor which clamps to the stern of any row boat and quickly converts it into a power boat. He is the inventor of this ingenious device and is head of Outboard Motors Corporation, which is engaged in its manufacture.

Mr. Evinrude was born in Norway on the 19th of April, 1877, and is the son of Andrew and Beatha Evinrude. He was brought to this country when four years of age and received his educational training in the public schools. From early boyhood he displayed an eager interest in boats and early developed an unusual interest in mechanics, which combination later in life resulted in his famous detachable motor for row boats.

The Evinrude family located on a farm at Cambridge, Wisconsin, near Lake Ripley where the young boy of the family sailed his toy boats and later a substantial sail boat made entirely by him at the age of sixteen.

On completing the public school course, Ole Evinrude left the farm and went to Madison where he learned the machine and pattern-making trades and studied engineering. He left Madison to obtain a wider knowledge of machinery manufacturing and foundry practice and gained valuable experience along these lines in some of the largest plants in the country. Returning to Milwaukee at the age of twenty-four, he was soon engaged in his own business of designing and building some of the earliest marine and automobile engines. He was therefore well equipped to successfully design and manufacture the outboard motor, the idea of which came to him on a hot summer's day in June, 1906, when, with a party of friends, he was picknicking at a small Wisconsin lake. To bring some ice cream back to the party, at the request of the girl, who later became his wife and his partner in the outboard motor industry, Ole Evinrude rowed across the lake, and while tugging at the oars his mechanical mind began to work in the direction of proper mechanical propulsion for row boats in place of wearisome rowing. He visioned the comfort and convenience of a practical power plant, one that could be hung over the stern or "outboard" so it would take up no room in the boat.

The desire and determination to build such a motor quickly followed. The first model proved successful and the first twenty-five motors were sold before they were barely finished, to cottagers on the lake where Ole Evinrude received his inspiration. More orders quickly followed indicating a ready and responsive market. The Evinrude Motor Company was then formed with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars. From

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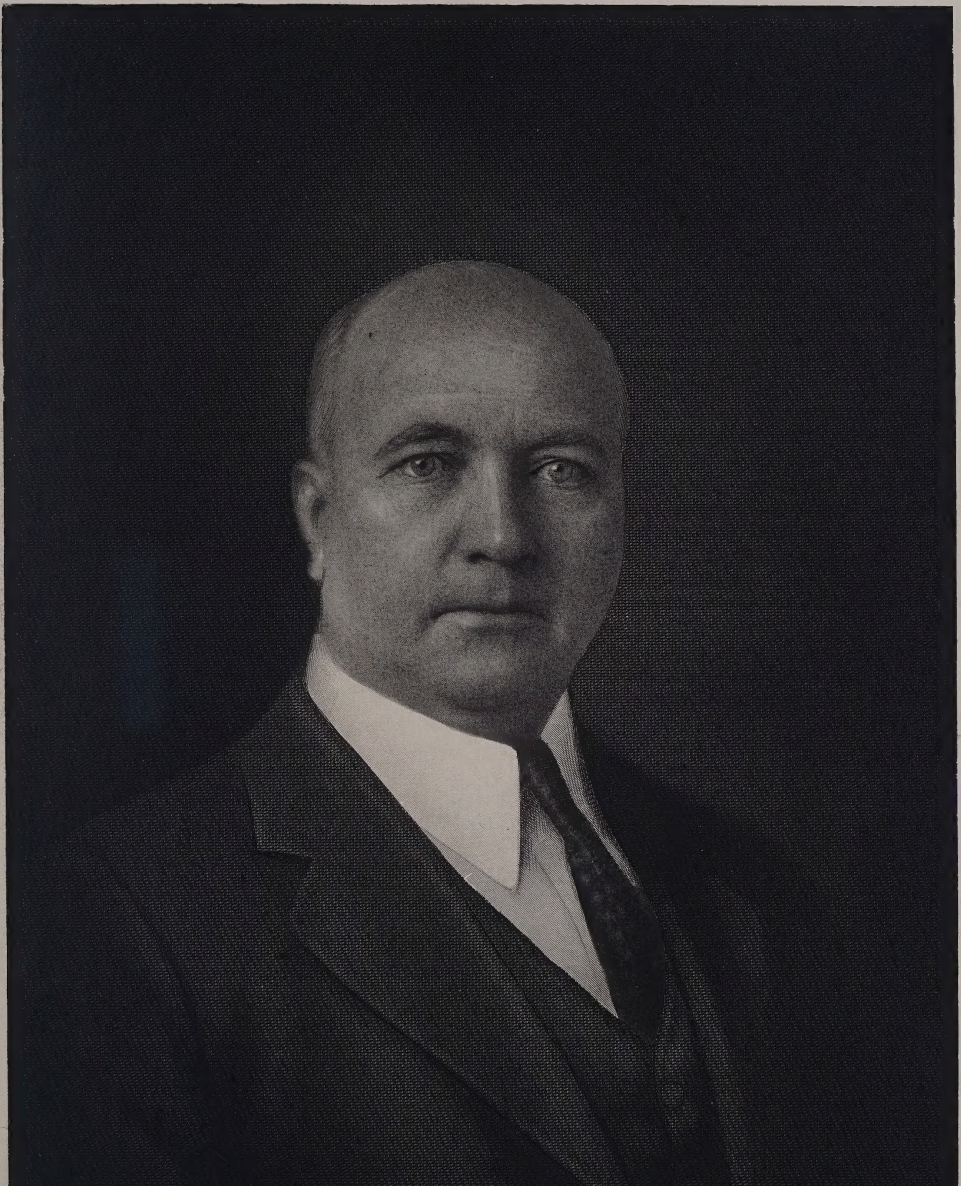

Ole Evinrude

the very outset the company was a distinct success and motors were soon being shipped to all parts of the world, into remote regions where small native boats were the only means of transportation, and where these motors so simple in attachment and operation rendered an invaluable service. Mr. Evinrude was head of this business for several years, his wife being active with him in the handling of its advertising, and on account of her impaired health he sold out his interest so that he could spend some time with her in travel.

While travelling and cruising in the south, Mr. Evinrude designed an outboard motor entirely new in design and principle and in 1921 organized another company in Milwaukee under the name of Elto Outboard Motor Company for the manufacture of his new motor. His wife, who had regained her health, again took charge of the advertising. This company was a successful enterprise and in 1929 was consolidated with the Evinrude Motor Company and the Lockwood Motor Company of Jackson, Michigan, under the name of Outboard Motors Corporation, of which Mr. Evinrude is president.

There has been an interesting development in the purpose of the outboard motor with which Ole Evinrude has been well fitted to keep pace. Designed primarily as a light weight, portable motor for use by fishermen, sportsmen and summer cottagers, it soon met a more commercial need. To meet this need more fully, larger and more powerful motors were produced. With the introduction of these motors, came the demand for higher speed motors for racing. Outboard motor racing today is a well organized and universal sport, the spectacular driving of these powerful motors on light planes at a marvellous speed of over fifty miles per hour contributing a valuable publicity to the industry and growth of the business.

In Milwaukee, on November 21, 1906, Mr. Evinrude was married to Miss Bessie Cary, a daughter of Henry and Harriet Cary, and grandniece of Milwaukee's pioneer settler, Colonel George Walker. They have one son, Ralph, who is in the outboard motor business with his father. Mr. Evinrude is an ardent yachtsman and enjoys, more than anything else, sailing the Great Lakes on his yacht, "Bess Emily." He is a man of earnest purpose and sound principles, who has well merited the success which has come to him and in the community in which he lives he commands the uniform respect of his fellowmen.

FRANK EDWARD DARLING, SR.

The late Frank Edward Darling, whose death occurred in November, 1925, after an illness of four years' duration, was a man of sterling character and great native ability, and contributed his full share to the prosperity and advancement of his community and his state. More important than that was the fact that he was the father of sons who have attained professional successes and by their useful lives of service to suffering humanity are rendering to him the highest possible honor.

Mr. Darling was born in Rockton, Illinois, across the river from Beloit, Wisconsin, January 13, 1854, and was a son of Sylvester A. and Sarah Jane (Southworth) Darling. His paternal grandfather, Russell Darling, was a soldier in the War of 1812; his great-grandfather, Jedediah Darling, fought in the war of the Revolution, and his great-great-grandfather, also named Jedediah, was killed in the French and Indian war. Sylvester A. Darling was born near Buffalo, Erie county, New York, November 18, 1819. His wife, Sarah Jane, was a daughter of William and Electa (Fuller) Southworth, of whom the former was born on May 14, 1786, and died September 2, 1884, while the latter was born December 3, 1794, and died August 18, 1854. Further details of the family history are found in the sketch of Dr. Earl Darling, on other pages of this work.

Frank E. Darling of this review spent his boyhood days in Shirland, Winnebago county, Illinois, where in the public schools he received his early education. He completed his studies in Beloit College, after which he settled at Broadhead, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in railroading for eighteen years. He was a resident of Madison, this state, for twelve years and in 1907 came to Milwaukee. He was interested in buying stock for various local companies until 1921, when he retired because of impaired health.

On March 25, 1875, Mr. Darling was united in marriage to Miss Eleanor Crosby, who was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, September 25, 1856, a daughter of Haskell and Mary Ann (Decker) Crosby. Both parents were born in New York state and are deceased, the father dying in Beloit, Wisconsin, in 1870, and the mother in Minneapolis in 1900. Mrs. Darling's ancestry also is traced back through many generations. Her maternal grandfather, Hiram Decker, a native of New York, brought his family by oxen and cart to the west and settled at Newark, Wisconsin. He was also a minister of the Congregational Church and held the first religious service in Rock county, this state. The Crosby's came about the same time. Disdaining the mud hole of Chicago and the prairies of Beloit, he came on up to the timbered lands around Avon, Wisconsin, where he built a log cabin and became a successful and widely known hunter. Mrs. Darling was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin, and taught in the schools of this state for several years prior to her marriage. She still takes an active interest in her church work, the Order of the Eastern Star and the Ladies of Ivanhoe. She is particularly interested in young people and in their religious and educational development, and at this time has six young students in her home—just to keep her young, she says.

To Mr. and Mrs. Darling were born three sons: William Sylvester, Frank Edward II, and Earl Harvey. William S. Darling was born June 7, 1878, attended the public schools of Madison, Wisconsin, and the University of Wisconsin, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1901, since which time he has been engaged in practice in this city. He married Miss Vlasta Saicheck, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and they are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy, who is the wife of Carl Kingsley and the mother of two children, William Stafford, aged three years, and

Carl, Jr., aged two years. Frank Edward Darling II was born in 1880 and received the same educational advantages as William S., winning his medical degree one year later, and he also is practicing his profession in Milwaukee. He married Miss Mamie Grings, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of a son, Frank Edward III, who also became a physician, attending the same schools as his father and uncles. He married Miss Margaret Rauster, and they are the parents of a son, Frank Edward IV. A four-generation picture is greatly prized in the family. A biographical sketch of Frank Edward II appears on other pages of this work. William S. and Frank E. Darling are veterans of the World war They enlisted from Milwaukee, both received captain's commissions and Frank served as chief surgeon at Bordeaux, France. All three sons and the grandson are successful physicians in Milwaukee and are numbered among the leading citizens here.

Frank Edward Darling, Sr., was a stanch republican in his political views and took a keen interest in public affairs, though never a seeker after office. He was a member of Kenwood Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., and his religious connection was with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at Bellevue and Farwell avenues. He possessed a fine tenor voice, was greatly interested in music and from an early age was a member and leader of church choirs, devoting much of his time and talent to developing young voices. He was a man of fine outstanding qualities, possessing great vitality and good nature, and was a great favorite in all the circles in which he moved. A loving husband, and devoted father, he was a great inspiration to his stalwart sons, in whose education and preparation for professional careers he was deeply interested. He bravely encouraged two of his sons to enlist for the late war. As a young boy he played a drum to his father's fife music, by which they assisted in drawing recruits for the Civil war.

WILLIAM S. DARLING, M. D.

Dr. William S. Darling, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee during the past twenty-eight years, has long been regarded as one of the leaders of his profession in this section of the state and to a marked degree commands the confidence of the people. He was born at Shirland, Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 7th of June, 1877, and is a son of Frank E., Sr., and Ella (Crosby) Darling. He received his early education in the public schools of Dane county, this state, and the high school in Madison. Later he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1899, after which he prepared for his life work by matriculating in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Milwaukee, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. He served three years as interne, one year in the Milwaukee County Hospital and two years in the Emergency Hospital of Milwaukee, after which he opened an office in Milwaukee and has practiced here continuously to the present time, now being associated with his brother, Dr. Frank E. Darling. He has always been a student of his profession, keeping in touch with the latest advances in medicine and surgery, and has been uniformly successful. In United States Public Health Service, was acting assistant surgeon, at Newport News, Virginia, 1917; captain Medical Corps U. S. Army, 1918-19; discharged major, Base Hospital No. 124, Camp Hancock, Georgia.

On November 1, 1905, in Milwaukee, Dr. Darling was united in marriage to Miss Vlasta Saicheck, a daughter of Joseph and Christina Saicheck, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of a daughter, Dorothy. The republican party receives Dr. Darling's support and his religious membership is with the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Phi Rho Sigma college fraternity and is affiliated with the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He has shown himself a loyal and progressive citizen and his character and ability have commended him to the favorable opinion of all who know him.

FRANK E. DARLING, M. D.

For over twenty-eight years Dr. Frank E. Darling has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Milwaukee and that he is an able and skilled physician is attested by the large practice which he commands and the wide reputation which he enjoys. He was born in Broadhead, Wisconsin, on the 7th of January, 1880, and when two years of age was taken by his parents to Oxfordshire, this state, where they lived for two years. They then established their permanent home in Middleton, Wisconsin, in the public schools of which city he received his early education. He is a son of Frank E. Darling, Sr., who spent his active life in railroad work, and died in 1926. The Doctor graduated from high school at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1896, and then entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1900. He matriculated in the medical school of Marquette University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1903. He was employed by G. A. Kletzsch for three years, and then engaged in the private practice for himself, in which he has met with outstanding success. He took post-graduate work in Chicago and specializes in surgery and obstetrics. Dr. Darling was the first man to volunteer for army service when the United States entered the World war, and was called for active duty in May, 1927. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps and was later promoted to the rank of major. He was sent overseas, where he first served with Field Hospital Fifteen. Later he was with the sanitary corps of the Fourth Division and was in the surgical service of Base Hospitals Six and Three. Afterwards he was made chief surgeon of Base Hospital Two Hundred and Eight, which position he held at the close of the war. On his return to the United States he was honorably discharged and in September, 1919, resumed the private practice of his profession.

In 1903 Dr. Darling was united in marriage to Miss Mamie Grings, who was born and educated in Milwaukee. To them have been born three children, namely: Frank Edward III, who is a graduate of Wisconsin and Columbia universities, interned in St. Mary's Hospital; Sylvester, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, is a senior medical student in Columbia University; and Victory, twelve years of age, is attending St. Thomas school.

The Doctor is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Wisconsin Club, the Ozaukee Country Club, the Elks Club and the Milwaukee Gun Club. Fraternally, he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons. Professionally, he is affiliated with the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the medical staffs of St. Mary's Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital, Milwaukee General Hospital, and the Roger Williams Hospital. He served as assistant health commissioner of Milwaukee for four years, 1907-11, and was professor of bacteriology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was instrumental in securing the passage of a law by the State Legislature requiring the use of nitrate of silver in the eyes of infants. He has always kept in close touch with the latest advances in his profession and is recognized as one of Milwaukee's ablest and most dependable physicians.

EARL H. DARLING, M. D.

During the past twenty-two years Dr. Earl H. Darling has devoted his attention to the practice of medicine in Milwaukee. He was born in Orfordville, Wisconsin, on the 8th of February, 1883, and is a son of Frank E. and Ella (Crosby) Darling, of whom the former was born in Rockton, Illinois, and the latter in Green county, Wisconsin. The father was engaged in railroading for eighteen years, and later became credit man for the Nutritia Milwaukee Company, which position he held until his retirement. The Darling family has long been established on American soil, its members having taken an active part in matters affecting the public welfare, particularly in the wars of this continent. The Doctor's great-great-great-great-grandfather, Jedediah Darling, was killed in the French and Indian war, and his son, of the same name, was a soldier in the Revolutionary Army and a member of the first State Legislature of Massachusetts. Jedediah's son Russell was a soldier in the War of 1812, and the latter's grandson, Sylvester A. Darling, came to Milwaukee in 1844, leaving immediately for Rockton, Illinois, going later to Madison, Wisconsin, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was the father of Frank E. Darling. The maternal grandfather, William Crosby, came west from Pennsylvania in 1825, by way of Chicago and up the lake shore on foot and by ox teams, to Milwaukee. He settled in Avon, Wisconsin, and became a well known hunter and timber cruiser. His ancestors came to this country in the "Mayflower." They were the sons of Lord Crosby, of England, and were considered outlaws because they took up arms in behalf of the Irish cause as against England. The maternal grandmother of Dr. Earl H. Darling was a daughter of Hiram Decker, who was the first preacher in this section of the country, following his sacred calling here until his death. His grandfather was killed in the battle of Buffalo in 1812. The Doctor's maternal great-great-grandfather, William Staford, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was a descendant of Lord Staford, who was beheaded with Mary Tudor ("Bloody Mary"). Another of the Doctor's forebears, his grandfather's grandmother, Sarah Sally Rolph, was a descendant of Sir John Rolph, who married Pocahontas, the Indian maiden. The grandfather's mother's family were named Southworth and were descendants of William Southworth, who was a chaplain in Washington's army during the Revolution. The Doctor's paternal grandmother was one of three sisters, who married men respectively named Love, Sweet and Darling and all located in Beloit, Wisconsin.

Earl H. Darling received his early education in the public schools of Madison, Wisconsin, and Middletown, this state. He then became a student in the University of Madison, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1903. He matriculated in the medical school of Marquette University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907. He served for one year as interne in the Milwaukee Hospital, and in 1908 opened an office and has since devoted his attention closely to the practice of his profession.

Dr. Darling has been married twice, first, on June 10, 1916, in Kansas City, Missouri, to Miss Maude Parker, who died on December 26, 1918, leaving a son, John W., who is now a pupil in the public schools of Milwaukee. On October 15, 1922, the Doctor was married to Miss Katharine Everett, of Kansas City. She is a member of the Women's Overseas League.

Dr. Darling gives his political support to the republican party and his religious membership is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to Wisconsin Lodge No. 13, F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity; the Wisconsin chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Tripoli Country Club. He is affiliated with the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

FRANK E. DARLING, III, M. D.

One of the most promising of the younger physicians of Milwaukee is Dr. Frank E. Darling, who entered upon the active practice of his profession in 1930 and has gained recognition as a learned and skilled physician and surgeon. He was born in Milwaukee on the 6th of May, 1904 and is a son of Frank E. and Mamie (Grings) Darling, the former of whom is referred to elsewhere in this work. The Doctor received his early education in the public schools, graduated from high school and then entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1927. He matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, in New York city, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1929. He served his interneship in St. Mary's Hospital in Milwaukee and at once engaged in the practice of medicine.

On January 2, 1929, in New York city, Dr. Darling was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Mary Rauser, daughter of Charles F. and Julia (Tietz) Rauser, of Milwaukee. They are the parents of a son, Frank E. The Doctor is a member of the Phi Rho Sigma and Alpha Sigma Phi fraternities, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Gun Club and the Ozaukee Country Club. He is also affiliated with the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. The Doctor is a popular member of his social circles and all who have come into contact with him hold him in high regard. Office at 1227 West Lincoln avenue; home 4130 Martin drive.

JOHN PETER KOEHLER, A. M., M. D.

Dr. John P. Koehler, who is very ably discharging the duties of his responsible position as commissioner of health of the city of Milwaukee, has abundantly demonstrated his learning and ability and the distinctive service which he is rendering is appreciated by the people of this city. He was born in Norka, Russia, on the 24th of February, 1880, and is a son of Peter and Christina (Brehm) Koehler, the former of whom was born on April 16, 1839, and the latter on September 26, 1841. The Doctor's ancestors in both paternal and maternal lines were Germans, who moved to Russia at about the beginning of the nineteenth century. John P. Koehler received his early education in the public schools and the German-English Academy at Wilton Junction, Iowa. He pursued his higher education in the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1902, and also graduated from the Chicago Theological Seminary in 1904. During 1904-05 he served as director of athletics at Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin, and from 1906 to 1910 was director of athletics and a medical student at Denver University, from which institution he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1909. He then entered the medical school of Marquette University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1911. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, building up a good practice, which he conducted until 1918, when he was appointed deputy commissioner of health, in which capacity he served until 1920. He was superintendent of the Milwaukee county dispensary and district health officer from 1920 until 1925, in which year he was appointed city commissioner of health, in which capacity he is still serving.

Dr. Koehler has been married twice, first on January 15, 1910, to Miss Harriet May Haase, who died on November 28, 1918, during the influenza epidemic. She was the mother of John Peter Koehler, Jr. On February 24, 1927, the Doctor was married to Miss Edith Ripley Hulst, who was born at Vulcan, Dickinson county, Michigan, on August 19, 1880, and is a daughter of Nelson P. and Florence (Terry) Hulst. Nelson P. Hulst, Ph. D., is listed in "Who's Who" as an outstanding mining engineer. He was born in Alexandria, Virginia, and it was he who developed the Lake Michigan mining region. His wife was reared in Milwaukee. Mrs. Koehler is a member of the Woman's Club, of Wisconsin, the French Club and the Volunteer Social Workers.

Dr. Koehler is politically non-partisan independent in his choice of candidates, voting for those whom he considers best qualified for the offices they seek. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, as well as the City Club. He is a director of the Rescue Mission and of Milwaukee Chapter of the American Red Cross Society. His religious membership is with the Plymouth Congregational Church. The Doctor's chief diversion is the management of a one hundred and sixty acre stock and dairy farm in Washington county, about twenty-five miles from Milwaukee. Dr. Koehler was refused enlistment during the Spanish-American war on account of being too young, and during the World war he was, on account of a physical defect, placed in the Medical Officers Reserve Corps. He is a man of strong character and attractive personality and during the years of his residence in the city has won a high place in the public regard.

HENRY B. HITZ, M. D.

Among the learned, able and successful members of the medical profession in Milwaukee, Dr. Henry B. Hitz, of 141 East Wisconsin avenue, holds an exalted place in public esteem, for his long and busy career here has been marked by service of the highest order. He was born in Washington, D. C., on the 16th of May, 1867, and is a son of Dr. Rudolph B. and Mary (Barnard) Hitz, the former of whom was a native of Baltimore, Maryland. The paternal grandfather, John Hitz, was a native of Switzerland and served as the first consul from that country in the United States, a position which he held for a number of years up to the time of his death, in Washington, D. C. President Lincoln acted as one of the honorary pallbearers at his funeral. Dr. Rudolph B. Hitz was a surgeon in the Union Army during the Civil war. His wife was a native of England.

Henry B. Hitz received his elementary education in the public schools of Washington, D. C., after which he entered the medical school of Columbian University (now George Washington University), from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1891. He served for one and a half years as interne in a Philadelphia hospital, after which he came to Milwaukee. After practicing here for two years, he went abroad for post-graduate work, spending six months in London, where he received instructions from some of the most noted physicians and surgeons of the world. He then returned to Milwaukee, where he specializes in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, in which he enjoys a wide reputation.

On October 28, 1896, Dr. Hitz was united in marriage to Miss Louise D. Winkler, whose father, General Frederick C. Winkler, was a very prominent citizen of Milwaukee. They are the parents of two children, Frances W., born on June 20, 1899, and John B., born on July 6, 1902. Dr. Hitz is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to lodge, chapter and commandery; and of the American Legion. He and his wife are earnest members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Professionally, Dr. Hitz is affiliated with the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee Surgical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Oto-Ophthalmic Society, the American Academy of Opthalmology and Oto-Laryngology, and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He has served on the medical staffs of the Milwaukee Hospital, the Columbia Hospital and the Children's Free Hospital. The Doctor offered his services to his country during the late war, and was commissioned a major in the United States Medical Corps, in which capacity he was on duty with Base Hospital Twenty-two. He is now a lieutenant colonel in the Medical Reserve Corps.

CHARLES EMIL WILD

Among the learned and skillful lawyers of Milwaukee, Charles Emil Wild holds a prominent place and has no superiors in his special field of practice, that of probate law. He was born in Sauk City, Sauk county, Wisconsin, October 11, 1852, and is a son of Henry and Johanna (Wechselberg) Wild. His father, who was a Swiss, was born in 1818 and died in 1871, and the mother, who was of German ancestry, was born in 1827 and passed away in 1897.

Charles E. Wild received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, for his parents had come to this city and here made their home until 1866. When a youth of fourteen he went to Switzerland, where he lived for six years, and on his return to this country prospected for silver in the southwest, eventually locating in Dallas, Texas, where he served for a time as deputy United States marshal. In 1877 he returned to Milwaukee and this city has been his place of residence continuously since. In 1878 he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court of Milwaukee county, in which capacity he served until 1882, when he was admitted to the bar, having previously devoted his attention to the study of law. During the period from 1882 to 1911 he was connected with the following law firms in this city: Jenkins, Elliott & Winkler; Jenkins, Winkler & Smith; Jenkins, Winkler, Smith & Vilas; Winkler, Flanders, Smith, Bottum & Vilas and Winkler, Flanders, Bottum & Fawsett. From 1911 to 1915 Mr. Wild served as trust officer of the Milwaukee (now the First Wisconsin) Trust Company and since the latter year he has practiced alone. While conducting a general practice, in which he has won a large and representative clientele, Mr. Wild makes a specialty of probate law with pronounced success.

On August 17, 1877, in Dallas, Texas, Mr. Wild was united in marriage to Miss Josephine L. P. Goetseels, who was born in Belgium in 1849 and died in Milwaukee, August 2, 1901. Her father and mother, who were respectively of Belgian and French nativity, are also deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. Wild were born three children, namely: Charles John, who married Miss Florence Dickson and lives in Los Angeles, California; Alice A., who is the widow of Orton L. Prime and lives in Waukesha county, Wisconsin; and Henry G., who married Miss Virginia Weller and resides in Waukesha county, this state. Henry G. Wild, whose biography appears in another part of this publication, is secretary and treasurer of the Prime Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee.

Politically, Charles E. Wild has always supported the republican party, while socially he is a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Milwaukee Yacht Club. His record as lawyer, public official and citizen has been characterized by adherence to the highest ideals and he has long stood in the front ranks of his profession, commanding the respect of all who know him.

JULIUS P. HEIL

Julius P. Heil, well known and popular in both business and social circles of Milwaukee, has long been a prominent factor in the industrial activity of the city as the president of The Heil Company and also as chief executive officer of the Hydro-Hoist Company. He was born at Duesmond-on-the-Mosel, Germany, July 24, 1876, a son of Frank and Barbara Heil, who were also natives of that place and who came to America in 1881. They took up their abode at Prospect Hill, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where the father successfully devoted his attention to general agricultural pursuits until called to his final rest, about 1897. The mother passed away about the same time.

Julius P. Heil, the youngest in a family of four children, obtained his education in the public schools of Waukesha county and then began his industrial career as an apprentice in the Herman W. Falk Company of Milwaukee. His energy and ambition early attracted Mr. Falk's attention and the young apprentice lad was soon given a position of minor responsibility. At the age of twenty-two he was sent by his employer to Buenos Aires to introduce the new process of welding rails, first in that city, and then throughout South America. Years of this work made Mr. Heil a recognized expert, and, as a result, when the company which controls the traction lines of New York city decided to adopt the Milwaukee process of welding rails, Julius P. Heil was put on the job. The next four years he spent supervising the welding of the rail joints in all the principal cities of the United States.

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Julius L. Heil.

welder, Mr. Heil determined to embark on an undertaking of his own, and in 1901 returned to Milwaukee and organized the Heil Rail Joint Welding Company, of which he became vice president and general manager. This field, however, was limited, and shortly after the company was reorganized under the name of The Heil Company, and began the manufacture of wagon tanks, also constructing tanks which the local breweries used in the washing of bottles. Then the city of Milwaukee needed iron garbage bodies. The firm which had made such excellent tanks for the various oil companies and breweries, was given the contract.

From this point on The Heil Company, while taking contracts of different kinds, spent most of its efforts in the development of steel tanks. The little frame building on Poplar street, between Fourth and Fifth, soon became too cramped for the growing industry, and in 1908 the present site in Layton Park was taken. Once in the larger quarters, with better transportation facilities, The Heil Company branched out to develop the fabrication of steel, their first contract being the steel framework for the Butterfly Theatre. This was quickly followed by a number of other contracts, the most important of which was the Wisconsin Hotel.

Shortly after this the United States had occasion to send its army into Mexico, and The Heil Company was called upon to furnish welded water tanks. The prestige which this government order brought, and the triumph of the welded tank under unusually trying conditions, brought a rush of orders, and the Sterling and Four Wheel Drive Auto Company arranged with the firm to develop and manufacture a suitable body for their trucks. The first bodies were a complete success and attracted the attention of many other truck manufacturers throughout the country.

When the United States entered the World war bodies were needed for ammunition trucks. Wood was not strong enough; steel must be used. The pioneer in the industry of manufacturing steel truck bodies proved to be the Wisconsin firm which had started out so inauspiciously in its little shop on Poplar street, to weld rail joints.

On July 14, 1917, General Crozier, chief of the ordnance department, telegraphed and ordered Julius P. Heil to be at his office the following morning. He reported and found that the mission was that ammunition bodies were wanted for France. The Heil Company made the drawings, made a sample body, submitted it and all the bodies that were used by the United States Army during the World war were made according to the original sample body furnished by The Heil Company. When General Crozier gave Julius P. Heil the first order, C. M. E. No. 1, he asked him where he was born and the answer was "in Prussia." The General then advised Major Wall to "have a name plate put on each body with the name of The Heil Company so that when we enter Prussia those people will see that their own native-born helped to defeat them."

The first order came with the demand that the bodies be ready in twenty days, as time meant everything. The Heil Company responded by having them ready in ten days. The quickness with which the order had been filled led immediately to reorders, first by hundreds, then by thousands, the last order being for four thousand bodies. In addition the first six hundred and fifty heavy duty truck bodies with which the Engineers of the American Expeditionary Forces were equipped, came from The Heil Company.

In the beginning of the war The Heil Company was the first company in Milwaukee county to have a public flag-raising at its plant, which flag-raising was conducted by the Hon. Carl Runge of Milwaukee civil court, who made the address of the occasion, and the flag flew every day during the war and is still on the job.

When the war had been won and the army trucks were distributed to every state in the Union, to aid in the good roads movement, Heil truck bodies received a tremendous amount of advertising, and today many of the biggest automobile truck manufacturers have standardized on Heil equipment.

The latest triumph of The Heil Company has been the development of the Hydraulic-Hoist and its practical application to the Heil steel truck body. For many years engineers had worked on a device for tilting truck bodies so that the contents might be dumped. An inventor named Smythe had experimented for several years with a device that would correct all previous hoist troubles.

Mr. Heil recognized the superiority of this device, the Hydraulic-Hoist, and although the first models were faulty in construction, he realized that this was simply a matter of mechanical detail. Accordingly, in January, 1919, the Hydro-Hoist Company was made a subsidiary of The Heil Company. Heil engineers perfected the device, and construction on a greatly increased scale was begun. From ten hoists a month, the output was increased to hundreds.

Today The Heil Company manufactures the most complete line of motor truck equipment in the world, including dump truck bodies, truck tanks, and hydraulic hoists. This taking over of these allied products has meant the saving of shipping and assembling costs to the motor truck manufacturer, greater speed in production, and higher standards. Local motor truck manufacturers now run the chassis of their trucks direct to the Heil plant to be fully equipped. In addition to the above The Heil Company manufactures bulk storage tanks of all kinds, Heiloy metal milk tanks for transporting milk by motor truck, blade snow plows and steel plate work.

The Heil Company embodies the true spirit of cooperation and coordination of man and machine, turning out quickly and efficiently vast outputs. It is recognized as one of the best organized and most democratic institutions in the country, and Julius P. Heil, or, as he is affectionately known, "J. P.," is entirely responsible for this. The visitor to the plant is introduced to everyone, heads of departments, as well as clerks new to the business. Everyone knows everyone else and greets him by his first name. There is a spirit of team work with all. "J. P." is the institutional hero, not a formal, unapproachable, aloof personage, but a fellow worker, who has worked hard and builded strong. Being the oldest employe of the company, he knows his fellow workers by name and often stops simply to chat with them or to offer a friendly suggestion. There is nothing like a "labor problem" at The Heil Company. "J. P." knows from his own experience the value of high wages, a reasonable working day and the best possible factory conditions.

Mr. Heil's business associates are: Clement C. Smith, Herman W. Falk, George P. Miller, Wm. Chestester, Wm. Geo. Thwaits and Joseph F. Heil. In August, 1929, Mr. Heil acquired the Milwaukee Air Power Pump Company and the Combustion Oil Burner Company. He is also chairman of the board, of Arnold Dryer Company.

On the 4th of June, 1900, in Milwaukee, Mr. Heil was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Conrad of this city, her parents being the late Joseph B. and Dora Conrad, the former long a prominent contractor of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Heil have one son, Joseph F., who was educated at Wisconsin and Northwestern universities and who married Marjory Nichols. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Heil have two children, Joseph and Barbara, aged five and two years, respectively.

Mr. Julius P. Heil has been very active in politics as a supporter of the republican party, was at one time treasurer of the republican county committee, and for four years served as a member of the Civil Service Commission in Milwaukee.

Fraternally he is well known in Masonic circles throughout the state, belonging to Independent Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Chapter, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Commandery, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, S. P. R. S.; and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of which he was potentate in 1917 and he represented that body for the past fifteen years at Imperial Council sessions.

Through his club connections Mr. Heil has gained a wide and favorable acquaintance, being identified with the Wisconsin, Milwaukee Athletic, Rotary, Blue Mound Country, Ozaukee Country and Tripoli Country Clubs. A man of marked personality, indomitable energy and contagious enthusiasm, yet modest withal, he occupies a commanding position in the industrial circles of this city and enjoys the respect and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact in every walk of life.

JOHN MESSMER

John Messmer, who is serving as county superintendent of construction, with offices in the courthouse annex, was born in Milwaukee, September 23, 1884, a son of Henry and Barbara (Rieck) Messmer, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Germany. The father was a well known architect of this city for many years. He had graduated from Zurich University of Switzerland and was well qualified for professional duties and responsibilities. He aided in designing the old courthouse here and was identified with the erection of many of the substantial structures of an earlier period, and a great many of the old churches throughout the state particularly north and west of the city. He passed away in 1898 and is survived by his widow, who still makes her home in Milwaukee.

After completing the work of the grades, John Messmer entered the East Division high school, from which in due course of time he was graduated, and later he worked his way through the University of Wisconsin and received the Bachelor of Science degree as a member of the class of 1909. While at college he had no spare money for fraternal dues or social activities, but he and fifteen other boys who were working at college formed a group and rented a large house at Madison, calling themselves "The Barbs." If the records of the others were like that of Mr. Messmer it certainly was a misnomer. This group later became the National Sigma Phi Epsilon fraternity. Industry, activity and perseverance have ever characterized him and upon these qualities he has builded his success. He was active in athletics when in college, playing on the 'varsity football team for three years and acting as its captain in 1908. He was also on the track team for three years, becoming its captain in 1907, and he was a member of the university baseball team for three years and went to Japan with one team in 1909. During his college days he made an excellent record as a student and completed a four years' course in three and a half years. After his graduation Mr. Messmer went to Montana, where he was employed in connection with an irrigation project for a year. He then returned to Milwaukee and entered the supervising and building business. Subsequently he specialized on larger projects and did a considerable amount of private and public construction work, winning a high place in that field of labor. He supervised many school buildings in the state, the first buildings of the state's feeble-minded colony at Union Grove, Wisconsin, practically every large school in Milwaukee county up to five years ago, the city halls at West Allis, and at Park Falls, Wisconsin. The State building at the Panama Exposition at San Francisco, California, and every new building for Milwaukee county since 1913, except the House of Correction and County Agricultural building at Wauwatosa. The buildings represent an expenditure of approximately 30,000,000 dollars. It was his capability and experience in that regard that led to his unsolicited appointment in June, 1928, as county superintendent of construction, in which capacity he has since served, his record being highly acceptable to the general public. In this connection he has charge of the erection of the county part of the Public Safety building, new county courthouse, the County General Hospital, and County Emergency Hospital, an addition to the House of Correction, and the work on the airport, all of which are most important public projects.

On the 1st of June, 1911, Mr. Messmer was united in marriage to Miss Louise Jahns, of Milwaukee, a daughter of the late Herman Jahns, who was the head of the H. Stearn, Jr., Brother & Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods. They now have two daughters: Mary Lou, who was born May 29, 1914, and Barbara Jeanne, born October 15, 1919. Mrs. Messmer is chairman of the house committee of the College Women's Club. She is a graduate chemist, having completed her course in the State University at Madison, while continuing her graduate work. She was government soils chemist for three years prior to her marriage. Mr.

Messmer is a member of the Milwaukee Rowing Club and the State and Milwaukee "W" Club and in these channels directs his activities when not busy with professional interests. His entire record shows that he is forceful and resourceful and the simple weight of his character and ability has carried him into important relations.

HON. GERRY WHITING HAZELTON

Hon. Gerry Whiting Hazelton, one of Milwaukee's leading lawyers and distinguished citizens of a past generation, long figured prominently in the public life of his community and commonwealth. He was elected a representative from Wisconsin to the forty-second and forty-third congresses and filled the office of United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin from 1876 until 1885. He was born in Chester, Rockingham county, New Hampshire, February 24, 1829, his parents being William and Mercy J. (Cochrane) Hazelton, who were also natives of the Granite state, the former born in Chester and the latter in New Boston. The Hazelton family, whose American progenitors were among the early settlers of New Hampshire, is of English extraction. The paternal great-grandfather and grandfather, as well as the father of Hon G. W. Hazelton, were born in Chester, New Hampshire. There William Hazelton, the father, engaged in merchandising throughout his active business career. His son, John Franklin Hazelton, fought with valor and distinction under General Joseph W. Keifer in the Civil war.

Gerry W. Hazelton supplemented his common school education by a course of study in Pinkerton Academy of Derry, New Hampshire, and also received instruction from a private tutor. For a time he taught school. In 1848, when a youth of nineteen years, he went to Amsterdam, New York, where he studied law under the preceptorship of his uncle, Hon. Clark B. Cochrane, a prominent attorney who was later elected to congress. Admitted to the bar in 1852, Mr. Hazelton commenced practice at Amsterdam, New York, where he continued in the work of his chosen profession until 1856. He then came west to Wisconsin, locating at Columbus, this state, and soon became widely recognized as an able attorney and leading and influential citizen. He was elected to the state senate of Wisconsin in 1860 and was twice chosen president pro tempore. He served as lieutenant governor of the state and as judiciary governor and chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions. In 1860, Mr. Hazelton was a delegate to the republican national convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He declined reelection to the state senate, and in 1864 was elected district attorney for Columbia county. In 1866 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the second district of Wisconsin but was removed by President Andrew Johnson the same year. He was appointed United States attorney for the district of Wisconsin in 1869, which place he held until elected a representative from Wisconsin in the forty-second congress as a republican. Reelected to the forty-third congress, he served from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1875. Hon. Mr. Hazelton was a leading figure in the national halls of legislation, introducing many bills looking toward the development and progress of his adopted state, and worked for the abolishment of polygamy in this country. He did much to improve transportation facilities between the east and the west and helped to reduce the working hours of street railroad employes. While a member of congress he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution.

Following the close of his second congressional term he resumed the private practice of law and in 1876 came to Milwaukee, having been tendered the position of United States attorney for the eastern district of Wisconsin by President Grant. This office he held through successive reappointments until 1885, when he retired to make way for his democratic successor, appointed by President Cleveland. It was a rather curious circumstance that he was later chosen to deliver the address of welcome on Cleveland's visit to Milwaukee. After his retirement from the office of United States attorney he continued his law practice in this city and here remained until his death. Mr. Hazelton came to Milwaukee with an untarnished record of public service and an enviable reputation as a lawyer of high character, and the respect and esteem entertained for him by the representatives of the legal fraternity, as well as the general public, increased with the passing years. Among his personal friends was the distinguished American statesman, Timothy O. Howe. His services as an able and eloquent speaker were frequently in demand. He delivered the address at the laying of the corner-stone of the Exposition building on behalf of the directors and made notable speeches on the occasion of the Garfield memorial ceremony in Milwaukee, at the unveiling of the Washington statue and at the centenary celebration in 1889. He was appointed special master in chancery in 1912 and served for many years as United States court commissioner and commissioner for Milwaukee county.

Mr. Hazelton held membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, belonged to the Masonic fraternity and to the Old Settlers' Club, was a member of the noted and select Phantom Club of former years and an honorary member of the Milwaukee Press Club. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in Immanuel Presbyterian Church on Astor street, of which he served as a trustee until his death, which occurred September 29, 1920, when he was ninety-one years of age. His remains were interred in Forest Home Cemetery.

In 1855 Mr. Hazelton was united in marriage to Miss Martha L. Squire, daughter of Jesse and Delia (Lester) Squire. He brought her to Wisconsin in the following year and on coming to Milwaukee in 1876 purchased a residence at 202 Juneau avenue, where the worthy couple made their home during the residue of their days. Mrs. Hazelton passed away in 1907, being survived by her husband for thirteen years. Their daughter, Anna, born at Columbus, Wisconsin, is a graduate of Milwaukee College. She has membership with the Daughters of the American Revolution and also belongs to the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, of which her mother was a charter member. Miss Hazelton is a devoted member of All Saints Cathedral and is an intellectual and cultured woman, interested in the many activities with which her honored father was so helpfully identified during the period of Milwaukee's early history. In 1929 when the locality in which she lived had become a business community, she was obliged to abandon the old Hazelton home on Juneau avenue and now resides at 499 Belleview place.

JAMES A. BACH, M. D.

Among the members of the medical profession who have won and retain the genuine respect of the people of Milwaukee is numbered Dr. James A. Bach, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in this city for over forty-five years and has met with large success. He was born on a farm in Washington county, Wisconsin, on the 13th of October, 1860, and is a son of Mathias and Anna (Moots) Bach. Both of his parents were natives of the grand duchy of Luxemburg, where their marriage occurred. They came to the United States in 1846, locating at once in Washington county, Wisconsin, which was their home during the remaining years of their lives, the father dying in 1901, at the age of eighty-seven years, and the mother passing away in 1919. The father, who devoted his attention to farming in this country, had been a weaver of cloth in his native land. To him and his wife were born thirteen children.

James A. Bach received his early education in the public schools of Washington county and one year in the public schools of Milwaukee. He returned to the farm for a while, but later attended the State Normal School at Oshkosh, after which he taught school for two years. In 1879 he entered the University of Michigan, in which he was a student for five years, during which he took both literary and medical courses and graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1884. Returning to Milwaukee, he engaged in the practice of medicine until 1887, when he went to Europe, where he spent two years in the study of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, attending clinics in London, Berlin and Vienna. On his return to Milwaukee he established an office on the fourth floor of the Wells building, and there he has remained to the present time, commanding an extensive practice and confining himself entirely to the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat in which he is regarded as an expert.

In West Bend, Washington county, in 1895, Dr. Bach was united in marriage to Miss Catherine E. Pick, of that place, a daughter of John and Mary (Goetter) Pick, both of whom were born in the United States, though of German descent. Her father was successfully engaged in mercantile affairs, having conducted a general store up to the time of his death. He is survived by his widow, who still resides at West Bend, at the age of eighty years. To Dr. and Mrs. Bach have been born six children, as follows: (1) Edwin C., born on March 21, 1897, attended the Holy Rosary school, Marquette Academy, and the University of Wisconsin, from which latter institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then matriculated in the medical college of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning to Milwaukee, he began the practice of medicine, which he continued for one year and then went abroad for further study, specializing in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He remained at Vienna one year and then returned to Milwaukee, establishing his present office in the Wells building. He has been more than ordinarily successful as a practitioner and throughout the ranks of his profession he is recognized as an authority in his special field of effort. Dr. Bach was married in East Troy, Wisconsin, on June 1, 1927, to Miss Janet Thayer, of that city, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Timothy Thayer, the former of whom was a member of an old Eastern family, while the latter was a native of Ireland. They are the parents of a son, Edwin, Jr., born on March 21, 1928, and a daughter, Janet Casker, born April 22, 1930. Dr. Bach is a member of St. Robert's Society and is a member of the medical faculty of Marquette University. He belongs to the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and the Milwaukee Oto-Ophthalmic Society. (2) James J. Bach attended the Holy Rosary school, the Marquette high school, and Marquette University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. He then became connected with the bond department of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, where he reamained one year. Returning to Milwaukee, he became associated with Hackett, Hoff & Thiermann, Inc., in the bond department of which firm he remained for three years, after which he went to San Francisco and is now employed as a financial statistician for a large bond company. (3) Marcus J. attended the Holy Rosary school, Marquette Academy, and then followed exactly in the educational and professional footsteps of his brother Edwin. Upon his return to Milwaukee, he became associated with his father, on the fourth floor of the Wells building. He is married to Margaret Toepfer, of Madison, Wisconsin, and is the father of a son, Marcus. (4) Catherine T. attended the Holy Rosary school, Downer College and the Sisters' high school at Dubuque, Iowa. She then entered the University of Wisconsin, in which she took a general literary course, but majored in chemistry. She was graduated with unusually high honors, has been connected with the A. O. Smith Corporation, and is living at home. (5) John R. attended the Holy Rosary school and the Marquette high school, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin, after which he became associated with the firm of Hackett, Hoff & Thiermann, being employed in the real estate department. (6) Rosemary L., who attended the Holy Rosary school, graduating, now attending Downer Seminary, and is living at home.

Dr. James A. Bach is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Milwaukee Oto-Ophthalmological Society and is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

For twenty-five years he held the chair of ophthalmology and otology in the Wisconsin College of Physicians and Surgeons, of which he was one of the organizers. This later became the medical department of Marquette University, in which he continued to teach these special subjects for three years, when he resigned. He is now a member of the staff of St. Mary's Hospital, and is also on the staff of Marquette University Hospital. Also was one of the organizers of the old Bartlett Clinical Club. He is a lover of the great out-of-doors, is fond of fishing and hunting, and greatly enjoys traveling, in which he has indulged extensively, having visited Europe, Alaska, Canada, Cuba and Mexico, and the Orient. During the late war he several times offered his services to the government, but because of his age he was not accepted or called. However, he served on advisory board number one in Milwaukee and in every possible way contributed to the success of his country in the war. His sons, Edwin C., James J. and Marcus J., who volunteered, served in the navy, but were not sent overseas.

PATRICK HENRY McGOVERN, M. D.

The late Dr. Patrick Henry McGovern, honored with the presidency of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, was for many years numbered among the able and successful physicians and surgeons in Milwaukee. He was born on a farm near Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, April 24, 1862. His parents were Lawrence and Ellen (Wren) McGovern, both natives of Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in early life.

Dr. McGovern was one of a family of seven children, three of whom became professional men in Milwaukee. He was named in honor of the great Patrick Henry. He was reared on his father's farm and attended the country schools. When twenty years of age he became a teacher and later attended the Madison high school. Ambitious to acquire an education, he utilized every opportunity that came to him and in 1888 was graduated from the University of Wisconsin. Subsequently he became principal of the Chilton high school and continued in that position for three years, earning the money which enabled him to pursue his professional course. In 1891 he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and graduated with the M. D. degree as a member of the class of 1894. In that year he began the practice of medicine in Milwaukee where he remained for a year before removing to Cedarburg to practice with his brother, Dr. Wm. P. McGovern. Leaving Cedarburg in 1900 he pursued a post-graduate course in Johns Hopkins University. This was typical of his professional career, throughout which he utilized every chance to improve his knowledge and promote his efficiency as a physician and surgeon. His name was on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, of which he was elected president, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. Dr. McGovern taught anatomy in the Milwaukee Medical College for a number of years. His greatest enjoyment was in his profession, next to which came nature.

His love for the out-of-doors and the enjoyment he found there was subject only to the pleasure he took in his profession and the interest and diligence with which he pursued it.

In 1896 Dr. McGovern married Miss Abbie Margaret Rothmann, a native of Chilton, Calumet county, Wisconsin. They had no children. In fraternal circles Dr. McGovern was well known as a Knight Templar and a Mason who had also attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. His death, which occurred in 1925, when he was sixty-three years of age, was the occasion of deep and widespread regret, for he had won an extensive circle of warm friends in both social and professional circles of Milwaukee during the long years of his residence here.

STANLEY COTTRILL HAUXHURST

Stanley Cottrill Hauxhurst, a lifelong resident of Milwaukee, had been a successful practicing attorney of this city for nearly a quarter of a century when he passed away March 1, 1930, aged fifty years. He was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 13, 1880, a son of Sidney and Julia Frances (Cottrill) Hauxhurst. The father, born May 26, 1842, died October 7, 1902, while the mother, whose date of birth was November 1, 1852, died March 20, 1922. The ancestral record, given concisely, is as follows:

Sidney Hauxhurst (1842-1902)
son of Jacob Van Velzor Hauxhurst (1817-1902) of Oyster Bay, New York state, and later of Spring Green, Wisconsin;
James Hauxhurst (1770-1844) of Oyster Bay; m. Abigail Van Velzor (William, who came from the Netherlands);
Jacob Hauxhurst (b. ca. 1745) of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York; m. Mary Seaman;
Joseph Hawxhurst (Hauxhurst) who came from England.

Sidney Hauxhurst (1842-1902) enlisted September 10, 1861, in Captain Dillon's ("Dillon's Buena Vista") Sixth Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, Volunteers, United States Army, Quinby's Division, Seventeenth Army Corps; discharged October 10, 1864, as sergeant; engagements: New Madrid, Island No. 10, siege and battle of Corinth, Port Gibson, Willow Springs, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, Nashville. G. A. R. Member firm Roundy, Peckham & Company, wholesale grocers.

Julia Frances Cottrill Hauxhurst (1852-1922)—Member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

William Hutchings Cottrill was the general superintendent and manager of the Wells-Fargo Express stage lines from St. Louis, Missouri, west to Salt Lake City in the latter '60s and early '70s, before the Union Pacific Railroad was completed.

John Hall (1600-ca. 1670), from Coventry, England, ca. 1630 to Charlestown and Yarmouth, Massachusetts; m. ca. 1630, Bertha Lanard;
John (1633-ca. 1700), m. Priscilla Bearse, of Barnstable;
Joseph (1660-ca. 1710), m. Hannah Miller (Rev. John (b. 1631),

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Stanley Washburn

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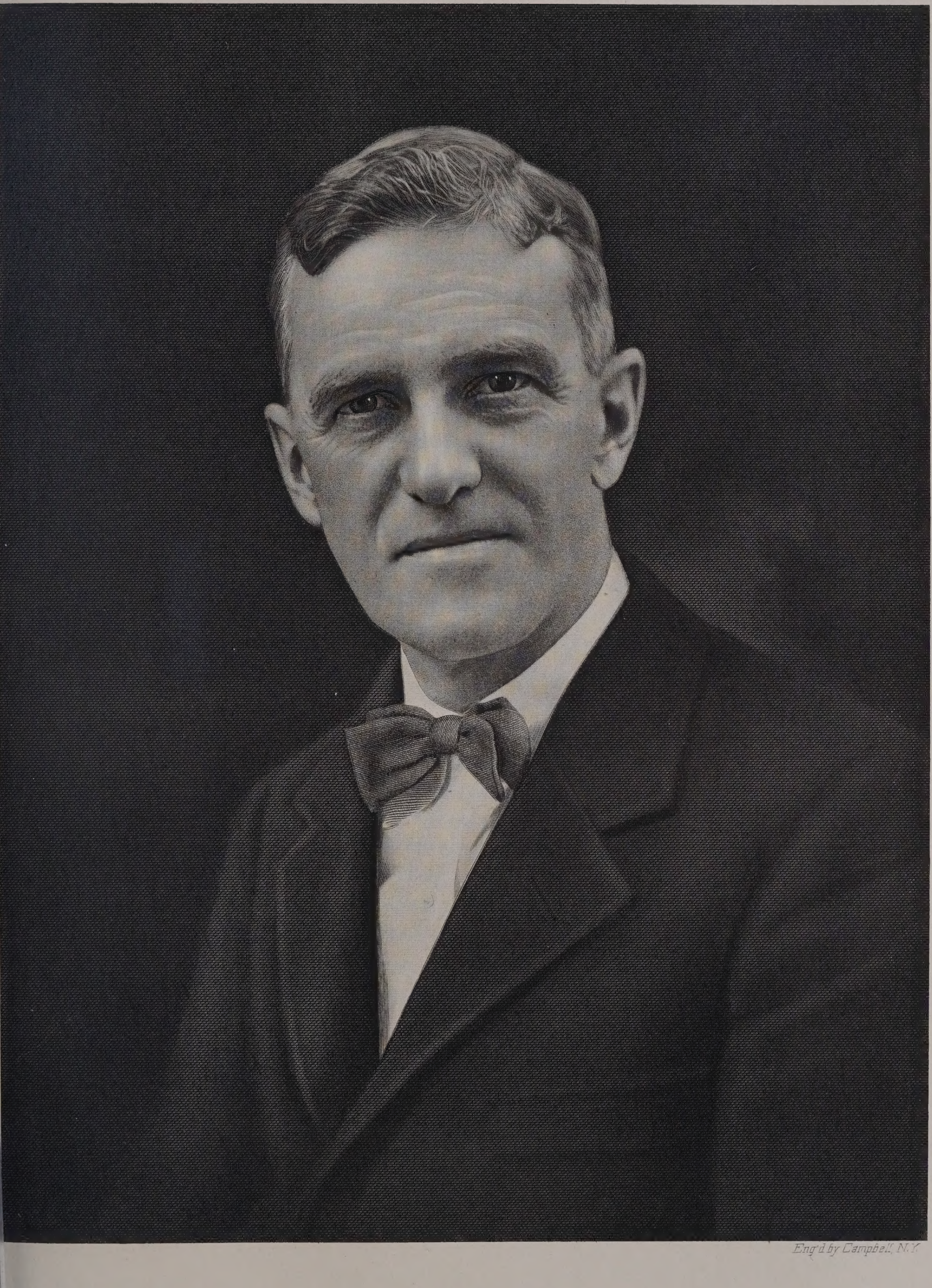

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Stanley J. Manshurst

m. Margaret (b. 1640), daughter of Josiah Winslow (1605-74), from England in the "Good Angel", 1631, settled at Marshfield, m. 1636, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Bourne, of Plymouth;
Rev. John (d. 1663), "Most learned of New England ministers," first minister of Yarmouth, came from England, 1638);
David (1704-89), A. B., Harvard, 1724; D. D., Dartmouth, 1777; m. 1731, Elizabeth Prescott;
Benjamin (1746-1833), of Sutton, Massachusetts, later St. Albans, Vermont, private Captain Bathw. Woodbury's company, Colonel Jonathan Holman's and Colonel Jacob Davis' regiments, 1776, 80; m. Elizabeth Mosely (ca. 1750-1822); Joseph, private in American Revolution, 1776-82, of Sutton, Massachusetts;
Charles, M. D. (1766-ca. 1836), of St. Albans, Vermont; m. Charlotte Janes Hubbard;
Frances Elizabeth (1826-1901), of St. Albans, m. William Hutchins Cottrill;
Rev. Peter Bulkeley (qv);
Rev. Edward (1614-1695/6), m. Lucia ——————;
Hon. Col. Peter (1640-88), m. Rebecca Wheeler (1645-1718);
Rebecca (1681-1747), m. Maj. Dr. Jonathan Prescott (1677-1729);
Elizabeth (ca. 1713-1803), m. David Hall, D. D.
Jonathan Janes (1750-1823), of Brimfield, Massachusetts; later St. Albans, Vermont; judge of probate court; private on Lexington Alarm Roll in Captain James Sherman's company, Colonel Pynchon's regiment, April 19, 1775; also private in Captain Joseph Thompson's company, Colonel Timothy Danielson's regiment, 1775, and in Captain Charles' company, Colonel Bliss' regiment, 1778;
Ruby (d. 1841), m. Ethan Hubbard (ca. 1774-1846);
Charlotte J. (ca. 1790-1860), m. Charles Hall;
Frances E., m. William H. Cottrill;
Julia Frances (1852-1922), of Montpelier, Vermont, later of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, m. 1878, Sidney Hauxhurst (1842-1902), of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, later of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
issue: I-Stanley Cottrill; II-Grenville (d. infancy); III-Sidney-Peckham (d. infancy).
m. June 14, 1911, Louise Van Dyke.

Stanley Cottrill Hauxhurst was graduated from St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire, in 1898 and then matriculated in Williams College of Williamstown, Massachusetts, which in 1902 conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His professional training was received at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with the LL. B. degree in 1906. He began law practice at Milwaukee as an associate in the firm of Flanders & Fawsett, afterward followed his profession independently from 1908 until 1925 and then became a member of the firm of Van Dyke & Hauxhurst, continuing in this relation throughout the remainder of his life. His fidelity to the interests of his clients was proverbial; yet he never forgot that he owed a higher allegiance to the majesty of the law. His diligence and energy in the preparation of his cases, as well as the earnestness, tenacity and courage with which he defended the right, as he understood it, challenged the highest admiration of his associates. He was a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

On the 14th of June, 1911, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Stanley C. Hauxhurst was united in marriage to Miss Louise Van Dyke, who was born in this city, July 4, 1886, her parents being George Douglass and Louise (Lawrence) Van Dyke, natives of Milwaukee who still reside here. Mrs. Hauxhurst's Van Dyke ancestors were among the earliest Dutch settlers of the New Netherlands. Henry Van Dyke, born in New Amsterdam in 1700, was a stanch patriot and did much for the cause of liberty. At his house, by order of the "Council of Liberty," at Philadelphia, the secret meetings of the colonists were held, he being a safe man. Henry Van Dyke was a man of powerful frame, iron constitution, and great physical endurance, and an unerring marksman. Although an old man, he belonged to the famous company of riflemen known during the Revolution as the Valley Rangers, raised for the defense of the frontier against the Indians. Few men won more victories or had more hair's-breadth escapes from Indians, and what were still more dreaded, the "Hessians," than the intrepid Van Dyke. He was also active in defense of ill-fated Fort Freeland before its capitulation, and was untiring in his efforts for the removal of the women and children in the fort to a place of safety down the river. The ancestral line of Mrs. Hauxhurst includes the names of Captain James Lawrence and Bancroft, the historian. Her descent is traced as follows:

9—Jan Thomasen (Van Dijk) Van Dyke;
8—Achias, m. 1674, Janitze Lambert;
7—Lambert (bap. 1677), m. Maritze (Mary) Hoagland;
6—Henry (1721-1884), m. Elizabeth Davis (d. 1786);
5—Lambert (d. 1794), m. 1782, Margaret McMichael (d. 1825);
4—William (1789-1865), m. 1813, Nancy Duncan (1793-1871);
3—John Henry (1823-1909), lawyer, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; m. 1851, Mary McEldery Douglass (1829-1893);
2—George Douglass Van Dyke, m. 1878, Louise Lawrence;
Louise Van Dyke, m. Stanley C. Hauxhurst.

Mrs. Hauxhurst is a member of the Woman's Club, a director of the Visiting Nurse Association and a director of the Children's Free Hospital. By her marriage she became the mother of four children, two sons and two daughters. The eldest, John Stanley Cottrill Hauxhurst, born March 12, 1914, attended the Milwaukee Country Day School until 1929 and at this writing (1930) is a student at the Pomfret School of Pomfret, Connecticut. Lawrence Van Dyke Hauxhurst, born January 31, 1915, attended the Milwaukee Country Day School until 1928, when he entered St. Paul's School of Concord, New Hampshire. Barbara Louise Hauxhurst, born November 20, 1918, is a student at the Lake School for Girls in Milwaukee. Julia Frances Cottrill Hauxhurst, born April 20, 1923, is also attending the Lake School for Girls in this city. The father of the above named was secretary of the Milwaukee Country Day School from July 25, 1923, to October 1, 1929.

In politics Mr. Hauxhurst was a stanch republican. His military record, as given in Volume I, "Great Events of the Great War," is as follows: "Attended Citizens Training Camp, Plattsburg, New York, August, 1916. Rejected for Second Officers Training Camp, June, 1917, for physical disability. Commissioned July 17, 1918, as Captain Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division of the General Staff, Washington, D. C. Discharged April 8, 1919. Served chiefly on special missions and inspections to Camps Devens, Meade, Sherman, Taylor, Shelby, Beauregard, Logan, MacArthur, Bowie, Travis and Cody and aviation stations at Camps MacArthur and Bowie, depots at Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans, and posts along the Mexican border from Nogales, Arizona, to Brownsville, Texas. After he was rejected in the army of the U. S. A. on account of not being able to stand the physical test, because of low endurance, he tried to get into the Canadian Army, but they would not take him, as they took no one who would not pass the physical tests of the U. S. A."

Mr. Hauxhurst was a devoted member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Milwaukee and sang in its choir as a boy. He also had membership in the Williams College Chapter of the Delta Psi, in the Milwaukee Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Oconomowoc Country Club and the Town Club, being president of the last named from 1923 to 1925 inclusive. Mr. Hauxhurst had a very beautiful and lovable character. He was always thinking of others, even during his last illness. He had many friends of all ages, but was especially loved by the children, whom he loved dearly. He always took a great interest in entering into whatever they did with all his heart, giving them a happy and interesting time, and they loved his delightful sense of humor. He had high ideals which he always lived up to. He was a true gentleman of the highest type, and was a great lover of all that was beautiful. He collected etchings and rare editions of books. He gave a very beautiful window, made by Tiffany's of New York of favrile glass, to St. Paul's Church, in memory of his mother and father. The subject is very inspiring. St. John is kneeling and an angel is pointing to the gates of New Jerusalem, shown at the top of the window, through which brilliant rays of light come. Under the window he had inscribed:

> "And I, John, saw the Holy City, New Jerusalem, coming down from God out of heaven, having the glory of God; and the city had no need of the sun, neither of the moon to shine in it, for the glory of God did lighten it."

"To the glory of God and in loving memory of
Sidney Hauxhurst May 26, 1842-October 7, 1902
Julia Frances Cottrill Hauxhurst November 1, 1852-March 20, 1922"

The window is in beautiful colors and one of the men at Tiffany's studio said he had never seen a man take such an interest in having the window perfected as Mr. Hauxhurst had, and they had not seen Mr. Tiffany for years give so much personal interest to a window. Leopold Seyffert painted a splendid portrait of Mr. Hauxhurst the year before his death. Mr. Roth, who came to Milwaukee to etch the Milwaukee Cathedral, made a bookplate for Mr. Hauxhurst and his wife, of the corner of their library. Mr. Hauxhurst not only loved art, but was a great lover of the out-of-doors, spending part of every year with his family in the northern woods. He enjoyed traveling and when he and his family were abroad in 1928, they visited the Holy Land. His attractive personality won him many friends, and it was said of him: "To see him was to trust him, to meet him was to admire him, and to know him was to love him."

GILBERT E. SEAMAN, M.D.

One of Milwaukee's most distinguished professional men is Dr. Gilbert E. Seaman, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery here for nearly forty years, during which period he has commanded a high place in the hearts of the people among whom he has lived and labored. He is also a veteran of two wars and stands deservedly high in the ranks of military surgeons. The Doctor was born at Alpena, Michigan, on the 19th of September, 1869, and is a son of A. L. and Jessie (Gordon) Seaman. His father, who was a native of this country, was a member of one of the early pioneer families of the Middle West. He became a physician and practiced his profession in Alpena, Michigan, up to the time of his death. His wife was a native of Scotland and in childhood was brought to this country with her parents, who settled in Michigan. Both parents are deceased and are buried at Alpena.

Gilbert E. Seaman attended the public schools of Alpena and the Episcopal Academy at Detroit, after which he entered the Detroit College of Medicine. After serving his interneship in a Detroit hospital, Dr. Seaman entered the Michigan College of Medicine and Surgery, and graduated from that institution. In 1891 he went to Europe, and spent two years, taking courses in medicine and surgery in the University of Würzburg and the University of Berlin. Upon his return to Milwaukee, he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine to the present time. He is a member of the staffs of the Milwaukee hospital, the Milwaukee Children's hospital, the Columbia hospital, and the Shorewood hospital, of which he is the clinical director. He has also served for fourteen years as regent of the University and chairman of the Medical School.

Dr. Seaman has long been interested in military medicine and surgery, as well as in preventative medicine. During the Spanish-American war he was a member of the United States Medical Corps, with the rank of captain and assistant surgeon, serving with the volunteer National Guard troops and in the Philippine islands, and served as a military surgeon on the Mexican border in 1916 and when the United States entered the World war was sent overseas as chief surgeon of the Thirty-second Division and chief surgeon of the Sixth Army Corps of the American Expeditionary Forces. To him belongs the distinction of being the only medical officer from civil life who rose to the rank of chief surgeon of an Army Corps during the late war. Dr. Seaman has been surgeon-general of the Wisconsin National Guard since 1913. By appointment of the United States secretary of state, he represented this government at the International Congress of Military Medicine, held in Warsaw, Poland, in 1927, and in London, England, in 1929, and served for ten years as assistant commissioner of health in Milwaukee, and in 1929 was elected a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

In 1901 Dr. Seaman was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth H. Sivyer, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of four children, namely: Frances, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and is living at home; Elizabeth, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, is the wife of Frank W. Norris, of Milwaukee, and they have one child, Elizabeth; Gilbert E., Jr., and Clarabel, who is a student in Downer Seminary.

Dr. Seaman is a strong republican in his political views and has been prominent in the councils of that party. He was a candidate for governor of Wisconsin in 1920, was a member of the state board of education for several years and a regent-at-large of the University of Wisconsin. Dr. Seaman belongs to the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine; the Milwaukee Surgical Society, of which he is a past president; the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, and was honored by being made a member of the Legion of Honor of France, in recognition of his able and effective medical service during the war. Dr. Seaman is the author of a number of pamphlets on medical and surgical subjects, and is the author of a "Compendium for Medical Officers," as well as a "History of the Medical Department of the Thirty-second Division." The Doctor is a man of high attainments in his profession, among the members of which he is greatly esteemed, while throughout the community he is regarded as a distinct asset, for his record has been one of constructive effort.

JOHN ROBERTS

In the passing of John Roberts, Milwaukee sustained the loss of one of her oldest residents and pioneer mason contractors who had erected a number of the finest buildings of the city. The period of his residence here covered forty-six years and he had reached the age of seventy-five when called to his final rest in 1895. He was born in Hawarden, Wales, near Chester, England, December 29, 1820, pursued his education in the common schools and after putting aside his text-books learned the trade of a bricklayer and stone mason. The Milwaukee Sentinel, reviewing his career at the time of his death, said: "When about twenty-five years old he decided to emigrate to America, and shortly after he arrived in this country. He landed in New York and began to travel westward. His intention was to settle at Chicago, but when he reached Albany, New York, he met a party which had just returned from Chicago and Milwaukee. Mr. Roberts disclosed his plans to his new acquaintances, who, when they heard he intended to take up farming, advised him not to go to Chicago, but to strike out for Wisconsin. He took their advice, but when he reached Buffalo, New York, he found that the winter had overtaken him, and he was obliged to wait for the opening of navigation. He then started out for Wisconsin and settled on a farm in Green county. There he remained for a short time, and in May, 1849, he came to Milwaukee. For about a year he worked as a journeyman bricklayer and in 1851 he formed a partnership with the late Sherburn Bryant. The following year the partnership was dissolved and all contracts undertaken by Mr. Roberts after that were handled by himself without assistance from anybody. Mr. Roberts built some of the leading business blocks and residences in the city. He had the contract for the erection of the Layton Art Gallery, the Mitchell building, the Chamber of Commerce, the Milwaukee Club and the Colby-Abbot building, and among some of the well known residences in the city he built those of Charles Ray, Charles Bradley, F. F. Adams and H. H. Button. The Colby-Abbot building was the last one he erected before his retirement, about twelve years ago, but since then he had superintended the erection of the Home for the Aged, his services being given gratis."

Mr. Roberts accumulated considerable property in Milwaukee during his long residence here and in the last few years of his life made several trips to Europe to recuperate his health, but his condition did not materially improve. He was always a republican in politics but never took an active part in campaigns, though on several occasions he was offered political offices. He always declined the offers, however, on the ground that his business would not permit him to divide his time. He was a man of strict business principles and was devoted to his family. He became a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity in England but following his emigration to America did not identify himself with any society except the Old Settlers' Club. Mr. Roberts is still remembered by many of Milwaukee's older residents and his memory is cherished in the hearts of those of his loved ones who are yet among the living.

Mr. Roberts married Elizabeth Birley and to them were born four children: Charles Birley, Edwin J., Sarah and Mrs. George Watkins. Charles Birley Roberts, born November 11, 1857, succeeded his father in the contracting business, in which he continued very successfully until his retirement some years prior to his death on the 30th of January, 1926. Among the many splendid structures which stand as monuments to his ability may be mentioned the Public Museum, the Pfister Hotel, the Post Office, the Insurance Exchange, the Loan & Trust building and the Plankinton homes. On the 21st of September, 1881, he married Cora J. McGarigle, who was born August 30, 1862.

Their son, Allan J. Roberts, born October 5, 1882, was educated in Milwaukee Academy and at the University of Wisconsin. It was in 1908, when a young man of twenty-six years, that he became associated with his brother, Chester B. Roberts, in founding The Roberts Company for the conduct of a general insurance business in Milwaukee which he has since developed to extensive and profitable proportions.

Allan J. Roberts is a member of the University Club; Milwaukee Athletic Club; is a 32d degree Mason; a member of the Association of Commerce, the Rotary Club, Milwaukee Curling Club, Zoological Society (director of); vice president and a director of the Whitefish Bay Bank. He holds memberships in Phi Delta Phi, and the Michiwaukee Golf Club.

On the 21st of September, 1905, he married Annette West Jacobi, born December 13, 1883. Their children are three in number, namely: Roberta Hendry, born January 5, 1910; Allan J., Jr., born March 15, 1913; and Joan C., born December 27, 1916.

Chester B. Roberts, the second son of Charles B. and Cora (McGarigle) Roberts, was born December 17, 1884, and was afforded the same educational advantages as his brother Allan, with whom he is associated in the insurance business under the name of The Roberts Company. On the 25th of May, 1911, he married Gladys Graybill, who was born May 4, 1890, and they are the parents of two sons: Chester G., born June 11, 1914; and Gardner C., born May 27, 1917.

Chester Roberts is a 32d degree Mason; member of University Club; charter member of Kiwanis Club; Milwaukee Curling Club; and Michiwaukee Golf Club.

Myron Charles Roberts, youngest son of Charles B. and Cora (McGarigle) Roberts, was born October 14, 1887, and died October 24, 1890.

A contemporary biographer wrote as follows: "Rather than say the Roberts family is of Milwaukee it is more fitting to say the Roberts family is Milwaukee."

HYMAN E. PADWAY

Hyman E. Padway, who heads a number of large and prosperous real estate and investment organizations is one of the leaders in his profession in Milwaukee and by his individual activities has contributed a great deal to the general growth and advancement of his city and county. Mr. Padway was born in Leeds, England, on the 3d of May, 1889, and is a son of Morris and Rose (Salomon) Padway, both of whom were natives of the Ukraine and were reared and married in that country. Mr. Padway's parents came to the United States from England in 1905 and established their permanent home in Milwaukee. While a resident of England, Mr. Padway's father owned and operated a large chain grocery store business, but after coming to Milwaukee, he devoted his attention to the investment business. Mr. Morris Padway's death occurred on May 19, 1925, at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife died on July 30, 1921, at the age of sixty-eight years. Mr. Morris Padway left surviving him, eight married children and twenty-five grandchildren, who at that time were all living in Milwaukee. Mr. Morris Padway was a man of fine public spirit and was greatly revered by the entire Jewish community for he was a very active worker in all civic and religious affairs and contributed generously to all worthy benevolent causes. He showed his loyalty to his adopted country by securing for himself and his children his citizenship papers at the very earliest opportunity. He was a member of numerous fraternal and civic organizations. Politically, he was a republican on national issues and independent in local elections. One of Mr. Padway's ancestors was the financial adviser of the Prince of Padua, in Italy, by whom he was held in great esteem, and in recognition of his services and his high standing he was permitted to assume the name "Padua," which has been anglicized to conform to the English pronunciation. To Mr. and Mrs. Morris Padway were born eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are living, namely: Henry D.; Manuel, and Rose, all of Milwaukee; Dora, the wife of Louis Goldberg, of Milwaukee; Barney of Los Angeles, California; Hyman E. of this review; Joseph A. an attorney and prominent civic, labor and political leader and former judge of the civil court, to which office he was appointed by Governor Blaine, and later reelected without opposition; and Israel B. an attorney of Milwaukee.

Hyman E. Padway received his elementary and high school education in Leeds, England and after coming to Milwaukee took extension work with the University of Wisconsin and later attended the night law school of Marquette University for three years. When sixteen years of age he had started out to earn his own living, his first position being on the road for a Scotch draper in Leeds, England for whom he started at a wage of one pound (five dollars), a week. After coming to Milwaukee he was for a while connected with Gimbel Bros. but later entered the general insurance business. Subsequently he turned his attention to the real estate and investment business in which he has met with outstanding success. He has specialized in down-town leaseholds and subdivision development work and has developed a number of the choicest subdivisions in this city. Mr. Padway did not study law with the idea of entering that profession, but as an aid to him in his business.

On September 25th, 1910, in Milwaukee, Mr. Padway was united in marriage to Miss Frieda Rosner, who was born in Hungary and is a daughter of Herman and Esther (Stern) Rosner, both of whom are deceased. Both of her parents also were natives of Hungary and became early settlers in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Padway are the parents of two children, Mildred May, born May 14, 1912, and Evelyn Grace, born September 2, 1916. The family home is at 3377 North Murray avenue and Mr. Padway's offices are at 409-10 Caswell block. He has traveled abroad extensively and during his travels has collected a great many rare and valuable works of art, particularly oil paintings of which he is known as a connoisseur and authority. Mr. Padway maintains an independent attitude in political elections, but stands for those things which in his judgment will be conducive to the public welfare. He is very much interested in all communal work and is a member of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, of which he is a past president; is a director of the Jewish Orphan Home in Cleveland, Ohio; is a trustee of the Leo. N. Levi Memorial Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas; and is on the advisory committee of the National Consumptive Home in Denver, Colorado. His religious affiliation is with Temple Emanu-El. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club; the Covenant Club of Chicago; the Brynwood Country Club of Milwaukee; the Milwaukee Real Estate Board; the Wisconsin State Association of Real Estate Boards; and the National

Association of Real Estate Boards, besides being a director of a number of advancement, business and building and loan associations. During the great World war he volunteered and was assigned to the Jewish Welfare Board, was stationed at Washington, D. C., and was about to go abroad when the Armistice was signed.

He is a man of sterling qualities and pleasing personality. He has been the architect of his own fortune, his success being due to his energy, sound judgment and progressive methods, backed by an integrity which has gained for him the respect and confidence of all who have been associated with him.

DAVID PARKER YOUNG

Since 1891 David Parker Young has resided continuously in Milwaukee and the intervening years have chronicled his steady progress in the business world until as head of the Northwestern Transfer Company he occupies a prominent position in business circles. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, May 20, 1871, a son of Thomas and Jane (Grey) Young, the former at that time superintendent of the Caledonian Railroad, the largest railway system in Great Britain.

After attending school in his native land David P. Young came to the United States in company with Dr. Valerrous in 1886, when a youth of fifteen years. They made their way westward on a cattle boat and proceeded directly to Watertown, Wisconsin, where Mr. Young engaged in horse trading. After a brief period, however, he went south to a point a few miles this side of the Mexican border, where he settled on a ranch, and engaged in trading stallions for cattle. Later he traveled extensively over the United States in the conduct of his business but in 1891 came to Milwaukee, where he has since made his home.

On his arrival in this city Mr. Young accepted a position with the Wirth-Hammel Company and continued with them for about five years, having charge of their horses. His next position was with the Milwaukee fire department, with which he was connected for nine months, and at the end of that time he became an employe of the National Biscuit Company, being placed in charge of their rolling stock in the state of Wisconsin. About the same time he established a transfer and draying business on his own account, taking contracts for that kind of work, which he followed until 1914. He then purchased the business of the Northwestern Transfer Company, which had been organized when the first Northwestern train came into Milwaukee. For sixteen years he has been at the head of this enterprise, making it one of the foremost concerns of the kind in the state. His business is now one of extensive proportions and a well merited success has rewarded his unfaltering industry, capable management and keen business ability.

In 1896, Mr. Young was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Rice, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Rice. The father was then widely known as "The Housemover," indicative of the line of business which he followed for many years. He and his wife are numbered among Milwaukee's pioneer residents, having taken up their abode here in the late '50s. Mr. and Mrs. Young have become the parents of eleven children, of whom six are still living: Janet, who is now Mrs. Harvey Tidmarsh; and Geraldine, Cornelius, Edward, George and Jack. Cornelius, Edward and George have all been graduated from St. John's Military Academy at Delafield, Wisconsin, and Jack is now attending the same school. Cornelius and George are members of the Sigma Chi fraternity at the University of Wisconsin, where they are studying law. In the fall of 1930, Cornelius was a successful candidate for the assembly as a representative of the first district of Wisconsin. The second son, Edward, is now connected with his father's business, being secretary of the Northwestern Transfer Company, while the daughter Geraldine is serving as its treasurer.

Mr. Young has the distinction of being the first man to drive an automobile from Milwaukee to Green Bay, a task which in that day was a great deal more than the pleasure trip that it is today. He has taken all the degrees up to and including the thirty-second in Masonry and he is likewise a member of the Elks, the Eagles, The Travelers and the Steamboat Clerks Association. He finds his recreation largely at his summer home at Big Cedar Lake, Wisconsin, where during the summer months he goes every evening after business, and also spends the week ends and vacation periods during the warm season. During his residence in Milwaukee, covering forty years, he has become widely known and occupies a creditable position in its business circles and as a citizen.

EUGENE T. WRIGHT

Eugene T. Wright is well known in Milwaukee's industrial circles as secretary of the J. M. Nash Company, extensive manufacturers of special woodworking machinery. He was born in this city on the 10th of September, 1876, a son of Walter H. and Ione T. (Turner) Wright, both of whom are deceased, the former passing away in 1928 and the latter in 1924. Walter H. Wright, a certified accountant by profession, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, but spent the greater part of his life in Milwaukee.

Eugene T. Wright, who is the only surviving member of a family of six children, pursued his education in the grammar and high schools of Wauwatosa and afterward attended the old Milwaukee Law School for one year. It was in 1901 that he first became associated with J. M. Nash, and after four years' work in the shop he spent ten years on the road as a traveling representative of the concern. Subsequently he was connected with the Jemco Manufacturing Company for a period of three years and then returned to the service of J. M. Nash and after the incorporation, June 26, 1926, he has since represented the company in the official position of secretary.

On the 11th of March, 1901, Mr. Wright was married in Milwaukee

EUGENE T. WRIGHT

to Miss Hattie G. Nash, daughter of J. M. and Christiana (Baker) Nash. A review of the career of J. M. Nash may be found on another page of this work. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of a daughter, Gladys Mae, born in 1910, who attended the grade and high schools of Wauwatosa and is now doing university extension work.

In his political views Mr. Wright is a republican, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons with membership in Wauwatosa Lodge, No. 267, F. & A. M.; Wauwatosa Chapter, No. 92, R. A. M.; Kilbourn Council, No. 9, R. & S. M., and Wauwatosa Commandery, No. 52, K. T. He is likewise connected with the Elks. He also has membership in Milwaukee Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, in the Izaak Walton League and in the Congregational Church. His home is at 383 Wauwatosa avenue.

AUGUST UIHLEIN

"No individual can imagine," said a contemporary biographer, "what would be the history of Milwaukee had not August Uihlein become a factor in its development and a dominant figure in its business circles, and this memorial therefore pays tribute to the business ability and power of a man who developed one of the largest commercial interests of the city and who in many ways guided and directed the business and commercial growth and development of Milwaukee. It was not only as a brewer but in many other ways that he was closely associated with those activities which have made Milwaukee the present metropolis of the state."

He was born at Wertheim-on-the-Main, in Baden, Germany, August 25, 1842, a son of Joseph Benedict and Katherine (Krug) Uihlein, the former the proprietor of the Hotel Krone at Wertheim. He was only eight years of age when he first arrived in Milwaukee in the year 1850, being brought to this country by his grandfather Krug. He was the eldest of a family of seven sons. He reached Milwaukee after an exciting voyage on the ship Helene Sloman, which was shipwrecked. Eventually, however, he arrived at his destination and was soon put in care of Professor Engelmann, the founder of the Milwaukee German-English Academy, who was then conducting a private school. His early educational training was supplemented by a practical course in the brewing art in the plant of his maternal uncle, which after the death of August Krug in 1856 was managed by Joseph Schlitz.

August Uihlein began life as a messenger boy for the Second Ward Savings Bank of Milwaukee and in due time became bookkeeper. After several years he went to St. Louis to be bookkeeper for Uhrig's Brewery. About the time the Civil war closed he returned to Milwaukee and with his brothers, Henry, Edward, Alfred, Gustave, Charles and William J., became identified with the Joseph Schlitz Company that had been developed in 1871 as the outgrowth of the little plant founded by their uncle, August Krug, in 1848. In that year a removal was made to Walnut and Third streets. Joseph Schlitz had married the widow of August Krug and with him were associated the six Uihlein brothers, for Gustave Uihlein had died shortly after his arrival in Milwaukee. All bent their energies to the development and upbuilding of the Schlitz Brewing Company, and the success of the enterprise was phenomenal. The Chicago fire gave great impetus to the business, for the breweries destroyed in Chicago at that time caused a great demand for the Milwaukee product and its popularity steadily grew in the Illinois city. In May, 1875, Joseph Schlitz turned over the management of the brewery to August, Henry and Alfred Uihlein, preparatory to making a trip to Europe, and he also prepared his will, which stated that in case of his death the three brothers and presumptive heirs of his wife should assume the management and full control of the business for the benefit of his wife, who in turn also willed the bulk of her share in the company to the Uihlein brothers as the next of kin and direct heirs. On his European trip Mr. Schlitz was lost in a shipwreck of the Hamburg-American steamer, Schiller, on the Scilly Islands. Following this disaster August Uihlein assumed full control of the business, acting as secretary and chairman of the board for over forty years. He remained the active directing head of the constantly growing concern, framing its policies and shaping its destinies until the time of his demise. He laid down the cardinal rule to employ ever and only the choicest of materials regardless of cost in the manufacture of its product and insisted upon an unwavering adherence to this rule under the most trying conditions during the long period of years that he remained the guiding spirit of the company, thus enabling it to furnish its patrons with a pure and perfect article, the intrinsic merit of which won for itself the highest commendation in every market of the civilized world. He inaugurated the policy of acquiring property in suitable locations for the distribution and sale of the product of his company to the consumer in local and nearby cities and gradually in every city of importance to which the product of his company was shipped for distribution. His intuitive judgment of values and the remarkable foresight he displayed in the selection of these properties in every section of the country laid the foundation for the immensely valuable real estate holdings of his company. In the early '70s Mr. Uihlein established one of the first systems of branch managements in the United States and so thorough was his judgment that today one of the largest packing houses in America is still using this system as copied from the Schlitz Company about a half century ago. Due to the most harmonious and untiring cooperation between the brothers, with August as the directing head, the business steadily grew and developed to one of immense proportions. The brewery became one of the most extensive and important in the country, its trade relations reaching out into every section of the United States and, as indicated, the real estate acquisitions of the company were also most notable. Their operations in the real estate field were truly extensive and constituted one of the most forceful factors in Milwaukee's improvement and development. As the result of their business enterprise and progressiveness the Majestic block on Grand avenue came into fame, also the new Star Theater, the Alhambra Theater, the store building on Sycamore street and many other structures. They rebuilt the Schlitz Hotel and palm garden, the latter one of the architectural gems of Milwaukee and now one of the finest picture houses of the city, and they carried forward their real estate activities on a magnificent scale. With exception, perhaps, of John Plankinton no single resident of Milwaukee has done so much for the upbuilding of the west side and Milwaukee as a whole as did August Uihlein. He served as president of the Second Ward Savings Bank for thirty years, this being the institution with which he began business life as a messenger boy.

In April, 1872, Mr. Uihlein was married to Miss Emily Werdehoff, a daughter of Henry Werdehoff, who was a partner of Claus Spreckels, the famous sugar magnate, at Charleston, South Carolina. Mr. Werdehoff arrived in Milwaukee by prairie schooner in the early '40s and started the second general store in the city, on East Water street, opposite the present site of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, and the property belongs to the Uihlein family to this day. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Uihlein are: Joseph E., president of the Second Ward Savings Bank and Eline's Incorporated, and vice president of the Joseph Schlitz Beverage Company and the Republic Carbon Company; Robert A.; Erwin C.; Ida, now Mrs. Fred Pabst; Thekle, now Mrs. William C. Brumder; and Miss Paula Uihlein.

Mr. Uihlein always displayed a keen interest in the artistic and musical affairs of the city and was a patron of all those activities which promoted development along those lines. He and his brothers gave the most generous support to the establishment of the first conservatory of music by Eugene Luening, were equally liberal supporters of the Milwaukee Public Library, of the German-English Academy, the Teachers' Seminary and many other institutions which have proven of the greatest cultural worth and value. One of the notable interests of the Uihlein brothers was the stock farm at Truesdell, Wisconsin, on which was produced some of the finest full-blooded and racing stock seen on the American continent. August Uihlein as the senior brother remained at the head of the company until his death. A new generation has come to the fore in control of the immense business interests developed by the brothers and they are maintaining the policy instituted and established by August Uihlein. A man of resourceful ability, of notably sound judgment, of broad vision and of keen recognition as to the values of culture as expressed in the drama, in music and in many other forms, his influence upon the development of the city has been immeasurable.

GEORGE A. HARLOW, M. D.

Among the well-known members of the medical profession in Milwaukee stands Dr. George A. Harlow, assistant medical director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was born in Augusta, Maine, on the 15th of July, 1867, and is a son of Dr. Henry Mills and Louisa Stone (Brooks) Harlow. His father was born at Westminster, western Vermont, and was descended from an old New England family, of English origin, established in this country early in the seventeenth century. Sergeant William Howe Harlow, one of Dr. Harlow's ancestors, built the old Harlow house from timbers taken from old Plymouth Fort, and the steps to the house were made from stone taken from Plymouth Rock. This old house, which is still standing, was erected on land granted to him by the government at the time. It is a historic spot and the structure is preserved and cared for by a New England patriotic society.

Dr. Henry Mills Harlow was educated in the old Pittsfield (Massachusetts) Medical School and Harvard University. For thirty-two years of his active life he was superintendent of the state hospitals for the insane at Burlington, Vermont, and Augusta, Maine. He was an active member of all of the Medical societies existing at that time, serving as president of the Maine Medical Society and president of the New England Society of Neurology. He was widely known as an authority on mental diseases and kindred disorders. He died at Augusta, Maine, at the age of seventy-three years. Louisa Stone (Brooks) Harlow was born in Augusta, Maine, and was a daughter of William A. and Lusanna (Stone) Brooks. The Brooks family, which was of English origin, was established in America by two brothers, of whom William A. and Rev. Philip Brooks, were descendants, and who came to this country in the early part of the nineteenth century. William A. Brooks was born in Augusta, Maine, in 1800, while 1802 was the year of birth of his wife, Lusanna (Stone) Brooks, who was a descendant of Mayflower stock and members of which family participated in the Revolutionary war. To the union of Dr. Henry Mills and Louisa (Stone) Brooks were born six children, namely: Two who died in infancy; Alice, who died at the age of thirty-six years; Dr. Henry William, who died at the age of twenty-six years; George A., of this review, and Mary Brooks, the wife of Dr. Oscar C. S. Davies, deceased, of Augusta, Maine.

George A. Harlow attended the public schools and the Academy at Augusta, Maine, after which he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1889, receiving also his Master's degree in 1892. He pursued his medical course in the Harvard Medical School, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1892. He served eighteen months as interne in the Boston City Hospital, six months in the Boston Lying-in Hospital and six months at the McLean Hospital for the Insane, at Summerville, Massachusetts. He then went abroad for post-graduate work in Berlin and Vienna during the fall of 1895 and the spring of 1896, and on his return home he settled in Boston, Massachusetts, establishing an office at 102 Charles street. He was there engaged in general practice until the fall of 1899, when he was called to Milwaukee to succeed Dr. Harry Toulmain as assistant medical director of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Dr. Toulmain leaving there to assume the position of medical director of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the time Dr. Harlow left Boston he was assistant surgeon of the Boston City dispensary and a member of the

Boston Medical Society, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He still belongs to the last named, and is also a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine and the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

On December 5, 1900, at the home of Dr. Daniel Lawrence Hunt, at 293 Commonwealth avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, Dr. Harlow was united in marriage to Miss Genevieve Madison Hancock, a daughter of Lieut.-Col. David Perkins Hancock. Mrs. Harlow was born at Fort Ellis, Montana. To Dr. and Mrs. Harlow have been born two children, Arthur Brooks Harlow and Genevieve Hancock Harlow. Lieutenant-Colonel Hancock was a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, and received his promotion to the rank of captain in the battle of Gettysburg. After the Civil war he served on the western frontiers, fighting in the campaign against Sitting Bull and in other Indian wars. He also had military charge of the construction of the Union Pacific railroad which was from time to time menaced by hostile Indians.

During the World war Dr. George A. Harlow and Dr. G. V. I. Brown, of Milwaukee were appointed by President Wilson on the board of Wisconsin examiners of physicians who entered the military service. This was a distinct board from the regulation examining boards, they having received their credentials direct from the President. In his political views Dr. Harlow is a stanch republican. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity of Amherst College, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee City Club, and the Fox Point Country Club. His religious connection is with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was formerly a vestryman. He is very fond of outdoor sports, being partial to golf, tennis and swimming.

LUDINGTON PATTON

Ludington Patton, vice president and a director of the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, also has official connection with other large corporations and is noted for his administrative powers as well as for the progressive movements which he has inaugurated. In many respects he is an exceptional man, and Milwaukee is proud to number him among her native sons. He was born November 25, 1871, and traces his ancestry in this country back to George Patton, who was the founder of the family in America. Born in Strabane, Ireland, on the 8th of August, 1770, he crossed the Atlantic prior to the year 1802, settling in Pennsylvania. James Edward Patton, the father of Ludington Patton, was born in 1832 and died in 1904. He gained prominence as a paint manufacturer, operating under the name of the James E. Patton Company, and under his leadership this became an organization of recognized importance. He married Sarah Ludington, a daughter of Harrison Ludington, governor of Wisconsin from 1875 until 1878 and a distinguished figure in the history of the state.

In the acquirement of an education Ludington Patton attended the public schools of Milwaukee and when his text-books were laid aside he entered his father's establishment, making his initial step in commercial affairs in 1888 at the age of seventeen years. From the outset he displayed an unusual aptitude for business and after mastering the work in the various departments of the institution he became in turn general sales manager, treasurer, secretary and vice president of the James E. Patton Company. When the business was reorganized the name was changed to the Patton Paint Company, of which Ludington Patton was made vice president, later serving as its president, and in 1919, when the firm became affiliated with the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, he was likewise elected a director of that corporation. The Patton Paint Company retained its name until 1920, when the operations of the associated organizations were merged under one head, constituting the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company. Since that time Mr. Patton has been vice president and a director of the company, in charge of the manufacture of paint, varnish, lacquer, dry colors, linseed oil, insecticides and kindred products. In addition he is president of the American Tung Oil Corporation; vice president and a director of the Wisconsin Securities Company, the Marine Securities Company and the Land and Sea Investment Company; and a director of the First Wisconsin National Bank, the First Wisconsin Trust Company, the First Wisconsin Company and the Second Wisconsin National Bank. A progressive employer, Mr. Patton is said to have been the first in his line of industry and one of the first in the country to adopt the plan of profit sharing and investment for his employes, as well as one of the first to write group insurance—innovations which have now attained country-wide recognition as tremendous factors in industrial development. He is not only a competent executive but a natural leader, one who personally delights in doing things well, and whose example in the establishment and maintenance of order and progress is of a magnetic and inspiring nature. He has accomplished much important associational work for the industry, especially in the principal activities, such as the simplification practice, the save-the-surface campaign, unfair competition, flax development, the scientific section and the educational bureau. He is likewise credited with having introduced for growth in this country the valuable tung oil trees that have for centuries constituted an important factor in the industry in China.

On the 29th of October, 1896, Mr. Patton was married in Lake Forest, Illinois, to Miss Florence Durand, a daughter of Joseph B. Durand, now deceased, a wholesale grocer of Chicago. The three children of this marriage are: Florence, now the wife of W. Norman Fitzgerald, Jr.; Joseph Durand Patton; and Ludington Patton, Jr.

The city residence of Mr. Patton is at 1 Waverly place and his country home is situated on the Range Line road. He is the owner of a productive farm on the Dean road, near Milwaukee, and his property near Middleburg, Virginia, is also used for agricultural purposes. He has traveled extensively and his personal as well as his business interests are widely diversified. His favorite sports are golf, swimming, horseback riding and fox hunting. For several years he has been president of the

Milwaukee Country Club, to which office he was elected for the especial purpose of inducing him to reorganize the club and build a modern clubhouse, a project involving the expenditure of approximately one million dollars. He was one of the founders of the Milwaukee Hunt Club, of which he was president and a director, and formerly a director of the Milwaukee Club. He also belongs to the Middleburg Hunt Club and the University Club of Milwaukee. For a number of years he has been a zealous member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which he was formerly a warden and vestryman. Mr. Patton was one of the founders of the Milwaukee Country Day School and for some time was president of its board of trustees, resigning only when the institution was firmly established. His standards of life are high and he has ever been an earnest advocate of movements for better education and for social and civic improvement. He belongs to that class of men who are essential to public progress—the natural leaders who constitute the strength and the motive power of every community in which they are found.

MIRIAM GROSS

Underlying all good work is the element of romance. This story tells of the successful business career of two women who began with nothing but their faith in a garment, created by the master brain of one of these women. The heroine of the story is Miriam Gross, a brilliant woman who has been an earnest student of both music and the classics. Owing to the unseen hand that came like a thief in the night and robbed her of her home and happiness, she found that she possessed a creative power that had lain dormant until brought into play by necessity. Her first efforts were devoted to designing women's apparel of the more elaborate types—dinner gowns, dancing frocks, and afternoon garments. Her success along these lines was instantaneous.

Miriam Gross was born in Milwaukee, November 11, 1875, the daughter of Jacob and Rosa (Freedmann) Gross, natives of New York, where they were married. Leaving the east, they took up their permanent abode in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the father became one of the leading soap manufacturers of this city. Miriam Gross received her early education in St. Mary's Convent and the old Engelmann school of Milwaukee, after which she entered Columbia University of New York, where she devoted her entire time to the study of music, also taking special instructions from Professor Macowski. She remained in the eastern metropolis for several years and became a highly skilled musician. She also became an artist in needle work, to which she gave her leisure hours while attending the university.

On returning to the middle west, Miriam Gross was married in Chicago, where eventually she was obliged to seek a living for both herself and the daughter born of her unfortunate union. Unsuccessful in her endeavor to make her musical talent a monetary asset, she then opened a shop on Fifty-fifth street, Chicago, where she began designing women's apparel.

Her ideas were so original and so artistic that she attracted the attention of one of the chief executives of Marshall Field & Company, and at the age of twenty-five she was designing the dresses on display in the windows of this world-famed establishment. She continued with the great mercantile house for three years and in this service the foundation of her business ethics was laid. Convinced that what she could do for Marshall Field & Company, she could do for herself, Miriam Gross opened a specialty shop on Michigan boulevard, being the first woman in Chicago to conduct a shop of this nature. It was here that she designed women's apparel of the more elaborate types, selling no dress under two hundred dollars and most gowns for well over one thousand dollars. In this enterprise she was very successful, and still her ambition was not satisfied, for she wished to make her talent as a designer serve all the women of the land and not merely a single individual. Therefore she sold her lease to a large hosiery firm, and with the determination to enter the wholesale business, rented a studio at the corner of Market and Quincy streets, Chicago. Among the wholesale merchants with whom she became acquainted was Mr. Rae, president of the Manufacturers Association of Chicago and the owner of several large manufacturing plants of the city, and also John McDonough, proprietor of the Dry Goods Reporter and several trade journals and owner of the building in which Miriam Gross maintained her studio. Mr. Rae made her a proposition to the effect that if she could design dresses of blue serge he would take her into partnership and manufacture them in one of his plants that was idle. After six months of experimenting, Miriam Gross designed and made the "Nancy Lee" dress, and the seven salesmen who were sent out on the road sold over five thousand of these garments the first month. This was a phenomenal record and, assured of success, Mr. Rae and Miriam Gross incorporated the business under the name of the Raedor Company, using three letters of each of their names in choosing the firm style. The business increased rapidly and within six months the owners had accumulated over sixty thousand dollars. Prospects seemed very bright until Mr. Rae left on one of his week-end trips, never to return again, taking all the money with him and crippling the business, leaving Miriam penniless and her ambition blasted. Mr. McDonough then introduced her to Mr. Yaden of the Bradley Knitting Company of Milwaukee, who was looking for a designer and with whom she made a contract for part time. In six months she had a contract giving her steady employment in one of the largest knitting mills in the world as dictator of fashions. The hidden force of her ambition kept her alert, so that she was interested in every detail of the vast mill and endeavored to thoroughly familiarize herself with the knitting business. She was particularly interested in the operation of the imported machines. The needles used in weaving are, even to this day, imported from a foreign land. The statement that the machines of the Bradley Knitting Company were installed in its factory a century ago, and that the machines of this particular type are the only ones in the world today, is authoritative. One day while Miriam Gross watched these machines knit golf socks, the unusual weave attracted her attention. She immediately began to experiment and had a piece of cloth woven, of which she designed her first knit frock to fit herself, calling it the "Wonder Frock." Shortly after this she made an inspection tour of the leading resorts of the United States. Wearing the frock she had designed for herself on all occasions, wherever she went, she attracted an unusual amount of attention and everyone wanted to know where such a garment could be purchased. The designer now realized that she had found the idea that had demanded expression through her creative brain, and soon a wonderful frock was ready to be presented to the world. At various times seventy-five salesmen journeyed about the country with the new creation on their arms; in many instances it never left that resting place. This was a sad blow to the designer, who in 1920 severed her association with the Bradley Knitting Company and, together with her sister, Adele Weston Mahan, opened a shop in Kenwood, a suburb of Chicago. They encountered difficulty in the beginning, but at length Miriam Gross conceived an idea which proved a success. She fitted out one woman in a frock and told her that if she could get an order for another, she might keep the garment. In this manner seven orders were received the first day and in six months every well dressed woman was wearing the frock, then on sale in the Nell Diamond shop, the most exclusive shop in Chicago. Miriam Gross next made several unsuccessful attempts to market the garment in New York through male agents and decided that the eastern metropolis was not the place to sell it. In the spring of 1922 she conceived the idea of wearing the frock for display purposes. She went at once to Cleveland and introduced herself to the buyer of knit goods for Linder Coy, conducting the most exclusive shop in the city. Convinced of the merits of the garment, the buyer suggested that she write her own order, which she did—for one dozen dresses. This seemed a large order at the time. From this experience Miriam Gross learned that the way to place her frock upon the market was to wear it. She returned home and with the aid of her sister laid plans for the future. It was decided that the sister should become the promoter, and the designer should remain at home and be the general director of the business. The sister, with little experience, started upon her travels and met with success. In August, 1925, with sixty-eight thousand dollars worth of business on their books, Miriam Gross and her sister returned to Milwaukee and established their studio at 871 Clinton street. All their dresses are manufactured in the plant of the Bradley Knitting Company, which is located next door. The Miriam Gross Company produces only one model a year and has only one price, twenty-nine and one-half dollars, no more and no less. The customer receives the maximum value for her money, and every dress is guaranteed against any possible defect; if the garment isn't good after five years, the purchaser is entitled to a new one. Thus has Miriam Gross achieved her ambition, for she is satisfied that she is now serving the women of the world. During the past seven years she has sold dresses which are sent to every part of the globe. Adele Weston Mahan, who deserves much credit for the success of the company, was born in Milwaukee and received her early education in this city. She became the wife of Dell Weston Mahan, president of the Washington Park National Bank and the South Side Trust Bank of Chicago, who passed away five years later. It was through her association with this splendid business executive that she received the business training that made her success possible. Adele Weston Mahan is president of the Miriam Gross Company, with her sister as vice president.

PAUL R. NEWCOMB

Paul R. Newcomb, who has been engaged in the practice of law for the past twenty-three years, has been a member of the Milwaukee bar for fifteen years, during which time he has gained a large and important practice and earned a reputation as a capable and reliable attorney. He was born in Pepin, Pepin county, Wisconsin, on the 6th of September, 1883, and is a son of I. M. and Louisa (Lage) Newcomb. His father was born in Pepin seventy-six years ago and has always lived on the same plot of ground. The grandfather, John Newcomb, was a river man, piloting logs down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers to St. Louis. He was one of the first settlers in that locality, establishing his home near lake Pepin, a name given by Frenchmen. At that time the nearest post office was Prairie du Chien. Louisa Lage also was born at Pepin, where her father engaged in farming, and she and her husband still live there. They are the parents of four sons, namely: Paul R., of this review; Max, who is a school teacher and coach at Ironwood, Michigan, being a graduate of the Menominee Manual Training School; Henry, who is a graduate of the Wisconsin University, is connected with a lumber company at St. Paul, and Alva, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and Rush Medical School, is engaged in the practice of medicine in Chicago.

Paul R. Newcomb received his early education in the grammar school of his home town, after which he worked on the river, running log rafts on the Mississippi for six years. He then entered the River Falls Normal School, and completed his education in the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1907. He was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of his profession in Madison, spending two years as a law clerk for Olin & Butler, and then went to Durand, this state, where he practiced law for six years and served four years, two terms, as district attorney. Since 1915 he has been in Milwaukee, where he has conducted a general practice. He is careful and painstaking in the preparation of his cases, is determined and resourceful as a trial lawyer, and as an office counselor is sound and dependable.

On June 30, 1915, in Durand, Wisconsin, Mr. Newcomb was united in marriage to Miss Margaret L. Morgan, a native of this state, and they have two children living, Jane L., born October 1, 1918, and Paul M., born November 12, 1924. Mrs. Newcomb is a member of the Shorewood Parent-Teacher Association. In his political views Mr. Newcomb is an ardent republican, while in civic affairs he is always a supporter of those things which contribute to the general welfare. He is a member of Kenwood Lodge, No. 303, F. & A. M., and Kenwood Chapter, No. 90, R. A. M., while, professionally, he is affiliated with the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. During the World war he took an active part in local war activities as a member of the examining board. He belongs to the Milwaukee City Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, and he and his wife are members of the Shorewood Presbyterian Church. Hunting and fishing are his favorite forms of recreation and he loves all phases of outdoor life. He is an honor to his profession, in which he has long commanded uniform respect, and throughout the range of his acquaintance he is held in high esteem.

HASKELL NOYES

Haskell Noyes, who has been engaged in the general insurance business in Milwaukee for the past fifteen years, has been more than ordinarily successful, having built up one of the largest insurance clienteles in this city. He was born in Milwaukee on the 22d of July, 1886, and is a son of George Henry and Agnes (Haskell) Noyes, who were born respectively in 1849 and 1855, and are both of English descent. Among Mr. Noyes' paternal ancestors were Rev. James C. Noyes, who was one of the nine founders of Yale University, and Colonel Peleg Noyes, who fought in the Revolutionary war, while in the maternal line was Prince Haskell, who was captured by the Indians and taken to Montreal, but escaped and returned alone to his farm home in Vermont.

Haskell Noyes received his early education in the public schools of Milwaukee, and in Milwaukee Academy. In 1902, at the age of sixteen years, he went east and attended the Ridge School, at Washington, Connecticut, from 1902 to 1904. He then entered Yale University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1908, after which he returned to Wisconsin and entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1911. On leaving college, he located in Chicago, where he engaged in the general insurance business for one year, when he went to New York city, where he was similarly engaged for three years. In 1915 he came to his home city of Milwaukee and conducted an insurance business until 1917, when, the United States having become involved in the European struggle, he volunteered and entered the officers training camp at Fort Sheridan. In August, 1917, he was commissioned a first lieutenant and was stationed at Camp Custer from August, 1917, to July, 1918. In the latter month he was sent overseas, where he remained until May, 1919. In September, 1918, he was promoted to captain of field artillery and was discharged with that rank at Camp Custer on May 13, 1919. He immediately returned to Milwaukee and resumed the insurance business, establishing his office at 450 Broadway. Here he has built up a good organization and is recognized as one of the leading men in his line in this city. Mr. Noyes was a director of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank of Milwaukee from 1917 to 1928.

On October 20, 1917, in Titusville, Pennsylvania, Mr. Noyes was united in marriage to Miss Helen B. Emerson, who was born at that place on June 19, 1892, and is a daughter of Charles F. and Bessie (Benson) Emerson. The former was born at Portage, Wisconsin, in 1866, and is deceased, and the latter was born at Bremerton, New York, in 1867, and now resides in Titusville, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Noyes, who is of English descent, is a member of the Women's Club of Milwaukee, and is a popular member of her social circles. Mr. and Mrs. Noyes are the parents of four children, Helen B., Margaret S., George Haskell and Waldo Emerson.

In his political views Mr. Noyes is a stanch republican and his church connection is with the Protestant Episcopal denomination. He is a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity of North America, of which he was a trustee during 1914-15; the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Club, the Town Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Izaak Walton League of America, of which he was a director from 1924, to 1930, and the Milwaukee Country Day School, of which he was a director from 1924 to 1930. He has shown a good citizen's interest in the public welfare and rendered effective service as a member of the Conservation Commission of Wisconsin, his present term running five years from August, 1928. He is progressive and up to date in his ideas and methods, stands deservedly high in the business circles of this city and is greatly esteemed by all who know him.

GEORGE WILLIAMS PECKHAM, M. D., LL. D.

Dr. George Williams Peckham, patriot, educator, scholar and scientist, died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, January 10, 1914, when in his sixty-ninth year. He was born at Albany, New York, March 23, 1845, his parents being George W. and Mary (Perry) Peckham, who in 1854 established their home in Milwaukee. Here the father practiced law until his death in 1871.

We quote from an interesting review of the career of Dr. Peckham which appeared in the Entomological News of April, 1914: He attended the public schools of Milwaukee and proved himself both mentally and physically a leader of men. At the outbreak of the Civil war he wished to join the Union ranks, but it was not till 1863 that parental consent was obtained. Within a month after his enlistment he was made a sergeant, and later fought with such personal valor in an artillery regiment that he was made a first lieutenant at the age of nineteen and placed in charge of a battery. After the war he went to Antioch College, in Ohio, and later to the Albany Law School in New York, where he was admitted to the bar. In 1870 he enrolled in the medical course at Ann Arbor, Michigan, being awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine at a later date. Fitted for both the professions of law and medicine, Dr. Peckham decided to follow neither of the two, but took up the teaching of biology in the East Division high school, then the only one in Milwaukee. About 1888 Dr. Peckham was appointed principal of the high school in which he taught. Four years later, in 1891, he was made superintendent of public instruction, which position he held till 1897, when he accepted the office of director of the Milwaukee Public Library, where he remained till his retirement, in 1910.

In dealing with the work of Dr. Peckham, we cannot separate therefrom the work of his wife and collaborator. From the time of their marriage these two were inseparably linked in all phases of their work, in their researches, in their travels, in their very thoughts. Scientifically, their researches followed two definite lines—each in a way, logically the outcome of the other, that of psychology of spiders and wasps, and that of taxonomy of spiders. In taxonomy the Peckhams dwelt exclusively with the Attidae-group of spiders; the first of their many papers on the subject appeared early in the '80s and was followed by annual or biennial contributions of various length, the chief of which appeared in the Proceedings, the Occasional Papers and the Bulletin of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, and in the Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. The earliest contribution on what may be broadly termed "Animal Psychology" appeared about 1883, in the Journal of Morphology—a brief treatise on mental powers of spiders. This was followed by several minor contributions in the publications of the Wisconsin Natural History Society, on both wasps and spiders, a larger treatise on Sexual Selection and Protective Resemblance (1890), and finally, by the epoch-making work, "On the Instincts and Habits of Solitary Wasps." Bulletin No. 2, Wisconsin Geological Survey, pp. 4 and 245, 14 pls., 1898. It is upon this last named work that the Peckhams' chief claim to fame rests. Based upon years of difficult and laborious observations, it bore at once the impress of scientist, scholar and poet: the scientist analyzed, the scholar synthesized, and the poet idealized. Some years later, at the request of the Houghton-Mifflin Company, the Peckhams prepared a volume on "Social and Solitary Wasps."

Before this, scientific recognition had come to Dr. Peckham in the form of the presidency of the Wisconsin Natural History Society and of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters; in 1896, the University of Wisconsin honored him with the degree of Doctor of Laws. The trait of "nature student" dominated in Dr. Peckham's life. To this he sacrificed the careers of lawyer and physician; to this he sacrificed his vacations and what leisure hours he could spare from his arduous duties. Dr. Peckham, as the writer knew him, was a small man, somewhat bent with age, rheumatism and the close application necessitated by his myopia. The scholarly stoop, the silvery white hair, and the moderate gait impressed everyone as attributes of a man who has made his mark on the world. On public or semi-public occasions the thoroughness and breadth of Dr. Peckham's information was surprising, even as the modesty and moderation with which it was put forth won him innumerable friends. Amiable, moderate, modest, kindly and scholarly,—in these words his personality is best described.

There is one aspect of his work which is probably very little known, or if known, appreciated. This is the literary aspect of his work. "For literary attainment among modern writers I look to Dr. Peckham," a well known professor of English has said to the writer. "For clearness, elegance and simplicity of style, combined with lucidity and aptness of diction, Dr. Peckham merits a place among the best of modern literary men, and certainly one of the very best among scientific men."

With his retirement, in 1910, Dr. Peckham practically ceased his scientific labors. It was then his intention, as stated repeatedly to the writer, to devote all of his time to his favorite studies, but the revolutions in Mexico interfered with his planned investigations in that country, and his severe rheumatism would not permit much outdoor work at Milwaukee. The year 1910 therefore practically marks the close of Dr. Peckham's career as an educator and scientist. As stated on a former occasion, Dr. Peckham's types have been deposited chiefly in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, while the remainder of his spider collections and the greater part of his library on spiders have been donated to the Milwaukee Public Museum.

On the 16th of September, 1880, Dr. Peckham was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gifford and to them were born three children: Mary, the wife of John William Gross, who is mentioned on another page of his work; George Williams, Jr., who died in 1926; and Harold G., a resident of Iowa.

The George Peckham School was named in honor of the subject of this memoir. He was a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Grand Army of the Republic and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. We conclude with an excerpt from a memorial adopted by Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion: "As has been written by one who best knew him, he 'was happy in his life, happy in his death, happy in his friends,' but, as we well know, over and above all this he was happy in a home life rare in its devotion, its unity and its sympathy. Passing peacefully away, almost without suffering or struggle, on the 10th of January, 1914, Dr. Peckham has left an indelible impress on this Commandery—indeed, upon the entire community—as a ripe scholar, a rare teacher, a wise counsellor, a steadfast friend, and withal as a strong, sturdy, incorruptible man."

HARRY W. ELLIS

Harry W. Ellis, president of the Johnson Service Company of Milwaukee, was born in this city in 1866. His father, Henry P. Ellis, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, was born in 1828 and came to Milwaukee in 1855. Ten years later he returned to Boston and was married to Miss Mary Whitridge, of Salem, Massachusetts, who survived until 1916. For many years Henry P. Ellis filled the office of justice of the peace in the seventh ward and was widely known in that locality. For a considerable time he held the position of head bookkeeper at the Soldiers' Home, being the only civilian employed in that institution. He was serving as an accountant at the time of his death, which occurred in 1904. The family numbered two sons, one of whom is Newell P. Ellis, now living in Indianapolis, Indiana.

Harry W. Ellis was graduated from the old Milwaukee high school as a member of the class of 1883 and after completing the course of study there he went to work on the Evening Wisconsin, continuing with that paper until 1895, when he accepted a position with the Johnson Service Company. He was sent by the company to Chicago, there remaining to the time of Mr. Johnson's death in 1912, when he returned to Milwaukee and was made president of the firm. He still fills this important office, wisely and carefully directing the business, which is located at 149 East Michigan avenue and is steadily growing.

Mr. Ellis is married and has two daughters: Harriet E., at home; and Charlotte, the wife of John S. O. Gorman.

JOHN J. McGOVERN, M. D.

Milwaukee has been honored by the character and ability of her medical men, many of whom have been preeminent in their profession here. Among these stands Dr. John J. McGovern, who has been engaged in the practice continuously for thirty-seven years, during which time he has risen steadily in the confidence and esteem of his fellow practitioners and the members of the community.

Dr. McGovern was born on his father's farm near Elkhart Lake, Sheboygan county, this state, on the 14th of February, 1864. He was the fifth child in a family of six sons and a daughter, whose parents were Lawrence and Ellen (Wren) McGovern, both of whom were natives of Ireland.

John J. McGovern received his elementary education in the public schools of his home county, also attending the Plymouth high school for one year, after which he taught in the rural schools for five years. In 1888 he entered the University of Wisconsin, where he remained for one and a half years, and in the fall of 1890 matriculated in Rush Medical College, Chicago. After two years' attendance there, he entered the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1893. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, where he has continued to the present time. His first associate was Dr. Dwight Mereness, which partnership was maintained until the latter's death in 1901. His later association with his brother, Dr. P. H. McGovern, was terminated by the latter's death. Since that time Dr. McGovern has practiced alone.

Dr. McGovern is a member of the medical staff of the Emergency Hospital and was for many years on the staff of the Martha Washington Hospital. He was also surgeon for the Soo railroad for many years. His present hospital work is done at Columbia Hospital. His ability as a physician is widely known and he commands a large and substantial practice.

In November 1899, Dr. McGovern was married to Miss Grace Eleanor

Neilson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Neilson, who were pioneers of Milwaukee county. The progenitor of the Neilson family in this country was John Neilson, who was associated with Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia.

Dr. and Mrs. McGovern are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, as follows: Margaret Grace, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin, was a teacher of French for two years in the Wauwatosa high school and then became the wife of James H. Van Wagenen, of Madison. John N., who graduated from the chemistry department of the University of Wisconsin in 1929, received a master's degree in 1930 and is now a member of the regular staff of the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison; Francis H., who is completing a medical course at the University of Pennsylvania; Isabel A., who is attending the University of Wisconsin, and Allen W., who is attending the Milwaukee public schools. John N. and Francis H. are twins.

Dr. McGovern is a republican in his political views. He is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which fraternity he has received the various degrees of both the York and Scottish Rites and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the order of Elks and of various local civic organizations. Though he has never aspired to public office, he has taken a deep interest in political affairs. He organized the first La Follette Club in the State of Wisconsin, in which he was ably assisted by such men as Judge W. D. Tarrant, Theodore Kronsage, Charles C. Maas, and others.

He is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee Medical Society, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1912; The Wisconsin State Medical Society of which he was president in 1928; the American Medical Association; the American College of Physicians. For thirty years he has been a member of the Alpha Mu Pi Omega Medical Fraternity. He is a member of the Medical Reserve Corps which was formerly the Medical Veterans of the World War, in which he was commissioned during the late war. When the war started he assisted in organizing the county council of defence for the fifteenth ward, being later elected president, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. He had charge of all of the government drives such as the Liberty Loan drive, in which he rendered much effective service. He served as associate member of the draft board for the fifteenth ward and also assisted the draft board for the southern towns of the county, and was chairman of the executive committee of the Loyalty Legion.

Dr. McGovern has a great liking for outdoor sports such as hunting, fishing and golf, being a member of the Westmoor Country Club.

In 1893 there was no state regulation of medical practice, it being possible for anyone, regardless of his qualifications, to practice medicine in this state. In 1895 Dr. McGovern sought to obtain a medical practice law from the legislature, requiring reasonable preliminary education and three or four years of study in an accredited medical college. In this he was unsuccessful, but he repeated his efforts in 1897 and was successful in

1899 when he secured the passage of the law creating the State Board of Medical Examiners. In this work Dr. McGovern was greatly assisted by Dr. Gilbert Seaman, to whom is due much credit for the passage of the law. In this and many other endeavors Dr. McGovern has shown a deep and effective interest in matters affecting the public welfare and has long been recognized as a public-spirited and unselfish citizen who has lived up to the highest ideals of American citizenship.

NATHANIEL STONE

The late Nathaniel Stone occupied an outstanding position in commercial circles of Milwaukee as president of the Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, owners of the Boston Store, and was also a leader in civic and philanthropic work here. He had been a resident of this city for nearly a quarter of a century when he passed away January 20, 1931, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Prussia, near the Polish border, September, 22, 1866, and was about two years of age when brought to America by his parents, Isaac and Anna Stone, who settled at St. Louis, Missouri. In that city Nathaniel Stone spent his childhood.

One of the local newspapers, reviewing his career at the time of his death, said: "As a youth Mr. Stone had few opportunities. He attended the primary schools of St. Louis, but never went to high school or college. By the time he was thirteen he had worked several years peddling papers, shining shoes and doing odd jobs. Early in the '80s, Mr. Stone left St. Louis when he was still a youth, and went to Texas, then still a sparsely settled state. Texas had few big cities and offered little opportunity, but Mr. Stone felt that even a job as a magazine and candy merchant on one of the few cross-state trains was a big chance to get ahead. After spending five years in Texas, Mr. Stone went to Louisiana, Missouri, where he joined his brother, A. L. Stone, in starting a general merchandising store. This business was successful, and two other stores were started later in Rockport, Illinois, and Pittsfield, Illinois. Mr. Stone was a traveling salesman for a time. Early in the '90s he started in business in Chicago in association with his two brothers under the firm name of Stone Brothers.

"The Boston Store in Milwaukee was one of the customers of Stone Brothers, and in 1902 Mr. Stone became a member of the firm. Although he had a big business in Chicago, he liked Milwaukee and decided to remain with the Boston Store, and located here in 1903. He was elected president of the Boston Store before locating here."

On the 30th of October, 1895, at Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Salzenstein, of Athens, Illinois. The Salzenstein family was one of the oldest in Menard county, having been numbered among the earliest settlers of that section of the state. They led quiet, honorable lives and reared a large family, all giving the best they had to the general welfare of the community. Mr. and Mrs. Stone were the parents of twin sons, Medford W. and Lester C., born in Chicago, December 4, 1900. In 1921 they graduated *cum laude* from Yale University and are identified with the Boston Store in executive capacities. They have traveled extensively and are giving their time, outside of business, to higher mental and cultural development, taking a helpful part in such activities as the Wisconsin Players, a dramatic organization, and charitable institutions. Medford W. is a member of the board of directors of the Milwaukee Art Institute.

Mr. Stone was widely known for his civic and philanthropic work in Milwaukee. For many years he was vice president of the Milwaukee County Boy Scouts. He was a member of the Rotary Club and fraternally was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite, also belonging to Medinah Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Chicago. He was likewise a member of the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Woodmont Country Club, the Brynwood Country Club, the Elks Club, all of Milwaukee; the Standard Club of Chicago; the Congressional Country Club of Washington, D. C.; the Lake Arthur Rod & Gun Club of Lake Arthur, Louisiana; the Lac Vieux De Sert Rod & Gun Club of Phelps, Wisconsin; and the National Economic League. Mr. Stone was one of the leading advocates of better housing for families of moderate means. At part of this work he became president of the Garden Homes Company, a municipally promoted enterprise for the building of modest homes at cost for wage earners.

During the World war Mr. Stone was a member of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense and a member of the federal housing committee. He was associated with the sane Fourth of July commission for many years. He was vice chairman of the convention division of the Association of Commerce. In 1925 Mr. Stone was honored by Marquette University for his "distinguished civic service." He was commended chiefly for fostering educational and social movements affecting Jews, Catholicts and Protestants alike. Mr. Stone was a member of the board of governors of Marquette University and was a member of the board of trustees of the Marquette Medical School. A patron of music and art, Mr. Stone was a director of the Milwaukee Society of Applied Arts, and a member of the Milwaukee Orchestral Association and the Civic Opera Association.

Mr. Stone traveled to Europe several times in the last few years of his life to study economic conditions there. If Europe wants to progress, he said on his return, the countries there must cease quarreling and try to stabilize their governments on a sound basis with a view toward establishing better business relations throughout the world. Active also in Jewish philanthropic work, Mr. Stone was a director and past president of the Federated Jewish Charities. He became a director only a short time after he came to Milwaukee. In 1917 he was elected president of the federation. Early in 1930 he retired and was succeeded by Benjamin F. Saltzstein. Directors and members of constituent agencies of the Federated Jewish Charities paid tribute to Mr. Stone on January 31, 1930, at a dinner at his home. Rabbi Samuel Hirshberg of Temple Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun said of Mr. Stone at the time that "in his twenty-two years in Milwaukee he was the chief cornerstone upon which Jewish philanthropy was built. He illustrated and justified the name which he bore, 'Nathan,' meaning 'gift' in Hebrew." Mr. Stone's administration in the Federated Jewish Charities was the longest in the history of the organization. When he took office as president the annual amount raised for Jewish social service was twenty-six thousand dollars, contributed by only five hundred persons. In December, 1929, records showed that one hundred and forty thousand dollars was raised annually, contributed by more than twenty-five hundred persons. The object of the Federated Jewish Charities, believed Mr. Stone, was to make itself a great service institution for communal welfare. The greatest advance in the work of the federation, he often said, was the affiliation with it of Mount Sinai Hospital several years ago. This brought the hospital into closer relationship with Jewish social service and made every contributor to the federation a supporter of the hospital. It likewise helped to unify Milwaukee Jewry. The Talmud Torah organization was also brought into the Federated Jewish Charities in Mr. Stone's administration, and by its association with the federation enlarged into the board of Jewish education. Mr. Stone was the first to appoint a committee to investigate the needs for a new Jewish home for the aged, and he assisted greatly in building the new home at Fiftieth street and Meinecke avenue. For many years Mr. Stone was the Wisconsin representative of the American Jewish Committee. He was chairman of the board of trustees of the Jewish Home for the Aged; a member of the Board of the Jewish Center Association; member of the board of Temple Emanu-El B'ne Jeshurun; and a member of the board of Mount Sinai Hospital. He made a commendable record as market commissioner and also as a member of several other municipal commissions.

We conclude this all too brief story of his upright and honorable life with a few of the many tributes paid him:

"It was always a great pleasure to see Nat Stone with his flower in his coat lapel. He was always receptive to new proposals and he was always active in their support when he saw that they promoted social and religious welfare. He helped to raise the level of our community life. His death is a genuine loss to every forward movement in Milwaukee."—Dean Edward Fitzpatrick, Marquette University.

"Nat Stone in his twenty-five years' residence in Milwaukee devoted himself unselfishly to all humanitarian causes without regard to race, color or creed. He was always ready to serve his fellowmen when called upon. The community as a whole suffers a great loss in his death."—Benjamin Saltzstein, President of the Federated Jewish Charities.

"Nat Stone was one of the most outstanding citizens of Milwaukee and Wisconsin. Despite his many business activities, he never was too busy to concern himself with civic or philanthropic matters, assisting them not only financially but by direct personal effort. Few men have played so important a part in the life of their community."—William F. Eichfeld, President of the Association of Commerce.

"Nat Stone endeared himself to us all. Always interested in the Association of Commerce, Mr. Stone for many years was active in our convention bureau. His interest and prominence nationally resulted also in his service as a member of our national affairs committee. He was withal the type of citizen whose influence no city can lose without great regret."—Harry J. Bell, Executive Director of the Association of Commerce.

"Mr. Stone was well known to everybody interested in Jewish philanthropy. He was the greatest contributor to our needs. He gave always of his time, his money and his energy to all those who needed him. I do not know of anyone who can ever replace him in Milwaukee. He is the greatest loss that could have come to us."—Rabbi Solomon Scheinfeld.

EDWIN BALL BARTLETT

Edwin B. Bartlett, president and treasurer of the Milwaukee Stamping Company, is one of the progressive, energetic and successful business men of this city and has been a large factor in the growth and prosperity of the concern of which he is the head. He was born in Milwaukee and is a son of the late Dr. Edwin Wilcox and Helen Frances (Ball) Bartlett. The father was born in Vermont. He received a thorough education for the medical profession, in which he subsequently became distinguished. About 1870 Dr. Bartlett came to Milwaukee and entered upon the practice of medicine, in which he continued until 1912, a period of forty-two years. He was the first eye, ear, nose and throat specialist in the Northwest and in early days patients came to him from all over Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas. For about thirty years Dr. Bartlett was the eye and ear specialist for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, and was the originator of the method of testing locomotive engineers and firemen for color blindness, using yarns and cloths. Dr. Bartlett took an active interest in local public affairs, having served for a number of years as president of the Milwaukee school board, and was later a member of the board of directors of the Public Museum, being the president of the board at the time the museum was erected.

August 6, 1874, Dr. Bartlett was married to Helen Frances Ball, and they spent a year in Vienna on their wedding trip, during which time he took special courses in diseases of the eye and ear. Mrs. Bartlett, who died in 1920, was a daughter of Edward Hyde Ball, who came to East Troy, Wisconsin, from a small town near Rochester, New York, in about 1860. For some years he ran a general store in East Troy, and then moved to Milwaukee, where he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business. To Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Ball were born five children, namely: Helen Frances, Mrs. Bartlett; Sarah Esther, Mrs. Charles Allis, of Milwaukee; Mary, Mrs. Robert Camp, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Orrin B. Blodgett, deceased, and Edward Henry, deceased, formerly of Evanston, Illinois. To Dr. and Mrs. Bartlett were born four children, namely: Ferdinand A., of Milwaukee; Walter S., of New York city; Eliza W., of Milwaukee, and Edwin Ball, of this review.

Edwin Ball Bartlett received excellent preparation for a business career, attending the public and high schools and college. He entered the apprentice course of the Allis-Chalmers Company, with which concern he remained about two years. After spending a year in sales work in Salt Lake City, he returned to Milwaukee and, from 1909 to 1912, he was with the A. O. Smith Company. During that period he was assistant to the president and later became superintendent of the A. O. Smith Company plant. In 1913 he entered the Milwaukee Stamping Company as secretary and treasurer and in 1925 became president and treasurer of the concern, which dual position he still holds. The Milwaukee Stamping Company is engaged in the making of a varied line of stamped hardware, including stampings for the luggage trade, as well as for builders' hardware. They also have a large stamping business throughout the state of Wisconsin and the Northwest.

In 1916 Edwin B. Bartlett was united in marriage to Miss Julia Resor Foster III, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Foster, of Cincinnati, Ohio. She is a member of the Woman's Club of Wisconsin and the Junior League, and is active in the club and social circles of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Bartlett are the parents of five children, namely: Edwin Ball, Jr., Seth Foster, Frances Livingston, David Livingston and Cynthia. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Town Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club, the Milwaukee Hunt Club, the Oconomowoc Hunt Club, the Oconomowoc Country Club, the Milwaukee Rotary Club and the Milwaukee Art Institute. Though a busy man, he gives a due share of his attention to matters affecting the welfare and progress of his city and is numbered among Milwaukee's substantial and public-spirited citizens.

GEORGE F. KELLY, M. D.

In the important field of pediatrics, that branch of medical science dealing with diseases of children, Dr. George F. Kelly has won a high reputation and has built up an extensive practice. He was born in Grand Forks, North Dakota, in 1894, and was a resident of that place until 1919. He there received his early education, and was for five years a student in the University of North Dakota, graduating in 1919. He then entered the medical school of Northwestern University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1921. He served his interneship in Mount Sinai hospital, Milwaukee, the Milwaukee hospital and the Milwaukee Children's hospital. He engaged in the practice of his profession in 1925 and has specialized in pediatrics, for which he took special training in the Children's hospital for two years.

Dr. Kelly's parents were Michael J. and Margaret (Phelan) Kelly, the former of whom was born in Canada, but went to North Dakota with his parents in boyhood, and there spent the rest of his life as a farmer, in which he was successful. He died in 1926. His wife, whom he married in Grand Forks, passed away in 1897. In 1925, in Milwaukee, Dr. Kelly was united in marriage to Miss Florence Bettray, who was born in Racine, this state. The Doctor is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Milwaukee Pediatrics Society, and of the medical staffs of St. Luke's and the Children's hospitals, and is an instructor in the medical school of Marquette University. He is closely devoted to his profession, which he is honoring by his ability and skill, and is numbered among the leading physicians of this city, in which he is held in high esteem.

WALTER KASTEN

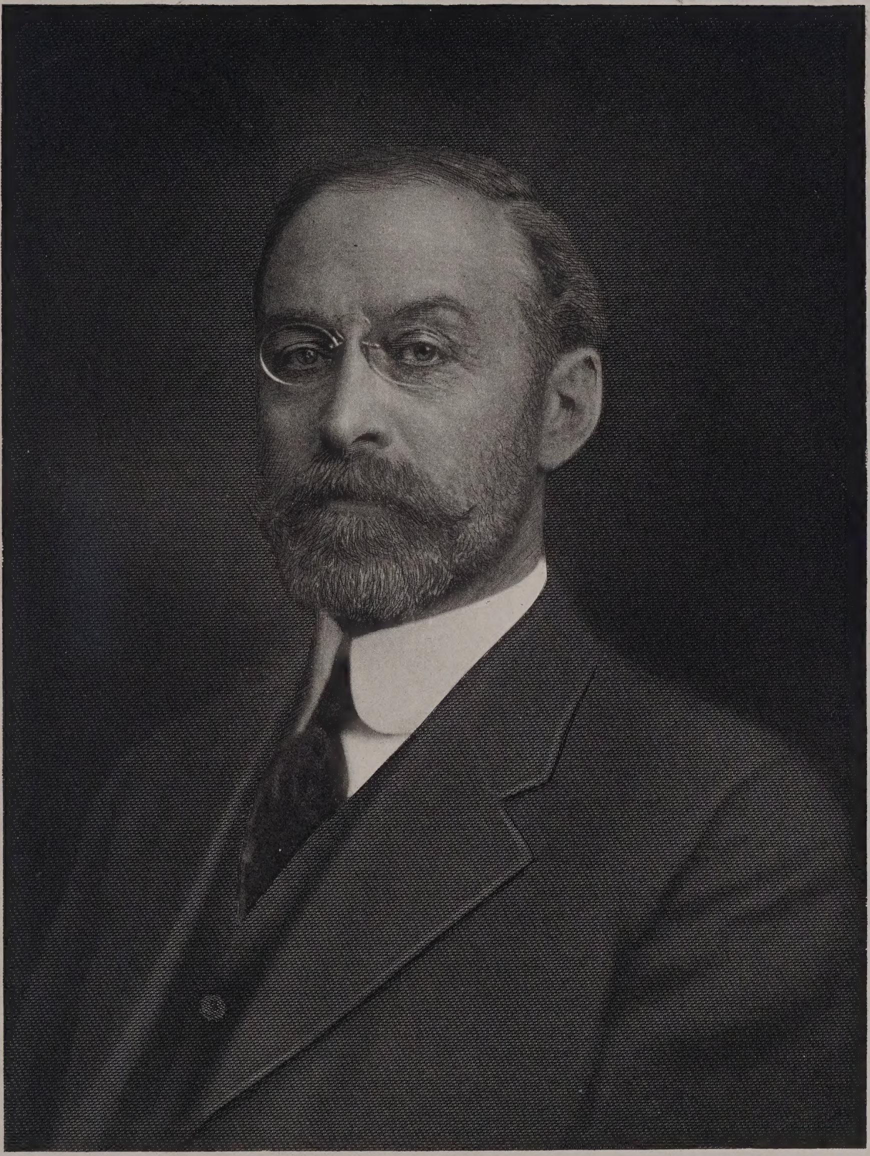
Walter Kasten occupies a place of leadership in Milwaukee's financial and business circles as president of the First Wisconsin National Bank and as an official in several other moneyed and industrial corporations of the city. He was born March 30, 1880, in Milwaukee, where he has always lived, and is a son of Frederick and Jane (Guy) Kasten, of German and English descent, respectively. In the acquirement of an education, he attended the Milwaukee University School and the Culver Military Academy of Indiana. Since the beginning of his business career, he has been continuously identified with banking interests, and some idea of the prominence and success which he has won in this field may be gained from the fact that he is now president of the First Wisconsin National Bank and the Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation and chairman of the board of the First Wisconsin Company and the First Wisconsin Trust Company, all of Milwaukee. He is also a director of the First Wisconsin National Bank, the Wisconsin Securities Company, the American Surety Company of New York, the Kimberly-Clark Company, the Harnischfeger Corporation, and is a trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company.

On the 11th of January, 1908, in Milwaukee, Mr. Kasten was united in marriage to Miss Anita Heinemann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Heinemann, both of whom are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kasten are the parents of a daughter and two sons, namely: Gertrude, who is attending the Sarah Lawrence College of Bronxville, New York; George, a student in Williams College of Williamstown, Massachusetts, and Robert, living in Milwaukee.

Mr. Kasten is a republican in politics but has never sought or desired office as a reward for his party fealty. His name is on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Bankers Club of America, the University Club and the Milwaukee Country Club, and his position in social as well as financial circles of his native city is an enviable one.

JACOB ELIAS FRIEND

Reviewing the career of the late Jacob Elias Friend, an earlier biographer wrote: "The citizenship of Milwaukee has been adorned by many men of distinction in the different walks of life, and those familiar with



J. C. Freid

the city's history readily refer to prominent names that have been associated with sterling civic qualities and large achievement in affairs. One who had spent many years of his life here, and had attained this ready recognition, was the late Jacob E. Friend, who was born in Milwaukee, December 6, 1857, and who died at Perugia, Italy, April 20, 1912. The family to which he belonged was one conspicuously identified with the manufacturing and commercial, as well as the social history of Milwaukee, and had a large number of well known connections and relationships. Its founders in Milwaukee were the brothers Henry and Elias Friend.

The late Jacob E. Friend was the only son of Elias and Rosa (Stern) Friend. The father was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 20, 1824, and the mother in Albany, New York, March 1, 1839. The paternal grandfather, Louis Friend, was a member of the body guard of the king of Bavaria, and fought under Napoleon against the Austrians in the war which began in 1805, Bavaria at that time being an ally of France. The maternal ancestors came from Germany to the United States about 1839, where the maternal grandfather successfully engaged in the business of a coal merchant.

Elias Friend, the father, came to America in company with his brother, Henry Friend, in 1840, and together they shared the hardships and privations and the many obstacles which confront every young foreigner striving for success. He first located in Pennsylvania, later went to Alabama, and came to Milwaukee in 1847, among the pioneers of this city. The two brothers engaged in the retail dry goods and clothing business, and in 1848 were joined by another brother, Meyer Friend, when the firm of H. Friend & Brothers was established. Their industry, integrity and business ability brought them assured success, and in 1868 the business was removed to Broadway and Michigan street, where larger and more spacious quarters gave them an opportunity to meet the needs of the business, which had grown to large proportions. They then devoted their entire time to the wholesale clothing business, which developed into one of the largest clothing establishments in the west. During his lifetime Elias Friend was always ready to assist and lend his aid to any worthy cause. He was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him, and his honorable career is an heritage of which his grandchildren may be proud. He died on November 5, 1890.

Jacob Elias Friend received his early education in the public schools of his native city and later attended the Milwaukee Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1874. He then began the study of law, and after due preparation matriculated at the Columbia University College of Law, in New York city, and graduated in 1878 with the degree of LL. B. He began the practice of law in Milwaukee soon after his graduation, being admitted to the bar in 1879. His first association was under the firm name of Dey & Friend. By the addition of a third partner, the firm was styled Chapin, Dey & Friend, but later Mr. Friend joined the firm of Williams, Friend & Bright, continuing in that connection until 1892, when he engaged in practice for himself and established a large business. His active legal practice continued over a period of twenty years, but after

1899 he gave the greater part of his attention to his extensive business interests outside of the field of law.

In 1895 Mr. Friend became president of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, which he had assisted in organizing in 1890. He was very active in the upbuilding of this company, which manufactured engines and mining machinery. He had various other important interests in the larger affairs of business. He was vice president of the Friend Brothers Clothing Company, manufacturers of clothing; and was also a director and chairman of the executive committee of the Northwestern National Insurance Company of Milwaukee; was a director of the National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee, and served as vice president and president for a number of years of the Greenwood Cemetery. He was a member of the Federated Jewish Charities.

In municipal and state affairs, Mr. Friend was always an interested worker, and was sent to the lower house of the state legislature in 1883, and returned in 1885. In the house in 1885 he introduced the bill taking the Milwaukee fire and police departments out of politics, and placing them under civil service rule. While he was in public life he never had any private interests to serve, and worked generously and broad-mindedly for the welfare of the whole state as well as his community. In politics he was a republican. He served from 1902 to 1905 as a member of the board of police and fire commissioners of Milwaukee.

The late Mr. Friend was a man cultivated and cultured both in mind and heart, and his loss was felt throughout a large circle of admiring acquaintances and friends. In religious affairs he was a member of the Jewish Church and was intensely interested in all Jewish institutions, both religious and charitable. He was a member of the University and Deutscher Clubs of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Queen City Club of Cincinnati and the Engineers Club of New York. He was an enthusiastic golfer and was one of the best known members of the Woodmont Country Club. His home was at 657 Astor street in Milwaukee, and he owned a beautiful summer home at the north end of Pine lake.

On April 29, 1885, he married Miss Alice, daughter of Albert and Julia (Friese) Levy, of Cincinnati. Their three children were Robert E., Margaret A. and James Albert Friend.
(From "History of Wisconsin" by Ellis Baker Usher, published in 1914).

ARTHUR W. FAIRCHILD

In the profession of law in Milwaukee no name stands higher in public estimation than that of Arthur W. Fairchild, member of the well known firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, and who has been identified as counsel with many of the most important cases in the courts of this section of the state for many years. He was born in Marinette, Wisconsin, on the 11th of December, 1876, and is a son of H. O. and Emma (Hough) Fairchild, both of whom are deceased. The Fairchild family is of English origin and was established in this country prior to the Revolutionary war. They originally settled in Vermont and some members of the family later took part in the war for Independence. H. O. Fairchild was born in Newtown, Indiana, on August 14, 1845, and was a son of Rev. John B. Fairchild, a missionary minister of the Presbyterian Church. He was for many years an effective worker, establishing churches throughout Michigan, Wisconsin and Indiana. H. O. Fairchild was reared and educated in Indiana, and graduated from Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1866, with the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts. He was a lawyer by profession and during his active career lived at Marinette and Green Bay, this state, in the latter city being a member of the law firm of Greene, Broman & Fairchild, for many years. He was a member of the Wisconsin General Assembly in 1884 and 1885, serving as speaker of the House in both years. Politically, he was a stanch republican and took an active interest in political and civic affairs. His death occurred at Green Bay, on October 25, 1925, at the age of eighty years. His wife was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on September 10, 1846, and was a daughter of George and Caroline (Williams) Hough, whose families were of English descent and became early settlers in Cincinnati. To Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild were born five children, as follows: Caroline F., who became the wife of Herbert E. Kimball, of Spokane, Washington; Arthur W., of this review; Bertha W., the deceased wife of Douglas F. Basche; Herbert B., of New York city, and Jean, who died in her youth. The mother of these children died on May 25, 1923, at the age of seventy-eight years.

Arthur W. Fairchild attended the public schools of Marinette, graduating from high school in 1893, after which he attended the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1897. After spending a year in his father's law office in Green Bay, he entered the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1901. He then came to Milwaukee and became associated with the firm of Miller, Noyes & Miller, becoming a member of the firm in 1903. In 1905, when Judge Noyes became counsel for the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Edwin S. Mack became a member of the firm, the name of which then became Miller, Mack & Fairchild, which, while conducting a general practice, has specialized in corporation law. He has been very successful as a practitioner and has also been prospered in his material affairs, being a director of the A. O. Smith Corporation, of Milwaukee; a director of the Federal Pressed Steel Company, of Milwaukee; a director of the National Bank of Commerce; a director of the Shaler Company, the Kinite Company, the Special Stamping and Machinery Company and the National Rivet Company, of Milwaukee.

On April 19, 1911, in Milwaukee, Mr. Fairchild was united in marriage to Miss Edith Hansen, who was born in Milwaukee and is a daughter of Carl and Gertrude (Doellen) Hansen, formerly a well known Milwaukee family, but now residing in New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild are the parents of a daughter, Edith Hansen, born in Milwaukee on November 27, 1913. The family residence is at 416 Lake drive, and the summer home is at Fox Point.

Politically, Mr. Fairchild has always supported the republican party, and his religious membership is with the Immanuel Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee. He belongs to the Phi Delta Theta, the Phi Beta Kappa and the Phi Delta Phi fraternities, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the University Club of Chicago, the Fox Point Club, the City Club of Milwaukee, and is a director of the Milwaukee Club and the Milwaukee Country Club. Mr. Fairchild is a veteran of the World war, in which he was commissioned a major in the ordnance department, having charge of the purchase of trench war materials. He was located at Washington, D. C., until the summer of 1918, when he was assigned to a special mission by the secretary of war, during which period he was in all parts of France. He was promoted to lieutenant-colonel and served until after the close of the war, being honorably discharged in 1919, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. A man of strong character and marked individuality, he is forceful and impressive in manner, and all who come into personal association with him appreciate his broad grasp of the law, his powers of logical analysis and his adroitness and determination in protecting the interests of his clients. Honorable and straightforward in every relation of life, he is respected by all and has a host of loyal friends throughout the range of his acquaintance.

CLAUDE S. BEEBE, M. D.

Dr. Claude S. Beebe, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Milwaukee for many years, has a wide reputation for learning and skill and is regarded as one of this city's leading physicians. He was born in Evansville, Wisconsin, in 1877, and is a son of Dr. E. W. and Frances (Spencer) Beebe. His father, who died in 1918, received his professional education in the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated in 1864. He came to Milwaukee and was for many years engaged in practice. The mother was born in Evansville, Wisconsin, 1842, and is still living, at the age of eighty-eight years, and enjoys splendid health. Claude S. Beebe attended the public schools of his native town, after which he entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, in 1901. He continued his studies in the medical school of that institution and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. Later he took post-graduate work in Europe. He has always commanded a large practice in this city, and specializes in surgery and in treatment of the eye, ear, nose and throat.

In 1908, in Milwaukee, Dr. Beebe was united in marriage to Miss Agnes H. Sutherland, who was born in Milwaukee in 1882 and is a daughter of Judge G. H. Sutherland. She completed her education in Downer College, in Milwaukee. Dr. and Mrs. Beebe are the parents of four children, namely: Spencer, born in 1910, is now a student in Wentworth College, at Kansas City; Adela S., born in 1913, is attending Monticello College, at Godfrey, Illinois; Claude Eugene, born in 1915, and Betty, born in 1922.

Dr. Beebe is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and the University Club. He is a trustee of the Milwaukee University school, has served on the city health board for the past nine years, and as a member of the Shorewood school board for three years. He is a member of the medical staffs of the Milwaukee Children's hospital, the Milwaukee County hospital and the Emergency hospital. The Doctor possesses a splendid personality and is very popular among his associates, while throughout the community he is greatly respected for his skill and success as a physician and surgeon.

JOHN GILBERT HARDGROVE

For three decades J. Gilbert Hardgrove has been engaged in the practice of law, in which he has been notably successful, and is a member of the firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, of Milwaukee, one of the strongest law firms in this city. Mr. Hardgrove was born in Eden, Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, on the 19th day of November, 1877, and is a son of Timothy and Bridget Cecelia (O'Loughlin) Hardgrove, both of whom were natives of County Clare, Ireland, the former born at Tulla on January 8, 1838, and the latter at Corofin on December 31, 1847.

John G. Hardgrove attended the district school at Eden, Fond du Lac county, and graduated from the Fond du Lac high school on June 7, 1895. He entered the college of law of the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, on June 20, 1901. From 1895 to 1899 he taught in the district schools. He was admitted to the bar of this state in 1901 and entered upon the practice of his profession alone at Fond du Lac. In 1904 he formed a partnership with T. L. Doyle, under the firm name of Doyle & Hardgrove, and they were associated in the practice there until 1909, when Mr. Hardgrove came to Milwaukee and was associated with the firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild until 1916, since which time he has been a member of the firm. Mr. Hardgrove is known as an able and competent attorney, conscientious and determined in protecting the interests of his clients, and has met with uniform success in the practice.

On August 7, 1907, in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, Mr. Hardgrove was united in marriage to Miss Katherine A. McMahon, who was born in that city on January 8, 1878. She is a daughter of James and Catherine (Lloyd) McMahon, the latter of whom was born in Dutchess county, New York, on October 10, 1844, and is still living, at the age of eighty-six years. James McMahon was born in Navan, County Heath, Ireland, on August 19, 1839, and died in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on September 23, 1914. He was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served as a member of Company E, First Vermont Cavalry.

In his political views Mr. Hardgrove is a democrat and has been active in local public affairs. He was an unsuccessful candidate for district attorney of Fond du Lac county in 1902 and 1904. He served as court commissioner of that county from 1904 to 1909; was a member of the board of trustees of the Fond du Lac public library from 1907 to 1909, and was a member of the board of law examiners of Wisconsin from 1916 to 1918. During the late war Mr. Hardgrove had volunteered and was about to be commissioned in the judge advocate's department when the Armistice was signed, whereupon he was released. He is a member of Pere Marquette Council, K. C., of Milwaukee, of which he was grand knight in 1914-15; the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Club, the University Club of Milwaukee and the Blue Mound Country Club. His religious membership is with the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church in Milwaukee. He enjoys an extensive acquaintance and is very highly esteemed by all for his professional ability and success and his sterling personal qualities.

J. O. DIETERLE, M. D.

In the very important field of orthopedic surgery Dr. J. O. Dieterle, of Milwaukee, is recognized as an expert and since locating in this city, ten years ago, has achieved some remarkable results. He was born in Portsmouth, Ohio, on April 19, 1892, and is a son of the late Professor John Dieterle of the University of Michigan, whose death occurred in Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1920. Doctor Dieterle received his elementary education in the Ann Arbor public and high schools and then entered the University of Michigan, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1914 and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1916. After three years of general practice in the copper country of northern Michigan he served as surgical interne in the university hospital at Ann Arbor during 1919-20 and then came to Milwaukee, where he has since been actively engaged in his profession, specializing in orthopedic surgery. He keeps in constant touch with advances in the science of medicine and surgery and in 1927 spent four and a half months in Europe, during which time he attended the leading clinics on the continent. He is now a member of the medical staffs of the Milwaukee, Mt. Sinai, Children's, National Soldiers' Home, and Johnston's Emergency hospitals, and is also consultant at the United States Veterans' Bureau and for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

In December, 1923, Dr. Dieterle was united in marriage to Miss Florence Irene Philipp, a daughter of ex-Governor Philipp. Mrs. Dieterle was born and educated in Milwaukee, attending the public schools and Downer College. She served for nine years as a trained nurse in the Milwaukee hospital and was in the Nurses Corps during the late war, being stationed at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, during 1917-18. Dr. and Mrs. Dieterle became the parents of a son, John Philipp, born in October, 1924. Mrs. Dieterle, who passed away in March, 1925, was a woman of unusual qualities and marked ability, and was very highly esteemed both for her splendid professional career and her rare charm and gracious manner.

Dr. Dieterle is a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Central States Clinical Orthopedic Society, the American College of Surgeons, the Milwaukee Roentgenological Society, the Milwaukee Orthopedic Club, the Phi Beta Pi medical fraternity and the Milwaukee University Club.

GEORGE J. SCHMITZ

One of Milwaukee's leading investment and security houses is that of the Dahinden-Schmitz Company, at 628 Wisconsin National Bank building. The vice president and treasurer of the company, George J. Schmitz, is a man of wide experience and mature judgment in this line of business and has achieved a noteworthy success. He was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, on the 25th of December, 1894, and is a son of Henry A. and Mary (Wagner) Schmitz. The family is of German origin, its progenitor in this country having come from Pantenburg, a suburb of Trier, Germany, in the early '40s and settled in Racine, Wisconsin, where he lived until his death, at the age of thirty-five years. He was principally engaged in lumbering for the cooperage business, and was also extensively interested in lake shipping. He was one of the first members of the Chicago Board of Trade and was well known in business circles. Henry A. Schmitz was born in Racine, Wisconsin, and received his education in the parochial and public schools of that city. During his early years he was a professional musician, but later was extensively engaged in the contracting business, among the large contracts successfully handled by him being the old wooden block pavement on Cedar street in Milwaukee, also doing much of the same line of work in other cities. In 1898 he engaged in the brewing business in Appleton, conducting it until 1910, when he turned his attention to the banking business, with which he is still identified. In his political views he is a Democrat, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. He is active in the Catholic Central Verein of America, of which he was one of the national officers and president of the Wisconsin Verein. He is still a resident of Appleton. His wife was born on February 14, 1861, in Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and is of Alsatian descent. Her father, Michael Wagner, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who came to the United States in the early '40s and settled in Burlington, Racine county, Wisconsin, prior to the Civil war. The marriage of Henry A. Schmitz and Mary Wagner occurred at Racine and to them were born ten children, six sons and four daughters, of whom eight survive.

George J. Schmitz, who is the sixth in order of birth of his parents' children, received his early education in the parochial and public schools of Appleton, graduating from high school in 1914, after which he entered Marquette University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1917. He became connected with the William R. Compton Company of Chicago, dealers in municipal bonds, and in 1918 established his residence in Milwaukee. For a while he was connected with the American National Bank, following which he was associated with Paine, Webber & Company, investments and securities, of Boston, Massachusetts. In 1922 he became the manager of the Milwaukee office of the Continental & Commercial Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago, continuing in that position until January, 1925, when his present company was organized and incorporated, and he has since devoted his attention very closely to its interests. The company specializes in bonds, stocks and other sound investments and has, through its progressive methods and fair treatment of its patrons, won a large and important clientele. During the World war Mr. Schmitz worked out of Chicago, under the direction of the Federal Reserve Bank, being engaged in organization work in connection with the various Liberty Loan drives.

On June 4, 1918, in Milwaukee, Mr. Schmitz was united in marriage to Miss Anne Connelly, who was born in Escanaba, Michigan. Mrs. Schmitz is an active member of the advisory board of the Fenwick Club, a boys' organization, and is also prominent in St. Ann's Society. Mr. and Mrs. Schmitz are the parents of four children, namely: George Joseph, Jr., born March 4, 1919; John Connelly, born June 7, 1920; Robert Edward, born February 13, 1923; and Mary Anne, born August 7, 1925.

Politically, Mr. Schmitz is a republican and is greatly interested in public affairs, particularly such as concern the welfare and progress of his home city and county. He is a member of the Alpha Gamma Phi, the Theta Nu Epsilon and Lambda Epsilon Sigma fraternities, having been the first president of the latter, and was also the first president of the Commerce Club. He belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus, and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. His religious connection is with St. Roberts Roman Catholic Church in Chicago. He resides in an attractive home at 1414 Farwell avenue, and golf is his favorite form of recreation. He possesses a strong character and attractive personality and throughout the range of his acquaintance is held in high esteem.

EMIL J. LUDWIG

Emil J. Ludwig has long commanded a substantial law practice in the courts of Milwaukee county and is recognized as one of the able and successful members of the local bar. He was born in Milwaukee, December 31, 1876, a son of John C. and Elise (Berlandi) Ludwig. A sketch of his honored father, the late Judge John C. Ludwig, appears in another part of this work.

Emil J. Ludwig, the eldest of the ten living children of Judge and Mrs. Ludwig, received his early education in parochial schools and under private tutors. After completing the high school course, he entered the Milwaukee Law Class, which later became the law department of Marquette University. In 1899 he successfully passed the state bar examination, was admitted to the bar and became associated with the law firm of Austin & Fehr. In May, 1900, he established his own office and has since been continuously and successfully engaged in the general practice of law. On the 1st of January, 1918, he was appointed court commissioner and, by successive reappointments, is still the incumbent of that position, in which capacity he has rendered capable and satisfactory service.

Mr. Ludwig was married May 20, 1902, and is the father of two sons and a daughter. Carl J., the eldest of the family, was born June 4, 1905, is a graduate of the law department of the University of Wisconsin and together with his brother Richard, is associated with his father in the practice of law under the firm name of Ludwig & Ludwig. It is interesting to note that Carl J. and Richard J. Ludwig are the only attorneys practicing in Milwaukee of the third generation born here. Richard J. whose natal day was November 14, 1906, is also a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. Gertrude H., born April 12, 1911, was educated in Milwaukee-Downer College and on the 11th of October, 1930, became the wife of Howard G. Koehler, Milwaukee.

In his political views Mr. Ludwig maintains an independent attitude, giving his support to those candidates whom he considers best qualified for the offices they seek. Along strictly professional lines he has membership in the Milwaukee Bar Association and the Wisconsin State Bar Association. He has been identified as counsel with many important cases in the courts of this county and state and is known as a learned and skilful attorney.

RUDOLPH C. FORRER

Rudolph C. Forrer, who possessed many sterling traits of character that caused his memory to be enshrined in the hearts of all who knew him and who won a creditable position in commercial circles of the city as head of the Northwestern Furniture Company, was born in Washington county, Wisconsin, August 11, 1859, and his life record covered the intervening years to January 6, 1930. His parents, John and Veronica Forrer, were natives of Germany and came to Wisconsin about eighty years ago, settling on a farm in Washington county in 1850. The mother died when her son Rudolph was but twelve years of age, leaving several children, one then an infant. The father assumed full charge of his home and family and carefully reared the children, giving them every possible educational advantage. He was wise in his guidance and loving in his direction of their activities and his understanding of children naturally made him an ideal father, so that his children became a credit and honor to his name. These were: John, now living on Forty-first street in Milwaukee; Rudolph C.; Mary, who makes her home in Chicago; Albert, who died in 1921; Sadie, living in Milwaukee; and Anna, of Los Angeles, California.

Rudolph C. Forrer pursued his education in the schools of his native county and at the age of seventeen years came to Milwaukee, where he took up furniture work. He was thereafter closely identified with the industrial development of the city. When twenty-four years of age he established a small carpenter shop on West Water street under the name of the Northwestern Furniture Company and employed two men to work in the factory while he went out soliciting orders from the retail trade. As a result of good workmanship, wise management and keen business ability he built up an enterprise that has prospered for the past forty-seven years. Something of the continuous growth and development of the business is indicated in the fact that the company now employs three hundred men during the busy seasons, and the same honorable, straightforward policy introduced by Mr. Forrer has always been continued. In addition to his other interests he was a stockholder in the City Bank and he ever enjoyed an unassailable reputation for business integrity as well as progressiveness.

On the 22d of November, 1885, Mr. Forrer was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Glawe, of Milwaukee, who is the eldest of the ten children born to Herman and Johanna (Wegner) Glawe, who came from Germany to the United States in 1869. Her father, who for many years was associated with the Adler Tailoring Company, passed away in Milwaukee in 1900. His widow long survived him, passing away in 1925 at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Only three of their ten children are now living: Otto, who married Elmie Hobart, a school teacher of Chicago, where they have since resided, becoming the parents of five children; Mrs. Selma Fredericks, who has a son, Erwin Frederick, and also makes her home in Chicago; and Mrs. Forrer. To Mr. and Mrs. Forrer were born two daughters and a son. Adella, who was born in 1890, became the wife of Ernest Kuehn, of Chicago, and now lives near her mother in Milwaukee. Edwin, born in 1892, was formerly vice president of the Northwestern Furniture Company and succeeded to the presidency upon his father's death. He married Anna Geasler and they have two daughters, Ruth and Louise, pupils in the Maryland Avenue school. Esther, born in 1894, is now Mrs. Lewis Hillberg, of Milwaukee, and they have one child, Jean, eight years of age, who is also attending the Maryland Avenue school. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Forrer reside near their mother, who occupies the attractive residence built for her by Mr. Forrer on Newberry street about seven years ago.

Mr. Forrer gave his political support to the republican party but took no active part in party work. Fraternally he was a Knight Templar Mason with membership in Ivanhoe Commandery, and was also a Shriner. The Old Settlers' Club accounted him one of its most faithful representatives and he took great pleasure in attending its meetings and in playing skat in the club rooms with his old friends. Just two months before his sudden demise, at the urgent request of his fellow members, he had his picture taken for the Old Settlers' Club—a picture that is most highly prized by his widow and children as well as by his many friends. He attended the Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, and his life was ever guided by high and honorable principles. One of his outstanding characteristics was his love of young men, to whom he gave wise and helpful advice on business questions and on private affairs, doing everything in his power to assist them in becoming good citizens. Mr. Forrer died very suddenly of heart trouble on January 6, 1930, and following his passing many letters were received by Mrs. Forrer bearing testimony to the wise counsel and the assistance which he had given to young men and their appreciation of the service and their affection for him. He was continually extending a helping hand where aid was needed and his was an understanding heart that enabled him to sympathize with young people and assist them in solving their problems. His outstanding qualities were such as any might well emulate and he was the most highly esteemed and respected where best known.

LOYAL DURAND

For a third of a century Loyal Durand has been numbered among the active and successful insurance men of Milwaukee, where he has long enjoyed a large and remunerative business. In civic affairs also he has been prominent and has served the city and state very effectively in various ways. He was born in Milwaukee on the 31st of March, 1868, and is a son of Loyal Root and Maria Elizabeth (McVickar) Durand, the former of whom was born September 9, 1840, and the latter on November 3, 1838, of Scotch-Irish and English stock. In the paternal line Mr. Durand is of French and English ancestry, and among his forbears were Dr. Jean Durand, 1667-1727, who was a surgeon in the colonial Indian wars, and Samuel Durand, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Governor Robert Treat, 1622-1701, of Connecticut, was Mr. Durand's great- grandfather five times removed.

Loyal Durand received his elementary education in private schools and graduated from the Milwaukee high school. He then entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters and Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar and in 1892 he entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee, to which he devoted his attention until 1897, when he took up the insurance business. Abundant success has rewarded his efforts in this line and he is recognized as one of the leading insurance men of this city.

On October 6, 1898, in Nashotah chapel, Nashotah, Wisconsin, Mr. Durand was united in marriage to Miss Lucia Relf Kemper, who was born on December 28, 1871. She is descended from old English stock, and is a great-granddaughter of Colonel Daniel Kemper, who fought under Washington in the Revolutionary war. Her grandfather, Bishop Jackson Kemper, was the first missionary bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church and the first bishop of Wisconsin. Mrs. Durand's father, Samuel Relf Kemper, was born in 1827 and died in 1915. He married Miss Anne Wiseman, who was born in Ringwood, England, in 1830, and died in Milwaukee in 1890. Mr. and Mrs. Durand are the parents of four children, namely: Loyal, Jr., of Madison, this state; Samuel Relf, of New York city; Lucia, who was married in 1928 to Donald Murray Wright, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Elizabeth McVickar Durand, of Milwaukee.

Mr. Durand is a member of various college fraternities and belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club and the Fox Point Country Club. His religious connection is with St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Durand has been a member of the Milwaukee board of education continuously since 1919 and served as president of the board in 1920, 1924, 1925 and 1926. He has been a member of the board of trustees of the public library continuously since 1920 and was president of the board in 1924. He has been a trustee of the Milwaukee Auditorium since 1924; has been a member of the University of Wisconsin board of visitors since 1920 and president of the board since 1924; and since 1922 a director of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Association, of which he has been vice president since 1928. He was president of the board of Milwaukee Fire Underwriters for three years and a director for twelve years, and was president of the Wisconsin Association of Insurance Agents one year and a director for six years.

HENRY E. SMITH

Henry E. Smith is the superintendent of schools in South Milwaukee and his efficiency is shown in the steady progress that has been made in the educational system here. In fact, his achievements have won him recognition throughout the entire country and his methods have been studied by educators of other lands as well. He was born in Rewey, Wisconsin, January 28, 1889, and after pursuing his early education in grammar and high schools attended the State Normal College at Platteville. Subsequently he enrolled as a student in the University of Wisconsin and won his Bachelor's degree in 1920, while in 1928 a Master's degree was conferred upon him. Mr. Smith specialized in the course on education and has devoted his entire life to the profession of teaching, which he first followed in a rural school at Liberty Ridge, Wisconsin. After teaching for a time in the public schools of Stitzer, Wisconsin, he became principal of the high school at Verona, this state, and later went to Reno, Nevada, as principal of the McKinley Park ward school. He next held the superintendency of schools at Three Forks, Montana, and for a time was superintendent of schools at Oconto, Wisconsin. Later he was chosen head of the schools at Antigo, Wisconsin, and since October, 1928, has been superintendent of the public schools of South Milwaukee. Extended reference to his notable achievements here is made elsewhere in this work. He has always utilized the most advanced and effective methods and from the outset displayed ability in imparting readily and clearly to others the knowledge that he has acquired. As superintendent of schools he has introduced many modern methods and standards and his labors have been far-reaching and resultant.

In 1914 Mr. Smith was married to Miss Floy Rose, of Honey Creek, Wisconsin, and they have two children, a daughter, Audrey, and a son, Walker. The former was born during the residence of her parents at

Three Forks, Montana, while the son was born in Oconto, Wisconsin. Mrs. Smith has traveled with her husband since her marriage and has ever manifested a keen and helpful interest in his work. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, where she majored in mathematics and following the completion of her studies there was a teacher in high schools. The family now resides at 1115 North Chicago avenue in Milwaukee, where the children are attending the public schools. During the summer of 1929 Mr. Smith was assistant teacher in the University of Wisconsin and in 1930 taught in the Oshkosh State Teachers College during the summer session.

Mr. Smith belongs to the National Education Association and the Wisconsin State Teachers Association and is president of the Wisconsin State Superintendents Association. During his college days he became a member of the social fraternity, Phi Delta Kappa, and is also a member of the Milwaukee School Representatives Club.

JOHN JOHNSTON

In the annals of Milwaukee the name of John Johnston figures conspicuously as a leading banker of the city for many years and as a successful business man of diversified talents who also won well merited distinction in the fields of literature, religion, politics and science. He was born June 8, 1836, on the farm of Overton of Auchnagatt, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, his parents being George and Margaret (Mitchell) Johnston, the latter a sister of Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, one of the great American captains of industry and finance, who died April 19, 1887. Following the death of her parents, Mrs. Margaret (Mitchell) Johnston, who was the eldest of the children, cared for the younger members of the family.

John Johnston received his preparatory education at the grammar school of Aberdeen, and at the age of fifteen entered the University of Aberdeen, having gained a University scholarship in classics and mathematics. Four years later, in 1855, he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. His aunt, Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, was then traveling abroad and decided to bring her young nephew home to Milwaukee with her. They made all arrangements to sail on the ill-fated "Pacific," which was destroyed on the homeward trip, but being detained they took passage on the next ship and reached their destination safely on the 10th of March, 1856. On arriving in Milwaukee, Mr. Johnston entered the employment of the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the sole owner of which was his uncle, Alexander Mitchell, who at his death in April, 1887, bequeathed to Mr. Johnston one-third of its capital stock as a token of his ability and fidelity. The latter continued his association with the institution throughout the remainder of his life, his death occurring June 1, 1904, when he was sixty-eight years of age. Mr. Johnston was very close to his uncle as friend and adviser and was also a companion of James Christie, with whom he lived for several years on Wisconsin avenue. Aside from his connection with the Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, he served for sixteen years as treasurer and director of the Milwaukee Cement Company, which he organized. He also had extensive real estate interests in this city.

Mr. Johnston always manifested an active interest in public affairs, educational, commercial, political, charitable and athletic. He gave his political allegiance to the republican party for many years and twice voted for Abraham Lincoln. Later he became a democrat and President Cleveland offered him the position of comptroller of currency at the national capital, but he did not accept because of the press of his private business affairs. It was Mr. Johnston who nominated George W. Peck for governor of Wisconsin in 1890. His time and means were freely given to various civic organizations. He served as a member of the common council of Milwaukee for two years, was three times elected president of the Milwaukee St. Andrew's Society and served for three terms as president of the Milwaukee Curling Club, two terms as president of the Grand National Curling Club and three times as president of the Milwaukee Rifle Club. He was also a member of the Curran Society. He rendered effective service to his fellow townsmen as public school commissioner, as trustee of the Milwaukee City Library, of which he was one of the founders, and as a director of the Milwaukee Industrial exposition, the Milwaukee City Railroad and the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, a regent of the University of Wisconsin and for many years treasurer and trustee of Milwaukee-Downer College. He donated the site for the Johnston Emergency Hospital, which was named for him. His religious faith was indicated by his membership in Calvary Presbyterian Church, of which he was a trustee for twenty-three years. A splendid speaker and facile writer, his name appears frequently on the pages of Milwaukee's history. He will be remembered as the author of the article on Milwaukee in the Encyclopedia Britannica, and also of an article on his native Scotland which appears in Johnson's Cyclopedia of Political Science. Over one hundred thousand copies of an address which he delivered during the currency controversy before the workingmen of Bay View were printed, sold and distributed by the Honest Money League of Milwaukee. Mr. Johnston was interested in manly sports, particularly long-range rifle shooting, curling, quoit and tenpins. When on a visit to Europe in 1878 he won the rifle championship of northern Scotland in a contest at Aberdeen and later was the victor in a similar contest at Wimbledon, near London, England.

The first wife of Mr. Johnston bore the maiden name of Margaret Hunter and their daughter, Edith M., married Alexander Cruickshank and lives in Scotland. On the 1st of September, 1881, some years after the death of his first wife, Mr. Johnston was again married, his second union being with Miss Ethelinda Thorsen. Her father, John Thorsen, who was born in 1816, came to Milwaukee from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, having been a gunner on a government boat and a ship-chandler of the Keystone state. After his arrival in Milwaukee he was married in

1850, to Miss Sarah Kildahl, a native of Norway and the daughter of a noted architect of Christiansand who was chosen to deliver the address of welcome on behalf of his native city to the king of Sweden when the latter visited Norway. It was after settling in Milwaukee that John Thorsen became interested in the shipping business, owning the M. S. Scott, which was the first boat to clear from the Great Lakes, going to Hamburg. Mrs. Johnston remembers the great anxiety felt by her father and the family and their friends when in making the return trip the boat was more than three weeks overdue. The old Thorsen home at 525 Jefferson street was the first modern residence in that vicinity. For a time John Thorsen was engaged in the ship-chandlery business in partnership with G. D. Norris, under the style of G. D. Norris & Company. Later he was associated with Charles Paggert in the lumber business at Stronach, Michigan, which had its Milwaukee office on the present site of the Plankinton Hotel and which turned out twenty thousand feet of lumber daily. The John Schroeder Lumber Company of Milwaukee took over the cut of the mill. Four of the five children of Mr. and Mrs. John Thorsen still survive, namely: Fredericka, who is Mrs. A. D. Seaman, of Milwaukee; Emma, who is Mrs. J. W. Purchas, of Milwaukee; W. R. Thorsen, of Berkeley, California; and Ethelinda, the widow of John Johnston.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnston became the parents of a son and a daughter. The latter, Hilda, who was educated at Milwaukee-Downer College and also at Vassar, is now Lady Hilda Butterfield, of Cliffe Castle, Yorkshire, England. By a former marriage she had a daughter, Carolinda Waters, born in 1920. John Thor Johnston was born in Milwaukee in August, 1884, and pursued his education at the Normal School on the west side, at Lake Forest Academy and at the University of Wisconsin, being a graduate of the last named institution. He married Elizabeth Forsyth, of Milwaukee, and they have four children, namely: John Johnston (III), born in 1913; Alan Randolph, born in 1914, who is a student in the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey; Donald, born in 1919; and Kenneth, born in 1922. The two last named are students at the Milwaukee Country Day School. Mrs. John Johnston resides at the old family home at 645 Franklin place in Milwaukee. She is a lady of many attainments, deeply interested in Milwaukees' advancement along educational and cultural lines, and has won an extensive circle of warm friends in social relations.

FREDERICK CHARLES THWAITS

One of Milwaukee's most distinguished citizens in Frederick C. Thwaits, who in various other lines of activity has rendered distinctive service to his fellowmen. Mr. Thwaits was born in Milwaukee on the 24th of May, 1871, and is a son of William and Fannie (Tasker) Thwaits. In both paternal and maternal lines he is of English parentage, his father having been born in Bolton, Lancashire, in 1817, and his mother in Banbury, Oxfordshire in 1826. On coming to the United States William Thwaits located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he resided until 1842, when he came to Milwaukee, of which city he was an honored resident up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1898, in his eighty-second year. He was successfully engaged in the real estate business during the greater part of his active career here and took a leading part in the development of down-town properties. He was keenly interested in every phase of the city's progress and improvement and was an active figure in civic affairs. He served for a number of years as a member of the board of aldermen, gave his political support to the republican party and was an earnest member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After coming to Milwaukee Mr. Thwaits met and married Miss Fannie Tasker who had come from her English home to this country with her widowed mother and several sisters. They stopped for a while in Brooklyn, New York, but later established their permanent home in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Thwaits became the parents of five sons and two daughters, both of the latter being now deceased. The survivors are William G., who is represented by a personal sketch on other pages of this work; Charles H., of Milwaukee, and Frederick C., of this review. Two sons died after reaching maturity.

Frederick C. Thwaits attended the public and high schools of Milwaukee and attended the University of Wisconsin two years. He then entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1893, and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1896. He was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin and has since practiced law in this city.

In Mr. Thwaits opinion the events of the early years of the World war indicated that sooner or later the United States would become involved in the conflict. He was among those who took advantage of the fine opportunity for military training at the Plattsburg camp in 1915. He was called into active world service in July of the following year, when he became a member of the commission for relief in Belgium, serving as such until April, 1917, when this country entered the war. During that period of service his headquarters were first at Antwerp and then at Brussels as chief of the bureau of inspection and control. From April, 1917, until September of that year Mr. Thwaits was Herbert Hoover's representative in Italy as a member of the United States food control board. He served as the delegate of the American Red Cross Society on the war front in Italy, with headquarters at Padua, from December, 1917, until January, 1919. On July 4, 1918, he was called upon by the King of Italy and his generals, in token of their appreciation of America's help in the war. He served as the representative of the American relief administration and as Red Cross commissioner for Bosnia and Herzegovina, with headquarters at Sarajevo, from February, 1919, until October, 1919. In appreciation of the splendid services rendered by him Mr. Thwaits received the decorations of a Chevalier of the Crown of Belgium and a Cavalier of the Order of the Crown of Italy, besides numerous minor honors.

On September 15, 1927, in Milwaukee, Mr. Thwaits was united in marriage to Mrs. Harriet (Earling) Fitch, a daughter of A. J. Earling, formerly president of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Mrs.

Thwaits has received recognition from foreign governments for her war activities having received the Gold Medal of the Reconnaissance Francaise in 1920 and the decoration of the Legion of Honor in 1930 presented to her by the French Ambassador in Washington, D. C., on February 14th. In 1920 she was chosen by a group of Milwaukee citizens to present a placque in memory of Rouget de Lisle the author of the Marseillaise, to the city of Strassburg, where he composed that national anthem. On the occasion of this visit she had the honor of speaking before the French Senate. She is the first American woman to speak before that body. During her trip abroad in 1930 she was presented at Court at Buckingham Palace, London, May 27. The family home is at Back Bay, Milwaukee, and the country residence is at Oconomowoc, this state. Mr. Thwaits has always supported the republican party and was particularly active in promoting Mr. Hoover's candidacy for the presidency. He served as a regent of the University of Wisconsin from 1908 to 1911, under appointment by Governor Davidson. He is a member of the Oconomowoc Country Club; the Milwaukee Club, of which he was president in 1927-8-9-30; the Milwaukee Country Club; the City Club of New York city; the Harvard Club of New York; and the Whist Club of New York; and he was also president of the American Whist League in 1913.

JAMES ALBERT FRIEND

James Albert Friend, a worthy young native son of Milwaukee, is officially identified with one of the city's most important and extensive industrial enterprises as assistant secretary and purchasing agent of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, crusher manufacturers and engine builders. He was born May 11, 1894, a son of Jacob E. and Alice (Levy) Friend. On another page of this work will be found an extended review of the career of his father, the late Jacob E. Friend, who was one of the organizers of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company in 1890.

In the acquirement of an education James A. Friend attended the Milwaukee Academy, the Tome School for Boys at Port Deposit, Maryland, and Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, being graduated from the last named institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1916. The following year he entered the service of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company of Milwaukee, but his business career was interrupted when the United States became involved in the World war. Enlisting in the navy in the fall of 1917, he served first as linesman for the electrical radio division, was next made chief storekeeper at the Norfolk navy yards and later became ensign on the pay car. Following his honorable discharge in April, 1919, he resumed his duties with the Nordberg Manufacturing Company in the capacity of assistant purchasing agent. In 1926 he was made assistant secretary and purchasing agent of the corporation, which he has thus represented most capably and successfully to the present time.

On the 27th of August, 1921, Mr. Friend was united in marriage to

Emma Christensen, daughter of A. J. and Elizabeth (Francke) Christensen. Mr. Christensen is in the retail fur business in Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Friend are the parents of three children, namely: Betty Alice, a maiden of eight summers; Amders James, who is six years of age; and Peter Christensen, a little lad of four years. Mr. Friend is a popular member of the University Club, the Wisconsin Club, the Chenequa Country Club and the Pine Lake Yacht Club and is very fond of boating and golf.

HANS P. DAHLSTRAND

One of the ablest and most successful mechanical engineers in the Milwaukee district is Hans P. Dahlstrand, engineer in charge of the steam turbine department of the Allis-Chalmers Company, at West, Allis, with which concern he has been identified for over a quarter of a century. He was born in Sweden on the 24th of September, 1874, and is a son of N. P. and Maria Peterson. Mr. Dahlstrand changed his name to its present form. The father was a farmer and contractor all his life, and his death occurred in 1929. He is survived by his widow, who is still living in Sweden, at the age of eighty-one years. To these parents were born nine children, seven of whom are living. Hans P. Dahlstrand received his early education in the public schools of Sweden and later attended the Boros Technical College, at Boros, Sweden, from the mechanical engineering department of which he was graduated in 1899. His first position was as a draftsman and designer for the Arboga Mechanical Works at Arboga, Sweden. He remained with that concern for four years and then, in 1903, he came to the United States in order to take advantage of the superior opportunities here for individual advancement. He went to work as draftsman and designer for the Hartford Rubber Company, at Hartford, Connecticut, where he remained one year, quitting that position in order to accept a place with the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee as draftsman and designer in their steam turbine department. This department had just been created and so efficient and capable did Mr. Dahlstrand show himself that in 1908 he was given charge of all of the detail work on the steam turbines. In 1915 he was put in charge of all of the engineering of that department, and was subsequently made engineer in charge of the steam turbine department, which title he still holds. At first this company made steam turbines no larger than five thousand kilowatts. Recently they finished and installed a sixty thousand kilowatt steam generator unit in the Lakeside plant of the Electric Company of Milwaukee, the largest steam turbine in the state of Wisconsin. They are now building for the Chicago district a one hundred and fifteen thousand kilowatt steam generator unit, and one of one hundred and twenty-five thousand kilowatts, both of which have been designed personally by Mr. Dahlstrand.

In 1913, in Milwaukee, Mr. Dahlstrand was united in marriage to Miss Karin Anderson, and they are the parents of two sons, Olof Hans, born on November 26, 1916, now attending the Country Day school, and

Nils Peter, born on December 30, 1919, who is attending the public school. Mr. Dahlstrand is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has received the degrees of the York Rite; of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; the Westmoor Country Club, of which he is a director; the Professional Men's Club; the Engineers Society of Milwaukee, of which he is a past president; the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the National Association of Power Engineers and the American Society of Steel Treaters. His favorite outdoor recreation is golf, and he also loves to hunt and fish. He is a very busy man, but not too busy to take a proper interest in the welfare and progress of his community, throughout which he is very highly regarded for his technical ability and splendid personal qualities.

HON. JOHN C. LUDWIG

Hon. John C. Ludwig, deceased, who won prominence as a representative of the Milwaukee bench and bar, was born in this city on the 1st of December, 1850. His parents, Joseph and Gertrude (Schaefer) Ludwig, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, whence they came to the United States and direct to Milwaukee in 1844, spending the remainder of their lives here. Joseph Ludwig was for many years connected with the Bradley-Metcalf Shoe Company. He gave his political support to the democratic party and was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church, in the faith of which he passed away in 1880, while his wife died in 1899.

In private schools of Milwaukee, John C. Ludwig gained his formal education, leaving his studies at the age of fourteen to serve an apprenticeship with a jeweler. He continued this work until he had reached the age of twenty, when he decided to follow the legal profession. In the office of Mann & Cotzhausen of Milwaukee he pursued the necessary studies and on March 25, 1875, he was admitted to practice in the state of Wisconsin. His law work was begun in his native city and here he met with gratifying success. His professional duties were interrupted in 1892 by his appointment to the office of judge of the superior court, now the circuit court, of Milwaukee. This appointment was made by Governor George W. Peck, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge E. L. Gilson. Before the expiration of the term Judge Ludwig was chosen to succeed himself for the ensuing term of six years, beginning January 1, 1894. In spite of the fact that Judge Ludwig's early advantages were somewhat limited, he was a man of wide reading and culture and remained a hard student during all of his professional life. The same qualities that enabled him to rise, unaided and in the face of many obstacles, to a high and responsible position, also gave him the power to efficiently fill it. He possessed judicial attributes in a large degree and his rulings as a judge were generally accepted by his confreres as being well grounded in law and equity. Judge Ludwig was a democrat in his political theories, but during his long term of judicial service he was not active in political affairs. Aside from his office in the circuit court he was otherwise prominent in public affairs of a civic nature, serving as school commissioner from the first ward of Milwaukee from 1877 to 1888 and acting as trustee of the Asylum for Chronic Insane of Milwaukee from 1888 to 1892. John C. Ludwig not only enjoyed the distinction of having been judge of the circuit court longer than any other judge on the bench, but he was a prominent figure in the social and benevolent life of the city, being a member of various leading clubs and other organizations having such ends in view. His religious faith was that of the Roman Catholic Church. He died September 3, 1916, after nearly a quarter century of service on the bench of the circuit court.

In early manhood Judge John C. Ludwig married Elise Berlandi, who was born in Milwaukee, August 26, 1856, and who survived him for about a decade, passing away January 21, 1926. She was a daughter of Bernard and Anna M. (Rosche) Berlandi, of Italian and French descent, respectively. Both the Berlandi and Rosche families came to Milwaukee in 1840, being numbered among the pioneers of this locality. Bernard Berlandi was a moulder by trade and later in life served for many years as city weighmaster on the east side. He died in 1896 and his widow in 1902, at the age of eighty-three years. Judge and Mrs. Ludwig became the parents of twelve children, five sons and seven daughters, of which number ten are still living. Emil J. Ludwig, the eldest of the surviving children, is mentioned at length on another page of this publication. Walter H. Ludwig, his youngest brother, was born in 1894. He graduated from Marquette University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1917 and was also a graduate of the old German-English Academy. A veteran of the World war, he died in October, 1918, at Camp Grant.

BURDETT OTIS KIRKHAM

One of the best known members of the newspaper fraternity in Milwaukee is Burdett O. Kirkham, who is rendering able service as state editor of the Wisconsin News. He was born at Juneau, Wisconsin, on the 27th of August, 1890, and is a son of Eugene Elias and Nellie (Jones) Kirkham, both of whom are deceased. The family is of Scottish origin and was founded in America, at Messina Center, New York, by Mr. Kirkham's grandfather, Eugene Kirkham, who died at that place. His widow and six children moved to Oak Grove, Wisconsin, prior to the Civil war, and five of her sons, including Eugene E., participated in that great struggle. One of these, Deb Kirkham, who is now living in Augusta, Wisconsin, at the age of ninety-two years, was a member of Birdan's Sharpshooters, and another, James Kirkham, died in Andersonville prison. Eugene E. Kirkham enlisted in Milwaukee, but was later transferred to Madison, and was in the service for three years, during which time he served as a musician. During his active life he was a part owner of the Beaver Dam Granite and Marble Works. He was a republican in his political alignment, but was elected clerk of the courts of Dodge county, which at that time was a democratic stronghold. His death occurred on August 12, 1913, at Milwaukee, at the age of sixty-two years. Nellie

(Jones) Kirkham was born on a farm at the outskirts of Juneau, and was a daughter of Hiram Jones, of an old New York family and early settlers of Wisconsin. Her paternal grandfather, who was of Welsh descent, was a farmer and drover by occupation. The mother died on Mother's Day, May 12, 1925, at Juneau, at the age of fifty-seven years. By her union with Eugene E. Kirkham she became the mother of three sons and two daughters, as follows: Dean Bissell, deceased, who was formerly connected with the Milwaukee Daily News; Jessie, the wife of H. A. Henning; Mabel, the wife of A. E. Justman; Dr. J. H., of Langdon, North Dakota; and Burdett O., of this review.

Burdett O. Kirkham attended the public schools of Juneau and after graduating from high school was a student in Marquette University. His first regular employment was with the old Daily News in 1910, continuing with that paper three years, when he became sporting editor of the Milwaukee Free Press, with which paper he remained until 1918. He then enlisted for the World war and was assigned to the Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry. He continued in the service until 1919, when he was honorably discharged. On his return to civil life he became state editor of the Milwaukee Journal, in which capacity he served until 1920, when he resigned and came to the Wisconsin News as state editor. In the fall of 1930 he severed connection with the Evening News and is now on the editorial staff of the Milwaukee Leader.

On March 5, 1918, in Milwaukee, Mr. Kirkham was united in marriage to Miss Clara Schroeder, who was born in Bay View, Wisconsin, and is a daughter of Gustave and Martha Schroeder, the former of whom is still living, at the age of eighty-nine years. Mr. and Mrs. Kirkham are the parents of a daughter, Marilyn Corrine, born on September 6, 1923. They are all members of the Shorewood Presbyterian Church. Mr. Kirkham is fond of hunting, fishing and other outdoor sports. He is a large factor in the popularity of the Wisconsin News, being a man of sound and discriminating judgment as an editor, and as the writer of a daily column, under the heading "Rivers and Lakes," has attracted much attention.

PHILIP A. SCHWAB

Among the substantial and prosperous industries of Milwaukee is numbered the Schwab Boiler and Machine Works, of which Philip A. Schwab is the founder and president. He was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on October 19, 1862, and is a son of Philip A. and Christina (Dorler) Schwab, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father had learned the trade of cabinetmaker in his native land and after coming to Jefferson county, this state, he worked at the carpenter trade for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1869. Philip A. Schwab attended the district schools of Jefferson county and in 1876, at the age of fourteen years, he came to Milwaukee and apprenticed himself to learn the sheet iron business. Following that he learned the machinist's trade and for a number of years worked at that and the boilermaker's trades. In 1896

Mr. Schwab founded the Centennial Machine and Iron Works, which he carried on until 1918, when he took over the boiler division, and incorporated the Schwab Boiler and Machine Works, with the following officers: Philip A. Schwab, president and treasurer; Martin C. Schwab, vice president and general manager, and Mr. Crick, secretary. The business has enjoyed a steady and continuous growth and the plant has been maintained at the highest degree of efficiency, as to equipment and methods, so that its customers are its best advertisers.

In 1884 Mr. Schwab was united in marriage to Miss Kreneiginda Hartel, who was born and reared in Milwaukee, and they became the parents of eight children, of which number three are living, namely: Martin Christian, born on June 20, 1886, attended the grade and high schools of Milwaukee, and is associated with his father in business; on January 11, 1913, in Milwaukee, he was married to Miss Elizabeth McGowan, a native of this city, and they have a son, Philip Adam Schwab, born on December 16, 1917. Martin C. Schwab belongs to the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus; Mary, born on June 15, 1888, is the wife of E. J. Cunningham; and Barbara, who is the wife of G. M. Mayes, of Milwaukee. Mr. Schwab is a member of Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church and consistently gives his support to those things which are calculated to promote the moral and civic welfare of his city and county. He belongs to the Legion of Honor and the National Engineers Society. With a thorough technical knowledge of his business he combines executive qualities of a high order and he has well merited the fine measure of success which has crowned his efforts.

OSCAR H. DITTMER

The name of Oscar H. Dittmer was honored and respected in Milwaukee not only because of his high standards as a business man but also by reason of his marked public spirit, his kindly nature and love of humanity. He was a lifelong resident of the city and one of its self-made men. Born on the south side December 15, 1870, he was a son of August Frederick Dittmer, who was born at Pagenkopf, Germany, August 5, 1834, and was of German and French parentage. While still a minor the father came to America in search of fortune in the undeveloped west and at the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted in the First Minnesota Regiment of infantry. He bravely defended the Union on the battlefields of the south and while on duty suffered from sunstroke, which incapacitated him for further service. At Seneca Mills, Maryland, he was mustered out of the army and his honorable discharge, dated August 9, 1861, was signed by James H. C. Seamperk. For a time Mr. Dittmer was with the Meinecke Toy Company, of Milwaukee, resigning his position to open a willow ware factory on the south side, and later he was employed by the E. P. Allis Company and the Standard Oil Company. On the 24th of June, 1862, he married Julianne Westphal, who a few years before had come to this country from her birthplace, Exin, Germany. Their family num-

OSCAR H. DITTMER

bered seven children: two sons who died in infancy; Alvina, who departed this life when a young girl; Oscar H.; Gust. A., who was associated with the health department of Milwaukee for many years; Julia, who is Mrs. Edwin Holstein, of Oconomowoc, Wisconsin, and Anna, the wife of Otto E. Prasser, of Milwaukee.

In his boyhood Oscar H. Dittmer had but little schooling, for at the early age of fourteen he assumed the burden of self-support, but his desire for knowledge was strong and through reading and study in later life he acquired the equivalent of a college education. He first worked for the Milwaukee Gas Company and was next an apprentice in the shop of the W. E. Goodman Plumbing Company at East Water and Main streets. He remained in their employ for several years, gaining the knowledge and experience which he used to advantage when he made his initial venture in that field as head of the Dittmer-Dahl Plumbing Company, located on Fond du Lac avenue. Later the partnership was dissolved and the firm was changed to the O. H. Dittmer Plumbing & Heating, which is still in existence. Starting with a small capital, he first occupied a basement but in order to meet the demands of a growing trade he moved to more pretentious quarters and as time passed his patronage steadily increased. This was chiefly due to the fact that he always furnished the best in the way of material and workmanship, for his first consideration was his customers, even though this at times meant personal loss. For thirty years he was prominently identified with heating and plumbing work in Milwaukee, creating an enterprise of large proportions, and remained active in the business until the hour of his death, which was due to heart disease. The attack came suddenly as he was stepping into his car to go to his home at 6:30 p. m., December 14, 1927, on the eve of his birthday, and his unexpected death was a great shock to his family and friends. His life was brought to a close at the age of fifty-seven years, when he was in the full flush of his powers, and he was laid to rest in beautiful Forest Home Cemetery.

In January, 1897, Mr. Dittmer had married Miss Alvina Bentz, a daughter of Rudolph Bentz, who was also a south side business man and a veteran of the Civil war. They had two children: Hope, who died in infancy; and Norbert L., who is the father of a daughter Dian. The wife and mother passed away and October 31 Mr. Dittmer married Harriett B. Benninghoff. They were the parents of a daughter, Joy Edith, who is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin; and a son, Kenneth, who died in infancy. Deprived of educational privileges in his youth, the father determined that his children should have better advantages along that line and his son Norbert L. was sent two years to the Carnegie Institute of Technology at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, then two years to Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois, from which he was graduated. Mr. Dittmer bequeathed the business to his family, but the mother and daughter relinquished their holdings therein and the son is now successfully controlling the enterprise, manifesting the initiative, forcefulness and sound judgment which characterized his father's commercial activities.

The word of Oscar H. Dittmer was considered as good as his note and in business he was known as a prince of men. His early struggles to gain a foothold in business made him sympathize with others who were similarly situated and a number of young men owe their success to his sage counsel and timely assistance. Generous and kind-hearted, he accepted many an I. O. U. which he knew would never be paid. He rejoiced in the prosperity of those whom he aided. If they failed he was sorry but was always willing to extend a helping hand to a fellow traveler on life's journey. He entered with zest into all civic activities and was one of the energetic members of the Fond du Lac Improvement Association. He loved his country and his countrymen and during the World war period much of his time was given to work of a patriotic nature. At the age of nineteen he joined the Sons of Veterans and became commander of C. K. Pier Badger Camp No. 1. An enthusiastic sportsman, he enjoyed fishing, rowing, hunting and riding and owned valuable horses that were entered yearly at the races. He was long a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Master Builders Association. For nearly thirty-four years he was identified with Damon Lodge, No. 102, of the Knights of Pythias and was knighted December 22, 1897. When he joined the lodge it had but a few members and he lived to see it become a large and prosperous organization. Mr. Dittmer was also a Mason in high standing. He was a member of Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M., received the Royal Arch degree in Excelsior Chapter, No. 40, R. A. M., on the 27th of June, 1914, and was also a member of the R. & S. M.; Galilee Commandery, No. 38, K. T.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Tripoli Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He had an optimistic belief in his fellowmen, was quick to recognize and appreciate true worth, and his many lovable qualities endeared him to all who were brought within the closer circle of his acquaintance. Mr. Dittmer needs no eulogy, for the simple record of his career tells its own story.

JOSEPH BRINDIS

Joseph Brindis, president of the B. B. Shoe Company, is one of Milwaukee's representative business men and the industry which he represents is contributing its full quota to the general prosperity and commercial welfare of this city. He was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, on the 25th of December, 1893, and is a son of Jack and Frances Brindis. His parents were both natives of Russia, from which country they came to the United States in their youth and settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts. There the father followed the tanning business for a number of years, but later devoted his attention to the real estate business. Both parents are deceased and are buried at Haverhill. To them were born five children. Joseph Brindis attended the public schools of Haverhill, and after graduating from high school, in 1909, he came to Milwaukee. His first business venture was as a jobber in leather, in which he was successful, carrying the business on until 1921, when, in partnership with his brothers Samuel and Nathan, he organized the B. B. Shoe Company.

Their first factory was located at Eighteenth and Center streets, in a small building. Their business increased so rapidly that by 1923 it became necessary to secure more space, to which end they moved to larger quarters at 598 Thirteenth street, which is now their factory number one. In 1927 they established factory number two at 1304 Fond du Lac avenue, and both factories are kept in steady operation, giving employment to four hundred and fifty persons and turning out two thousand four hundred pairs of shoes daily. In addition to these two factories they established a factory at Haverhill, Massachusetts, under the name of the Milchen Shoe Company, of which plant Samuel Brindis is president. This plant employs two hundred and fifty persons. They also own the Tinter Shoe Company, of which Nathan Brindis is president, located at Manchester, Massachusetts, which employs four hundred persons, and the Brindis Tannery, located at Haverhill, Massachusetts, employing one thousand persons. They are engaged in the manufacture of ladies' shoes exclusively and their goods find ready sale throughout the United States, due to their uniformly high quality.

Joseph Brindis was married in 1912 to Miss Diana Fabrick, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of three children, namely: Ruth, born on February 14, 1914; Josephine, born on February 10, 1916, and Eugene, born on August 10, 1919. The two older girls are attending high school. Mr. Brindis is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is president of the Milwaukee Jewish Orphans' Home. He is a talented violinist and violin playing is his hobby. He is a generous supporter of all worthy benevolent causes, stands for the best things in the life of the community and has shown himself one of Milwaukee's progressive and enterprising business men.

EUGENE R. LIEBERT

Eugene R. Liebert, an architect of pronounced ability, following his profession in Milwaukee, was born in Germany in 1866 and acquired his education in his native land. Coming to America in 1883, he made his way direct to Milwaukee and soon afterward entered the office of the firm of Trotsel & Galun. The senior partner of the firm became greatly interested in the young man and secured for him a position with Koch & Schnetzky, architects, with whom he remained until 1890, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Koch retiring. Mr. Liebert then joined Mr. Schnetzky as a partner and this relationship was maintained until 1897, when Mr. Schnetzky retired. The business has since been carried on, however, by Mr. Liebert and the firm name is now E. R. Liebert. He has been identified with many important building projects of the city, making the plans and supervising the erection of a large number of notable structures here, including the Trostel residence on Lake drive, the Germania building, Concordia College, Franklin Bank building, Stumpf building, St. Michael's College and Elm Grove Convent. He also designed and built the St. Rose Chapel at La Crosse, Wisconsin, and for many years Mr. Liebert has occupied a place of leadership in professional circles here. He is a member of Milwaukee Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The firm holds state license for Michigan and Wisconsin.

In 1883 Mr. Liebert was united in marriage to Miss Adele Logeman, a daughter of George Logeman, who was the pioneer jeweler of Milwaukee. They became the parents of five children, one of whom passed away in infancy. Their son, Walter F., born in 1894, attended the public schools and has been connected with his father's firm since 1914. On the 24th of May, 1918, he joined the photographic division of the United States Army for service in the World war, went overseas, and was stationed in Paris until the armistice was signed. He then returned to the United States, was discharged at Washington, D. C., July 5, 1919, and is now a member of the American Legion. Arthur L., born in 1893, graduated from the University of Wisconsin in engineering, married Anita Berend, whose father is president of the Badger Candy Company. Eugene G., Jr., born in 1897, is a graduate of Wisconsin University in engineering. Carl, born in 1904, attended the public schools and began work as an apprentice under his father in 1923. In September, 1924, he entered the University of Michigan as a student of architecture and was graduated in 1929, after which he returned to Milwaukee and entered the firm of E. R. Liebert. He is a member of the Sigma Phi Epsilon and Tau Sigma Delta fraternities. In 1926 he married Kate Pier Simonds, granddaughter of Kate Pier, and they have one child, Carl, Jr., now three years of age.

For almost a half century Mr. Liebert has resided in Milwaukee and throughout the entire period has been identified with its upbuilding and progress, his aid and influence being ever on the side of improvement and development. He has attained high standing in professional circles and his position as a man and citizen is equally enviable.

JAMES HUGH HACKETT, M. D.

Dr. James H. Hackett, who has been engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Milwaukee for thirty-five years, is widely known for his professional skill and commands one of the largest general practices in this city. He was born in Milwaukee on the 18th of March, 1865, and is a son of Edward and Bridget (Lannon) Hackett. The paternal grandfather was Patrick Hackett, who was a native of Ireland, whence he came to the United States in 1837 and settled in Milwaukee, of which he was one of the real pioneers, residing in this place thereafter up to the time of his death. In early days he ran a ferry across the river from East Water street to Walker's Point, and in his later years he engaged in farming in the town of Greenfield. His son Edward was born in County Heath, Ireland, in 1825, and at the age of twelve years accompanied his parents on their emigration to this country. He received his educational training in the public schools of Milwaukee, and prior to the Civil war conducted a flour mill at Merton, Waukesha county. He was also prominent in the contracting business, building a number of streets and many structures in this locality. After the war he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Milwaukee county, in which capacity he served for sixteen years. Politically, he was affiliated with the democratic party, to which he had given active and effective support. He was a member of St. John's Roman Catholic Cathedral and was a man of sterling character and upright conduct. His death occurred on December 16, 1874, at the age of forty-nine years. Bridget (Lannon) Hackett was born in County Louth, Ireland, whence she was brought to this country by her parents, about 1835. They located in Milwaukee county, where she spent the remaining years of her life, passing away on August 28, 1883, at the age of fifty-five years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hackett were born seven children, three sons and four daughters, of whom two survive, James H., of this review, and Catherine, who is unmarried and lives in this city.

James H. Hackett attended the parochial schools and Marquette College, of Milwaukee. He won a competitive examination for West Point Military Academy in 1883. On his return to Milwaukee he engaged in the flour and feed commission business, which he conducted for six years, and then, in 1890, he took up the study of medicine, matriculating in the medical school of New York University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1894. He served two and a half years as interne in Bellevue hospital, New York city, and then came back to Milwaukee and engaged in the general practice of medicine and surgery. He has been more than ordinarily successful and is regarded as one of the leading physicians of this city. He has served on the staff of St. Mary's hospital since 1899. For two years during the World war Dr. Hackett served as chairman and medical examiner for board number thirteen. He was assistant health commissioner of Milwaukee from 1898 to 1910, and was examiner for the Milwaukee fire and police departments for eighteen years, 1900 to 1918.

On June 20, 1900, in Milwaukee, Dr. Hackett was united in marriage to Miss Anna Marie Conroy, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of James and Margaret (Mockler) Conroy, both of whom are deceased. Her parents, who were of Irish nativity, located in this city in 1870 and were numbered among the city's best known families. Mrs. Hackett has long been active and prominent in the religious, civic and social life of this city. Mrs. Hackett was the first president of the Marquette Woman's League in 1910-1912. She promoted interest in establishing the Milwaukee Catholic Home for the Aged which was incorporated in 1913 and opened in October, 1915, with her as president—an office she has held for eighteen years continuously. Sent by Archbishop Messmer as one of three delegates to Washington, D. C., to the organization meeting of the National Council of Catholic Women, she was chosen to represent the Milwaukee Archdiocese on the National Board of Directors where she functioned for five years, 1920-1925. She organized the Milwaukee Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women and served as president thereof, 1920-1922. During the war period she was a director of the National League for Women's Service and the Fatherless Children of

France. She was chairman of the Milwaukee County Council of Defense for the eighteenth ward.

In July, 1925, Pope Pius XI conferred the decoration Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice, upon Mrs. Hackett a month after Marquette University bestowed on her the honor for distinctive civic service. In 1913, and again in 1925, Dr. and Mrs. Hackett made a tour of Europe, and the Holy Land, visiting the principal cities and other places of interest en route.

In his political views Dr. Hackett is a democrat, and he is a charter member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Knights of Wisconsin, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Ozaukee Country Club. Dr. and Mrs. Hackett are members of the Holy Rosary Roman Catholic Church and give liberally to all worthy benevolent and charitable causes. Professionally, the Doctor is affiliated with the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the Tri-State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

JULIUS LEISER

As an architect and builder Julius Leiser occupied a prominent place in the business circles of Milwaukee and, because of his ability, industry and fair dealing, achieved a worthy success. He was born in Milwaukee on the 9th of November, 1875, and was a son of Isadore and Sarah (Kaufman) Leiser, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father, who was born at Cologne, brought his family to the United States in 1873, locating first in Chicago. Later he came to Milwaukee, where he resided until his death, which occurred in October, 1913, at the age of seventy-two years. During the greater part of his life he was engaged in mercantile affairs, in his later years also giving considerable attention to the real estate business. He was active in the civic affairs of his community and gave his political support to the people's party. To him and his wife were born eight children, of whom four survive, namely: Adele, M. J., Albert and Else.

Julius Leiser was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and at the age of fifteen years started out to make his own way in the world. He apprenticed himself to Gaston H. Leipold, a widely known architect, and was later with Leipold & Wisocil. He served for four years, learning every branch of architecture, and during the first three years he worked without compensation, while during the fourth year he received one dollar a week. After completing his apprenticeship at architecture, he learned the carpenter, plumbing and steamfitting trades, in order to have a practical knowledge of the various branches of building and construction work. In 1906 he established himself in business as an architect, in which he remained until the time of his death. He designed and superintended the building of hundreds of homes in this city. He was regarded as an architect of superior ability, his originality of design and his attention to utility as well as beauty having a quality appealing to prospective home builders.

On December 22, 1903, in Milwaukee, Mr. Leiser was united in marriage to Miss Rose Heiden, who was born in Manitowoc, this state, and is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Heiden, the latter of whom died when her daughter was but an infant; her maiden name was Kriegsman. Mr. Leiser was a member of Aurora Lodge, No. 30, F. & A. M.; and Juneau Lodge, No. 21, K. P. He was treasurer of the Juneau Lodge Realty Company, president of the Jame Realty Company, and secretary of the Teleopetic Corporation, manufacturers of signaling devices. Though a hard working man, and his profession made heavy demands on his time, Mr. Leiser in no way neglected his duties as a citizen; never was lacking in his support of movements for the betterment of the city along material, civic or moral lines, and his record as a citizen gained for him a high place in the regard of those who knew him.

HERMAN C. SCHUMM, M. D.

Dr. Herman C. Schumm has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Milwaukee for the past eleven years, during which period he has gained not only a large patronage, but also a well merited reputation for his learning and ability. He was born on Staten Island, New York, in 1889 and is a son of Herman and Anna (Kilshaw) Schumm. His father was born in Sauk City, Wisconsin, in 1865, and died in 1916. He was an officer of the United States regular army and served as a colonel of artillery during the Spanish-American war. His widow, to whom he was married in New Orleans in 1888, is now residing in Washington, D. C. Dr. Schumm received his early education in various schools in different parts of the country, as his father, being an army officer, was subject to moving orders. The Doctor graduated from high school at Leavenworth, Kansas, and pursued his higher education at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1911, and the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1914. He served three years as interne and then, in 1916-17, was in Europe in the interest of the American Red Cross Society. He was stationed at Base Hospital Eleven, as captain, from April, 1918, to May, 1919, when he was ordered home and stationed at Fort Sheridan, where he was honorably discharged in October, 1919. He at once came to Milwaukee and entered upon the private practice of medicine, in which he has been engaged to the present time, specializing in orthopedic surgery, in which field of practice he has achieved some remarkable results. He is a member of the surgical staff of the Milwaukee County hospital, the Columbia hospital, the Milwaukee Children's hospital and the Wisconsin General hospital.

In Chicago, in 1918, Dr. Schumm was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Johnson, who was born in Gladstone, Michigan, and they are the parents of two children, Herman, Jr., aged eight years, and David Kilshaw, aged five years. The Doctor is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical

Society, the American Medical Association, the Milwaukee Surgical Society, the American Orthopedic Society and the American College of Surgeons. He is also associate professor of orthopedic surgery in the medical school of the University of Wisconsin. Socially, he is a member of the University Club of Milwaukee and the Michiwaukee Golf Club. The Doctor has a well equipped office at 425 East Wisconsin avenue and is regarded by his professional brethren as an expert in his special line of practice, being frequently called into consultation, while as an operating surgeon he has been remarkably successful.

ARTHUR W. ROGERS, M. D.

One of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in Milwaukee is Dr. Arthur W. Rogers, who is president and manager of the Oconomowoc Health Resort, which he established about twenty-five years ago. He was born in London, England, on the 7th of February, 1870, and is a son of Joseph and Helen Rogers. These parents came from England to the United States in 1858 and the father enlisted for service in the Civil war in 1861. He had a splendid military record and at the close of the war was honorably discharged with the rank of captain. In the fall of 1869 he and his wife made a trip to England, where they remained until the summer of 1870 and it was during that intervening period that their son Arthur W. was born. On their return to this country they settled in Milwaukee, but subsequently removed to Memphis, Tennessee, where, in 1879, the father contracted malarial fever and died. The widowed mother then took her family to Watseka, Illinois, but during the journey she too contracted malarial fever and she passed away just twelve days after the death of her husband.

Arthur W. Rogers received his early education in the public schools of Watseka, Illinois, after which he attended the academy at Olivet, Wisconsin. He pursued his classical studies in the University of Chicago, and then matriculated in Rush Medical College, of Chicago, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1895. He then came to Milwaukee and entered the Milwaukee Sanitarium as house physician, which position he held for eleven years, when he resigned and, in 1906, built the Oconomowoc Health Resort, of which he has been president and manager ever since. Here he and his associates make a specialty of nervous and mental diseases, in which they have been successful to a degree that has gained for this institution a wide reputation. Dr. Rogers also maintains a regular medical office at 120 East Wisconsin avenue, where he has built up a large private practice, in which also he specializes in nervous and mental diseases.

In 1906 Dr. Rogers was united in marriage to Miss Theresa L. Limberg, who died in 1930. He is a member and a director of the University Club of Milwaukee; belongs to the Milwaukee chapter of the Izaak Walton League, of which he was the third president; and is affiliated with the following medical societies: The Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1928; the Milwaukee Medical Society; the Milwaukee Neuro-Psychiatric Society; the Milwaukee County Medical Society; the Central Neuro-Psychiatric Society; the Waukesha County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1902; the Wisconsin State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1926; the American Medical Association and the Chicago Neurological Society, of which he was president in 1925.

STEPHEN SYLVESTER STACK, M. D.

Dr. Stephen Sylvester Stack, a prominent representative of the medical profession in Milwaukee, has for the past three decades served as superintendent of the Sacred Heart Sanitarium. Of Irish-American descent, he was born December 22, 1859, in Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, where his parents were farming people. He began his education in a country school, continued his studies in the Fond du Lac high school and received his professional training in Rush Medical College of Chicago, Illinois, from which he was graduated in 1883. During the succeeding ten years he was a successful medical practitioner of Fond du Lac and then spent three years in study abroad, after which he came to Milwaukee, here continuing in practice for five years. On the expiration of that period, in 1900, he was made superintendent of the Sacred Heart Sanitarium, of which he has remained in charge throughout the intervening period of thirty years, splendid work being done under his efficient and capable direction.

In June, 1893, in Milwaukee, Dr. Stack was united in marriage to Miss Margaret O'Connor, daughter of Jeremiah O'Connor, who is a member of Milwaukee's police department. Mrs. Stack was born in this city and is an active member of the Marquette Woman's League. Mr. and Mrs. Stack have four children, as follows: Dr. Stephen S. Stack, Jr., of Milwaukee; Earl Lanford Stack, also a resident of this city; Alpheus F. Stack, who died March 25, 1930, when twenty-six years of age; and Margaret, who passed away October 2, 1923, at the age of twenty years.

Dr. Stack is a communicant of Holy Rosary Catholic Church and fraternally is a fourth degree member of the Knights of Columbus. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Wisconsin Club and the Blue Mound Country Club and is a well known horseman. The family home is at 575 Layton boulevard.

JOHN RAYMOND SMITH

John Raymond Smith is one of the best known hotel men in Wisconsin, with a record of unbroken success in his own line of business.

Born at Reedsburg, Sauk county, Wisconsin, on the 4th of March, 1882, son of Seymour and Margaret (Durick) Smith and a direct descendant of John Smith, early settler and colonizer of Virginia, he attended the public schools of his home city and of Milwaukee, and became connected with the hotel business at the age of fourteen years.

He entered the employ of the Hotel Pfister under the late Charles F. Pfister in 1896, remaining until 1919, a period of nearly twenty-five years, during which time, through loyal and efficient service, he worked through various positions becoming manager in 1911, making him one of the youngest hotel managers in the United States.

In December, 1919, he leased the Republican Hotel, and took active charge, retaining it until he was recalled to the Hotel Pfister, which was rebuilt in 1927.

Mr. Smith took over the Hotel Pfister in October, 1927, as proprietor, and a year later relinquished his interest in the Republican Hotel.

He was married on June 30, 1908, to Cecelia Mack Karass, daughter of Gustave A. Karass, a well known furniture manufacturer of this city. To this union were born three children, John Raymond, Jr., Antoinette, and Lawrence Hubert. The mother of these children passed away on April 14, 1928. The religious faith of the family is that of the Roman Catholic Church, while in politics Mr. Smith has always supported the republican party. He belongs to the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Ozaukee Country Club, the Rotary Club and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce. He is a past president of the Milwaukee Hotel Association, the Wisconsin Hotel Association, the Northwestern Hotel Men's Association, the Yellowstone Trail Association, and is vice president of the American Hotel Association for the Central West. He is a man of distinctive prominence in his field of effort, due to his progressive and up-to-date methods, and the success which has crowned his business career has been gained through the essential attributes of industry, fidelity and sound judgment.

MICHAEL J. CLEARY

One of the most prominent members of the official staff of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company is Michael J. Cleary, who is capably filling the office of vice president. He was born in Iowa county, Wisconsin, on the 23d of September, 1876, and is a son of Michael and Bridget (Ducey) Cleary. The father was born in Sligo county, Ireland, in 1823, and was there reared to the age of seventeen years, receiving his education in the public schools. In 1840 he came to the United States, settling as a pioneer in Iowa county, Wisconsin, where he successfully engaged in farming, and there resided during the remaining years of his life, his death occurring in 1896, at the age of seventy-three years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, was a democrat in his political alignment and was a member of the Roman Catholic Church. His wife was born in Wicklow county, Ireland, on May 31, 1844, and was brought to this country by her parents, who settled in Shullsburg, Lafayette county, Wisconsin. There she was reared and married, and became the mother of six children, five sons and a daughter, of whom two sons and the daughter survive, namely, Margaret, the wife of John Cavanaugh, and

Thomas Cleary of Blanchardville, Wisconsin, and Michael J., of this review. The mother is living and resides at Blanchardville.

Michael J. Cleary received his early education in the country schools of Iowa county, and then entered Wisconsin Academy, at Madison, from which he was graduated in 1897. He completed his education in the law school of the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. He entered upon the practice of his profession at Blanchardville, where he was associated with Carl Chandler, under the firm name of Chandler & Cleary. There he conducted a general practice from 1902 until 1915, when he accepted the appointment as commissioner of insurance of the state of Wisconsin, in which office he served from July 1, 1915, until May 1, 1919. On retiring from that position he became vice president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, which position he is still filling in a very able manner.

On November 16, 1915, at Blanchardville, Wisconsin, Mr. Cleary was united in marriage to Miss Bonnie Blanchard, who was born and reared in Blanchardville and is a daughter of James and Eliza (Munson) Blanchard, a well known and influential family of that locality. Mrs. Cleary is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, the Women's Club and the College Club, and is a graduate of Downer College. The Blanchard family, which is of English ancestry, was established in New York prior to the war of the Revolution. Mr. and Mrs. Cleary are the parents of three children, namely: Catherine, born on December 19, 1916, in Madison, Wisconsin; Mary Elizabeth, born on February 21, 1920, in Milwaukee, and James Thomas, born on November 28, 1924.

Mr. Cleary gives his political support to the republican party and has been active in public affairs, having served as a member of the State Legislature from 1907 to 1911. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, the Milwaukee Club, the University Club of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Country Club, while, professionally, he is affiliated with the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. His religious membership is with the St. Robert Roman Catholic Church at Shorewood. Two of Mr. Cleary's uncles, John and Thomas Cleary, served in the Union Army during the Civil war and both were killed in action.

ALFRED E. BATESON

Loyal and devoted service, backed by clear-headed judgment and progressive methods, have been the winning elements in the business career of Alfred E. Bateson, the manager of purchases of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, at West Allis. Mr. Bateson was born in Castleford, near Leeds, England, on the 3d of August, 1876, and is a son of Joseph J. and Jane (Baxter) Bateson, both of whom also were natives of that country, where they were reared and married. The father was employed in coal mines in England as a boy, and later was a sailor along the English coast. Eventually he engaged in the furniture business in Castleford, England, under the firm name of Bateson & Rigby. In 1880 he brought his family to the United States, locating first in Chicago, where he engaged in the insurance business. He had experienced a religious conversion while employed as a sailor in England and he now turned his attention to religious work, becoming assistant pastor of Erie Chapel on West Erie street, Chicago, which was a branch of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Ashland and Ogden avenues. While never an ordained minister, he preached and did missionary work up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1924, at the age of eighty-four years, in Milwaukee. He was very well known in Chicago, and was twice sent abroad as a delegate to big conventions, once by the Young Men's Christian Association and once to a Sunday School convention in London. His wife passed away in 1915 in Milwaukee, and they are both buried here. They became the parents of two children, Mrs. Ada Elizabeth Hayden, of Milwaukee, and Alfred E.

Alfred E. Bateson attended the public schools of Chicago and then entered the employ of the Wells, Fargo Express Company, as messenger, later being employed at office work. Later he entered the purchasing department of the Fraser & Chalmers Company, of Chicago, which company was merged about 1902 with Edw. P. Allis Co. of Milwaukee, and Gates Iron Works of Chicago, under the name Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, and in 1905 Mr. Bateson was transferred to Milwaukee. For a short time he served as auditor, when the new plant was being erected at West Allis, and was then returned to the purchasing department, in which he had started as office boy, and for the past fourteen years has been manager of this department of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company. On March 9th, 1931, he will have completed forty years with the Chicago and Milwaukee plants. He is an energetic and wide-awake business man, and has always aimed to give his company faithful and efficient service.

Mr. Bateson has been married three times, first, in June, 1899, to Miss Stella Gord, of Chicago, who died in 1905, leaving a son, Howard A., who was born in Chicago in May, 1900. He attended the public schools of that city and the high school at West Allis, and is now a member of the firm of Great Western Iron & Metal Company, of Milwaukee. In 1923 he was married to Miss Stella Shekelton of that city. The second marriage of Mr. A. E. Bateson occurred in 1907, when he was united with Miss Grace M. Goldey, who died in 1915. She became the mother of two children, Raymond, who died at the age of seven months, and James, who died at the age of three years. In January, 1919, Mr. Bateson was married to Miss Alma Goldey, a sister of his second wife. She is a member of the Daughters of Rebekah, the Order of the Eastern Star, the Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, and is a past commander of the True Kindred. He also has an adopted daughter, Goldie May, now fifteen years old.

Mr. Bateson is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; the Nobles of the

Mystic Shrine, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and Westmoor Country Club. He possesses an integrity of character, an earnestness of purpose and a personality which have won for him the respect of all who have come into contact with him and he has many warm friends throughout this section of the state.

WILLIAM ORMSBEE BRIGGS

Milwaukee mourned the loss of one of her substantial citizens when William Ormsbee Briggs passed away June 3, 1925. He was born in Briggsville, Wisconsin, November 3, 1874, a son of James Alexander Briggs, who in early boyhood came to this state with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Ellis Briggs, representative Americans, who left their old home in Vermont in the '40s and cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers of the middle west. They took up their abode in a small hamlet, which because of the personality and activities of the family was soon known as Briggsville and still bears that name. The wife of James Alexander Briggs bore the maiden name of Ellen Frances Gay. James A. Briggs was largely reared in Wisconsin and after attaining adult age wedded Ellen Frances Gay, who passed away when her son, William O., was but eighteen months old. However, he received loving care and attention from his stepmother, Mrs. Isabelle (Bow) Briggs, who still occupies the old home at Briggsville. Through the maternal line his ancestry was traced back to Governor Bradford and also to William Brewster of Mayflower and colonial fame. It was through these relationships that Mr. Briggs became a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He obtained a public school education in Portage, Wisconsin, situated near his native town, and there completed a high school course. When nineteen years of age he earned his first money as a country school teacher in the town of Lewiston and during the succeeding year he taught for one term in the town of Lake, Milwaukee county. In 1894 he came into the city and was associated with the New York Life Insurance Company, continuing in that line of work with much success during the remainder of his life. He had passed the age of fifty years when called to the home beyond. He had been noted for his loyalty to the company which he represented, being at all times faithful to its interests. He was interested in civic enterprises of worth and all movements for the public good. He never desired political preferment nor sought personal prominence but his sterling qualities gained him a large circle of warm friends. He always voted with the republican party and he was a prominent figure in Masonic circles, holding membership in Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M., of which he was master; Chapter, No. 73, R. A. M., and Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, K. T., of which he was at one time commander. In 1921 he was president of Triangle Class of the Consistory, with a membership of two hundred and ninety-nine. He was always interested in boys and spent much time and money in support of the Home and Farm School for Boys at Dousman, Wisconsin. He was likewise instrumental in organizing De Molays, the boys' auxiliary of the Masonic fraternity in Milwaukee. Music was ever to him a source of keen delight and, possessing a voice of rare beauty, he was a member of the Lyric Male Chorus of Milwaukee. His hobby perhaps was the raising of fine Holstein cattle, which he kept at the old homestead at Briggsville, a place in which he always felt a deep interest and upon which he made many improvements, never allowing it to run down in any way.

On October 23, 1906, Mr. Briggs was married to Miss Ella Herold Serrell, of New Jersey, who comes of English and French ancestry. Her grandfather in the paternal line, a native of England, crossed the Atlantic about 1836, settling at Brooklyn. The more remote ancestry is traced back to a Huguenot who escaped from France during the revolution, making his way to England, where he enlisted in Queen Elizabeth's navy under the name of Sir John Serrell. Mrs. Briggs is a lady of liberal education and great refinement who was ever an encouraging and loving companion to her husband and who has always manifested the deepest interest in her home. She now gives all of her time and attention to the rearing of her daughters, the eldest of whom, Frances, born March 20, 1908, was educated in the city schools, graduating from the East Division high school, and is now the wife of John Fraser, Jr., president of the Milwaukee Valve Co., of Milwaukee. Marion Eleanor, born June 14, 1910, was also graduated from the East Division high school and is now a senior in the State University at Madison, and very active in college work. Barbara Serrell, born February 9, 1914, is attending the Riverside high school. Jane Serrell, born January 20, 1917, was graduated from grammar school in June, 1930, and is now in high school.

Mr. Briggs was ever a devoted husband and father who found his greatest happiness at his own fireside and counted no personal sacrifice on his part too great if it enhanced the welfare of his wife and children. When he passed away his funeral services were conducted by past masters of the Masonic lodge and many beautiful tributes were paid to him by friends. He had been very active in Red Cross work in Milwaukee and the state and his entire life was the expression of valuable service to his fellowmen and devotion to high ideals.

GEORGE ARTHUR CARHART, M. D.

For many years Dr. George A. Carhart has been regarded as one of the leading members of his profession in Milwaukee and commands a large practice. He was born in Milwaukee in 1873 and is a son of Alfred and Jane L. (Brown) Carhart. Alfred Carhart came to this city early in life, conducted a successful merchandise brokerage business, and died here in 1891. The mother, who was a native of Vermont, lived in New York state until her marriage. Her death occurred in Milwaukee when she was eighty years of age. George A. Carhart, who has always lived in Milwaukee, received his early education in its public and high schools, and entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1895. He matriculated in the medical school of Columbia University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1899. He served for two years as interne in Bellevue hospital, New York city, and then engaged in the private practice of medicine and surgery in Milwaukee. During the subsequent years he has risen steadily in public esteem and is deservedly prominent in the community. He is on the medical staff of Columbia hospital where he served on the medical advisory committee and was a member of the volunteer service of the United States Medical Corps for two years during the World war. He has also served for the past seventeen years as surgeon and medical director of the Wisconsin Telephone Company.

Feeling that Milwaukee was sadly lacking in a medical reference library, Dr. Carhart for two years prior to, and three years following his term as president, was particularly interested and active in the establishing of a medical reference library in connection with the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine. He was a medical member of the original board of trustees, so serving for three years.

Dr. Carhart was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Weston Kimball, who was born in Green Bay, Wisconsin, daughter of Mather Dean and Anna (Lewis) Kimball. Dr. and Mrs. Carhart are the parents of a son, Kimball Lewis, born in Milwaukee, December 31, 1906, who was educated here and is now with the First Wisconsin National Bank of this city. The Doctor is a member of the Chi Psi fraternity, the University Club of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee Country Club. He belongs to the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1927, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. In his political views he is a republican and has always been interested in those things which relate to the welfare and prosperity of his community.

RALPH PIGGINS SPROULE, M. D.

One of the leading medical specialists of Milwaukee is Dr. Ralph P. Sproule, of 425 East Wisconsin avenue, who has earned a high reputation for his ability and success in the treatment of diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which he specializes. He was born in Milwaukee on the 29th of May, 1894, and is a son of Dr. Harry S. and Dolly (Piggins) Sproule. His father, who was born in Racine, Wisconsin, on March 29, 1870, is of English ancestry, and his mother, who was born in Belleville, Ontario, on October 14, 1870, is descended from Canadian, English and Irish stock. Ralph P. Sproule attended the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the Mineral Street school in 1908 and from the South Division high school in 1911. He entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, after which he matriculated in the medical school of Northwestern University, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1919. He served his interneship and in 1921 entered upon the practice of his profession as a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat ailments. He is also consulting oto-laryngologist on the staff of the Milwaukee hospital, Columbia hospital, the Emergency hospital and the Children's hospital and consulting oculist for the C., M. & St. Paul railway.

On October 27, 1923, in Milwaukee, Dr. Sproule was united in marriage to Miss Ilse A. Trostel, who was born in this city on June 30, 1897, and is a daughter of Gustav and Anna (Bossert) Trostel, both of whom were born in Milwaukee and reside at 555 Terrace avenue. Gustav Trostel has long been engaged in business and is president of the well known firm of Albert Trostel & Sons. Dr. and Mrs. Sproule are the parents of two children, Ralph Trostel, born on June 30, 1925, and John Harry, born on April 30, 1927.

In his political views Dr. Sproule is a republican and is a member of the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Acacia college fraternity, the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in both lodge and chapter. Socially, he belongs to the University Club, the Milwaukee Country Club and the Fox Point Club. He is affiliated with the Milwaukee County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1930; the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, of which he is treasurer; the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association; is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons and the American Board of Oto-laryngology. He was a director of the Travelers Aid Society, from 1925 to 1930. He served one year in Chicago as a member of the Medical Reserve Corps and since 1923 has held a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, being attached to Base Hospital Twenty-two.

CHARLES FERDINAND ILSLEY

Charles Ferdinand Ilsley is a successful young representative of financial interests in Milwaukee as vice president and a director of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, with which he has been continuously identified during the past fifteen years. He is of the third generation in control of the institution, being a grandson and namesake of the junior member of the firm of Marshall & Ilsley, who established a private bank more than four score years ago.

Charles F. Ilsley was born in Milwaukee, March 17, 1893, the only son of James Keeler and Mary Milsom (Stevens) Ilsley. On another page of this work may be found an extended review of the career of his father, who is deceased. In the acquirement of an education Charles F. Ilsley attended Milwaukee Academy and later matriculated in Milton Academy of Milton, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the class of 1911. He then entered Harvard University, which in 1915 conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He has always lived in Milwaukee except while away at school and college and has been continuously associated with the Marshall & Ilsley Bank since leaving Harvard, contributing in substantial measure to the steady expansion and success of the institution, which he represents in the official capacity of vice president and director. He is also trustee of the estate of Daniel Wells, Jr., deceased.

On the 18th of September, 1920, at Harbor Beach, Michigan, Mr. Ilsley was united in marriage to Miss Judith Lloyd Jenks, a native of that place and a daughter of George J. and Bertha (Wells) Jenks, who are residents of Harbor Beach, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. Ilsley are the parents of two children, Judith Lloyd and Charles Ferdinand, Jr. Mr. Ilsley is making a commendable record as treasurer of the village of River Hills and enjoys well deserved popularity in social circles of his native city, being a member of the University, Milwaukee and Milwaukee Country Clubs.

CHARLES ZIMMERMANN, M. D.

One of the ablest and most successful members of the medical profession in Milwaukee is Dr. Charles Zimmermann, who specializes in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat. He was born in Giessen, Germany, on the 16th of November, 1856, and is a son of Dr. Frederick and Eurile (Pirtor) Zimmermann. His father was born in Giessen on November 13, 1808, and was reared and educated in his native land. He graduated from the University of Giessen, with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence, and devoted his attention to the practice of law. Later in life he became a judge and counselor of the Hof Hericht, and also became a director of the Hof Hericht in Darmstadt, in which city he resided from 1875 until his death in 1888, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a prominent lawyer and widely known jurist, and contributed many articles to law journals and magazines. His wife was born in Zwingenberg, Germany, June 2, 1820, the daughter of Carl Pirtor, who was a noted jurist of that place. To Dr. and Mrs. Zimmermann were born three children, Charles, of this interview, and two sisters, both of whom reside in Darmstadt, Germany. The mother passed away in January, 1907, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Charles Zimmermann received his early education in the public schools of Giessen, and the gymnasium at that place, from which he was graduated in 1875. He then entered the University of Berlin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1880. In the following year he successfully passed the state examination, which entitled him to practice medicine anywhere in Germany. In 1882, after taking post-graduate work in Paris and London, Dr. Zimmermann came to the United States and located in Baltimore, Maryland, as assistant surgeon in the Baltimore Eye and Ear Institute. After filling that position for one year, he went to New York city as assistant surgeon to Prof. Herman Knapp in the New York Aural Ophthalmic Institute, in which capacity he served until September, 1885. After a short period spent in travel, Dr. Zimmermann came to Milwaukee, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession to the present time. He has long been recognized as a learned and skilled physician, has built up a very large practice, and stands in the front rank of the medical men of this section of the country.

On February 1, 1887, in Milwaukee, Dr. Zimmermann was united in marriage to Miss Ida Stern, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of Henry and Julia (Popper) Stern, both of whom were members of old and well known families of this city. Mr. Stern was the founder of the H. Stern, Jr., & Brother Company, one of this city's leading wholesale dry goods concerns. Dr. and Mrs. Zimmermann are the parents of three children, namely: Herbert F., born in 1887, and died in 1916, graduated from the University of Wisconsin, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and at the time of his death was connected with the Stern Company; Lili, born on October 4, 1890, was married on March 14, 1914, to Edward F. Perkins, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, and they have two children, Edward, Jr., born in March, 1915, and Elizabeth, born on July 22, 1918; and Edith, born on December 29, 1899, was married on March 15, 1924, to J. Prescott Carter, of Lynchburg, Virginia, and they now reside in Barcelona, Spain, where he is connected with the International Banking Corporation of New York city. Mrs. Zimmermann is a member and director of the Woman's Exchange.

Dr. Zimmermann maintains an independent attitude in political matters, and is a member of the Wisconsin Club and the Alpha Tau Omega medical fraternity. Professionally, he belongs to the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, of which he is a past vice president; the Milwaukee County Medical Society; the Milwaukee Oto-Ophthalmic Society, of which he is a past president; the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the medical staff and operating surgeon to the Milwaukee hospital, the Milwaukee Children's hospital, the Columbia hospital and the Marquette Dispensary. During the World war he was a member of the Medical Reserve Corps. His chief diversions are travel, good literature and the study of languages and natural science. He has crossed the ocean thirteen times and has visited many foreign countries.

ROBERT ELIAS FRIEND

Robert E. Friend, president of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, is one of Milwaukee's leading business men, having over a long period of years been identified with various prominent organizations in the business and financial world. He was born at Merton, Wisconsin, on the 1st of September, 1886, and is a son of Jacob Elias and Alice (Levy) Friend. The father was a graduate of the Columbia Law School, New York city, and was long engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee. He was associated with Bruno Nordberg in the organization of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, of which he was president at the time of his death. He was also actively interested in the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, in which he was a member of the executive and finance committees; the Northwestern National Fire Insurance Company, in which he was a member of the same committees, and a director of the National

Exchange Bank. He took a deep interest in public affairs and in 1893 was a member of the Wisconsin State Legislature. His death occurred in 1912.

Robert E. Friend attended the Milwaukee Academy, the Milwaukee Normal School, and the Lawrenceville School, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, after which he entered Cornell University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Mechanical Engineer, in 1909. In the following year he entered the shops of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, in which he was later made assistant to the foreman, then in succession assistant to the sales manager and assistant purchasing agent. During 1915-16-17 he was connected with the bond department of the Second Ward Savings Bank in Milwaukee, and at the same time managed his father's estate.

When the United States became involved in the World war Mr. Friend enlisted and was commissioned a captain in the Ordnance Reserve Corps, being located at Worcester, Massachusetts. He was honorably discharged, with the rank of major, on September 25, 1919. On his return to Milwaukee he became secretary of the Nordberg Manufacturing Company, and on January 28, 1924, he was elected to the presidency, which position he still holds. This company is engaged in the manufacture of Diesel engines, mine hoists, uniflow and poppet valve engines, air and gas compressors, Symons rock and ore crushers, railroad maintenance of way machinery, underground shovel loaders and special machinery. Mr. Friend is also a director of the Marine National Exchange Bank.

On January 17, 1914, in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Mr. Friend was united in marriage to Miss Neita Oviatt, a daughter of Dr. Charles W. and Petronella (Gilbert) Oviatt, the former of whom was a well known surgeon of Oshkosh. Mr. and Mrs. Friend are the parents of four children, Charles Oviatt, John Marshall, Edward Stewart and Sally Ann. Mr. Friend is a member of the Theta Xi college fraternity, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Chenequa Country Club, the Milwaukee Rotary Club, the Pine Lake Yacht Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Engineers Club of New York and the Cornell Club of New York. He is a director of the Visiting Nurses Association, the Milwaukee Art Society; a trustee of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, and a trustee of the Village of Chenequa. He is a man of exceptional business ability, high civic ideals and sterling character and, in the best sense of the term, is one of Milwaukee's representative men.

JAMES KEELER ILSLEY

James Keeler Ilsley long figured prominently in financial circles of Milwaukee as president of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank, which is the oldest bank in continuous existence in the northwest, having been founded by Samuel Marshall on the 21st of April, 1847. James K. Ilsley was a native son of Milwaukee, born April 14, 1854. His father, Charles Ferdinand Ilsley, was a native of Eastport, Maine, and a son of Edward Ilsley, who was born in Portland, Maine. It was on the 22d of February, 1847, that Charles F. Ilsley arrived in Milwaukee. He had come to the middle west with the intention of establishing his home in Chicago, but changed his plans and took up his abode in the Cream City, where in 1849 he became associated with Marshall & Ilsley, a private bank. Upon the incorporation of the business in 1888, Samuel Marshall became president, with Charles F. Ilsley as vice president. Following the death of the founder Mr. Ilsley succeeded him in the presidency and so continued until his own demise on the 4th of December, 1904. He was in turn succeeded by Gustave Reuss and the latter was succeeded by James K. Ilsley in 1908. Charles F. Ilsley also occupied the position of trustee of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company for ten years. He became a director of the Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Railroad and during the time of the Civil war the firm of Marshall & Ilsley was made financial agent of the state to care for the extra pay voted to the soldiers. The partners in the firm were also associated with Alexander Mitchell in negotiating the first state loan in 1853. The business was located from September, 1849, until 1853 at 342 East Water street, when it was moved to the Furlong block, there remaining until 1872, at which time the bank purchased and removed to the old J. R. Treat building. The firm made a splendid record and during times of widespread financial panic none ever doubted the integrity nor soundness of the Marshall & Ilsley institution. Mr. Ilsley was familiar with every phase of the banking business and was a man of impregnable honor. He was an excellent judge of character and was seldom deceived by any individual. He took a helpful interest in public affairs and was a lover of music and literature and other fine arts. A contemporary biographer said: "In Milwaukee the name of Ilsley stands as a synonym for business enterprise, for progressiveness and for the most thorough reliability. Charles Ferdinand and James Keeler Ilsley, father and son, have for many years been identified with the banking business. The former departed this life in 1904, thus closing an active career in which every duty was faithfully performed, while his initiative and enterprise enabled him to accomplish much in connection with the city's upbuilding and improvement."

James Keeler Ilsley, a worthy successor of an honored father, remained a highly respected resident of Milwaukee until his death. He received his early education in the Markham Academy and continued his studies in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he was graduated in 1876 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. The following autumn he entered the law school of Harvard University for the purpose of taking a course in commercial bills and papers. In 1877 he returned to Milwaukee, where he entered the Marshall & Ilsley Bank as a clerk, acting in that capacity for a few years. In the early '80s he became a partner in the business and so continued until 1888, when the bank was incorporated, after which he filled the position of cashier until his father's death. A few years later he was made president of the bank and thus served from 1908 until 1915, when he retired from active connection with the institution, although he remained one of its directors. It was written of him while he was still an active factor in the world's work: "He has ever maintained the high honor and good name associated with the institution and at all times has held to the highest standards of business and has also represented that progressive spirit which has been the dominant factor in growth and progress here. In late years he has been the successor of his father as trustee of the Daniel Wells estate and continues to act in that capacity."

On the 24th of February, 1892, Mr. Ilsley was married to Miss Mary M. Stevens, a daughter of John Stevens of Neenah, Wisconsin. They had two children: Charles F., named for his grandfather, who is vice president and director of the Marshall & Ilsley Bank; and Mary, the wife of Robert A. Uihlein, a resident of Milwaukee.

Mr. Ilsley was a member of Alpha Delta Phi of Ann Arbor, the Milwaukee and University Clubs, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Fox Point Club and other prominent social organizations. He maintained an independent attitude in politics, although usually voting with the republican party. He was well known in art circles and was at one time president of the Layton Art Gallery, having succeeded to this position and that of trustee after his father's death. He was likewise the president of the Layton School of Art. His interests were thoroughly identified with those of Milwaukee and at all times he was ready to lend his aid and cooperation to any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country or advance its wonderful development.

COLONEL GUSTAVE PABST

Colonel Gustave Pabst, who bears a name synonymous with Milwaukee's fame and phenomenal growth, is an honored native son of the city and since 1922 has figured prominently in real estate transactions as head of The Ventnor Corporation. He was born November 26, 1866, his parents being Frederick and Marie (Best) Pabst, both of German descent. A detailed review of the career of his father will be found in another part of this publication.

Gustave Pabst supplemented his public school education by attendance at the German-English Academy, and also pursued a course of study in the Chester Military Academy. On entering the business world he identified himself with the Philip Best Brewing Company, now the Pabst Corporation, with which he was continuously connected until 1922. In that year he turned his attention to the real estate field, in which he has remained to the present time, successfully directing the extensive business of The Ventnor Corporation. He is also a factor in financial affairs as a director of the First Wisconsin National Bank, the First Wisconsin Trust Company, the First Wisconsin Company, the Sixth Wisconsin National Bank, the Wisconsin Bankshares Corporation, the Wisconsin Securities Company and the Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Company.

On the 14th of September, 1897, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England, Mr. Pabst was united in marriage to Miss Hilda Lemp, a native of St.

Louis, Missouri, and a daughter of William J. and Julia (Feickert) Lemp. Her father was born in Germany, while her mother first opened her eyes to the light of day at St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Pabst are the parents of three sons: Gustave, Jr., who married Louise Uihlein; William F.; and Edwin L. All are residents of Milwaukee.

The military record of Colonel Pabst covers seven years' service with the Wisconsin National Guard. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Knights of Pythias. His name is also on the membership rolls of the Milwaukee Club, the Wisconsin Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the University Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Town Club, the Country Club of Oconomowoc, the National Geographic Society, the Old Settlers' Club, the Congressional Country Club, the Milwaukee Press Club, the Oconomowoc Lake Club, the Oconomowoc Hunt, the Saddle & Sirloin Club, the United States Chamber of Commerce, the American Civic Association and the Izaak Walton League. Colonel Pabst has long enjoyed high standing in Milwaukee's social and business circles and is widely known as one of the foremost citizens here.

WILLIAM A. THOMPSON

William A. Thompson, comptroller and secretary of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, of Milwaukee, attained his present responsible position by virtue of loyal and efficient service in lesser official roles, and he is today held in high esteem by all who come into contact with him. He was born in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, on the 16th of March, 1877, and is a son of Joseph Thompson, a pioneer railroad man. He attended and was graduated from the public and high schools of Windsor, and for a while was employed as a clerk with the Grand Trunk railroad in Detroit and in Montreal, Quebec. In 1901 he went to Chicago and entered the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company as a bookkeeper in the accounting department. For several years during that period he attended night schools, studying higher accounting and other subjects, thus preparing himself for future advancement. This came in 1905, when he was promoted to the position of chief clerk. Later the company moved its general offices from Chicago to Milwaukee and in May, 1907, he was elected comptroller of the company, which position he still fills. In addition, he was in 1923 also elected secretary of the company and is filling both positions in a very capable and satisfactory manner.

On September 24, 1902, Mr. Thompson was united in marriage to Miss Ilda Fellows, of Chicago, where she was born and educated, graduating from the West Division high school. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are the parents of four children, namely: Lorna Fellows, (now Mrs. Evan E. Cole) born in Milwaukee in April, 1911, graduated from the normal school and from Downer Seminary; Byron F., born in June, 1915, is a student in the Milwaukee University high school; William A., Jr., born in February, 1919, also is a student in the Milwaukee University school; and

Robert F., born in May, 1923, who is in the Milwaukee University school. Mr. Thompson is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Tripoli Country Club. A man of sterling integrity of character, kindly and unassuming manner, keen mentality and sound judgment, he is not only a valuable official of his company, but is also a popular member of the various circles to which he belongs.

JOHN PRITZLAFF

John Pritzlaff long occupied an outstanding position in Milwaukee's commercial circles as president of the John Pritzlaff Hardware Company, an enterprise with which he was continuously identified from its inception in 1850 until his death a half century later. He was born in the province of Pomerania, Germany, March 6, 1820, a son of Joachim and Marie (Laabs) Pritzlaff. It was in 1839, when a youth of nineteen years, that he left his native land, well qualified by a thorough intellectual and industrial training for the duties and responsibilities of life. Landing at New York without capital and among strangers, he made his way to the western part of the state, where he obtained employment as a laborer on the Genesee canal, while later he worked on a canal in Pennsylvania.

In October, 1841, Mr. Pritzlaff came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and was employed as a teamster, at a monthly wage of nine dollars, by D. H. Richards, the founder of the Milwaukee Advertiser. In the winter of 1842 he shipped as cook on a lake steamer and in the year following he cut timber on the site of Schlitz park. Later in 1843 he entered the employ of Shepardson & Farwell, iron merchants, in the capacity of porter, receiving a remuneration of two hundred dollars for a year's work. The firm of Nazro & King purchased the business in 1844 and Mr. Pritzlaff continued in the service of this concern and its successors until 1850, familiarizing himself with the various phases of the iron industry. In the latter year he formed a partnership with A. F. Suelflow and opened a retail hardware store at 299 Third street, Milwaukee, in what was then the Whitnall building, this being the nucleus of the present wholesale establishment of the John Pritzlaff Hardware Company. The former employers of Mr. Pritzlaff had sufficient faith in his ability to assist him in financing the new enterprise, and at the end of three years his associate retired, leaving him the sole proprietor of the business, which he developed into one of the largest of its kind in the west. In 1861 he removed from his original location to 303 Third street and in 1874 purchased lots on West Water street (now North Plankinton avenue), erecting thereon the buildings which still house the business and which by reason of subsequent additions now cover an entire block. In 1884 he incorporated his interests under the name of the John Pritzlaff Hardware Company, of which he remained the executive head until his death on the 16th of August, 1900, when he was eighty years of age. He was succeeded in the presidency by his son, Fred C. Pritzlaff, mentioned at length in another part of this work. The trade of the house extends all over the west, and the large volume of business reflects the sound and honorable policy instituted by its founder and upheld by the present owners of the great Pritzlaff hardware establishment. The company has passed safely through all financial storms and its credit is firm as a rock. John Pritzlaff was noted for his sagacity in business affairs and for his marked generosity. He held membership in Trinity Lutheran Church, to the support of which he contributed liberally, and was a man of such splendid personal characteristics as won him the esteem and friendship of all with whom he become associated.

On the 14th of November, 1844, Mr. Pritzlaff was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Christina Bluhme, daughter of Frederick T. Bluhme, a Milwaukee pioneer. They were the parents of eight children, four of whom reached years of maturity.

MILTON CHASE POTTER

Milton Chase Potter, superintendent of schools at Milwaukee since March, 1914, has been active as an educator in different parts of the country for the past third of a century and has won merited renown in this field. He was born in Allegan county, Michigan, November 5, 1873, his parents being Josiah and Lucia (Anderson) Potter, the former an agriculturist of that county. Having settled in Massachusetts Bay in 1630, representatives of the Potter family left the east for Michigan as early as 1837, while the Andersons established their home in that state in 1848.

Milton C. Potter was graduated from Albion College of Michigan with the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895 and thereafter studied in Europe for one year. He received the Ph. M. degree from the University of Chicago in 1905, while a decade later, in 1915, the University of Denver conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Letters. Following his return from abroad he was school teacher and principal at Oak Park, Illinois, in 1897 and 1898, serving as principal of the Peter Cooper school at Superior, Wisconsin, through the last half of the latter year. He was next a high school principal at Superior, Wisconsin, from 1899 until 1903 and during the five succeeding years filled the position of superintendent of schools at Idaho Springs, Colorado. He served in a similar capacity at Pueblo, Colorado, from 1908 until 1912 and then for two years was superintendent of schools at St. Paul, Minnesota. In the winter of 1913-14, James H. Durcie of Milwaukee made frequent trips to St. Paul to visit his sons in school there and noted the efficiency and effectiveness of Mr. Potter's methods in the office of school superintendent. Mr. Durcie was a member of the Milwaukee board of education, and when a vacancy arose in the superintendency here, he and several others prevailed upon Mr. Potter to accept the position. The latter assumed his new duties in March, 1914, and has remained Milwaukee's superintendent of schools throughout the intervening period of seventeen years. He has maintained the high standard of the city's educational system at all times and has made an eminent record in his important position. He was president of the Colorado State Teachers' Association in 1911 and 1912, a director of the National Education Association in 1914 and 1915, president of the general education department of the International Rotary Clubs from 1914 until 1916, president of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association in 1916 and 1917 and president of the National Association of Professional Men's Clubs in 1926 and 1927. He is part author of "Oral and Written English Books," published in 1917.

On the 27th of December, 1905, Mr. Potter was united in marriage to Camilla Barber, of Superior, Wisconsin, and they are the parents of two sons. The elder, John M. Potter, born at Idaho Springs, Colorado, October 22, 1906, is a graduate of the Riverside high school of Milwaukee and also of Harvard University, completing a four-year course in the latter institution magna cum laude with the class of 1926. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. Following his graduation he spent a year in study abroad, attending the Sorbonne and in fact traveling all through continental Europe in order to augment his previous educational training. He is now an assistant professor of English history in Harvard University. His wife, who in her maidenhood was Faith Alden Eddy, is a representative of the old Fall River, Massachusetts, family of that name and of the Plymouth Aldens. Josiah Warren Potter, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Potter, was born in Pueblo, Colorado, December 8, 1909, and, like his brother, is a graduate of the Riverside high school of Milwaukee as well as of Harvard University, where he finished the four-year course in 1930 with high honors. At this time he is a factory hand in Detroit. He is a member of Pi Eta and while at Harvard was for three years a member of the varsity football team and for a similar period a member of the track team. Milton C. Potter is prominent in fraternal circles, belonging to both the Masons and the Elks.

EDWIN S. MACK

Edwin S. Mack, member of the old and well known law firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, has long been regarded as one of Milwaukee's foremost lawyers, and during the thirty-seven years in which he has been engaged in legal work he has appeared in many of the most important cases tried in the courts of this section of the state. He was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 27th of December, 1869, and is a son of Herman S. and Jennie (Wolf) Mack. His father was born on June 7, 1835, in Germany, of German parentage, and his mother, who was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on August 11, 1848, was of German, Irish and English descent. Edwin S. Mack attended the public schools of Milwaukee, and after graduating from high school he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1891, receiving his Master degree from his alma mater two years later. He prepared for his life work in the Harvard Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1893, and in September of that year was admitted to the bar of Wisconsin. He has since been engaged in the active practice of law, in which his success has been noteworthy. Since February 15, 1906, he has been a member of the firm of Miller, Mack & Fairchild, one of Milwaukee's strongest law firms. Mr. Mack served as counsel to the attorney-general of Wisconsin during the milk investigation of 1917.

On October 9, 1900, in Rochester, New York, Mr. Mack was united in marriage to Miss Della Adler, who was born in that city on April 14, 1874, and is a daughter of Levi and Theresa (Wile) Adler, both of whom were natives of Germany and are now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Mack are the parents of three daughters, namely: Theresa; Jean, the wife of Dr. Roy M. Greenthal, of Milwaukee, and Elizabeth, who is the wife of Richard Kornhauser. Mr. Mack is a member of the American Law Institute, the Milwaukee County Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. He served as lecturer in law during 1903-4-5 and professor of law in 1905-6 at the University of Wisconsin. A man of sterling character and high professional attainments, he is recognized as one of his community's representative men.

PERCY BRAMAN

One of the best known citizens of Milwaukee is Percy Braman, president and owner of the Braman Coal Company, which ranks among the substantial and prosperous business concerns of the city. He was born in Oswego, New York, September 18, 1861, his parents being Joseph and Sarah (Van Patton) Braman, both of whom were natives of the Empire state and came of Scotch and Dutch descent, respectively. The American progenitors of both the Van Patton and Braman families arrived in New England in early colonial days. Joseph Braman, great-grandfather of Percy Braman, fought as a soldier of the Revolutionary war. His son, Orsamus Braman, came to Wisconsin and took up his abode in Rome, Jefferson county, this state, where he was appointed the second postmaster in 1842. Joseph Braman, son of Orsamus Braman and father of Percy Braman, came to Milwaukee with his family in 1867. Here he was employed as a stevedore, later became well known as a captain on the lakes and in the early '90s served as harbor-master. Both he and his wife have passed away.

Percy Braman was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee and in 1875, when a youth of fourteen years, started out in the business world as a press feeder in the office of the Milwaukee Daily News in the Ludington block at Wisconsin avenue and East Water street. After being employed there for a short time, he went to the woods of northern Michigan and put in two years as jack of all trades. In 1879 he began railroading as a fireman and brakeman on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, later serving as conductor on the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad.

PERCY BRAMAN

In 1885 he left railroading to become superintendent of fuel yards, in which capacity he continued throughout the succeeding fifteen years, representing the Hadfield Coal Company and later the H. M. Benjamin Coal Company. It was in 1900 that he embarked in business on his own account, establishing the Braman Coal Company, wholesale and retail dealers in coal. An earlier biographer wrote: "By earnest effort, careful management and indefatigable energy Percy Braman was instrumental in developing his business to one of substantial proportions, making it a profitable concern and proving that while success cannot be had for the asking, fortune reveals her rewards for earnest labor, intelligently directed."

On the 10th of January, 1883, in Milwaukee, Mr. Braman was united in marriage to Miss Alvina H. Luke, who died in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, in 1894, leaving three children: Cora Belle Kemp, who is at home; Percy V., who is associated with his father in business; and Vinnie, the wife of Major J. H. Rudolph, who is in the Aviation Corps of the United States Army and is at present stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. In 1895 Mr. Braman was again married, his second union being with Ella E. Dressel, of Racine county. The family home is on the Beloit road in the old town of Greenfield.

Mr. Braman gives his political support to the republican party and has been quite active in public affairs. In 1912 he was elected alderman of the seventeenth ward on the non-partisan ticket. He continued to act in that capacity until December, 1913, during which time he was a member of the finance committee and chairman of the streets and alleys committee. On the above date he resigned to accept the office of deputy commissioner of public works, in which position he remained the incumbent until 1921. Mr. Braman was nominated for mayor on the non-partisan ticket in 1916 and defeated by the closest margin in one of the most spectacular campaigns in city history. During the World war period he was a member of Group 25 of the city and received a part of all of the funds of all the drives, doing his work for the government that he might aid in support of American interests and particularly in safeguarding the soldiers. He was active in much of the work that attended the starting of the troops from this section and also in welcoming them home upon their return. Whatever he could do for the benefit of his country he did cheerfully and willingly and the same public spirit is manifest in his relations to all matters of municipal concern. He is a worthy exemplar of the teachings and purposes of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the following bodies: Excelsior Lodge, No. 175, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Excelsior Chapter, No. 38, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest; Excelsior Council, R. & S. M., of which he is a past master; Galilee Commandery, K. T., of which he is a past commander; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; and Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of which he is a past potentate. Mr. Braman is likewise affiliated with Walker Lodge of the Knights of Pythias and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a member of Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, of the latter organization. His name is on the membership rolls of various local civic and social organizations, including the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club and the South Shore Yacht Club. Of the two last named he is an honorary member. His favorite forms of recreation are fishing and deer hunting and he is an ardent baseball fan.

DAN PARMELEE EELLS, II

Dan Parmelee Eells, II is an outstanding figure in industrial circles as vice president of the Bucyrus-Erie Company of South Milwaukee, manufacturers of steam shovels and dredges, with which enterprise he has been continuously identified since 1907. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 24, 1884, his parents being Howard Parmelee and Alice Maude (Overton) Eells. The following brief biography of his grandfather, Dan Parmelee Eells, for whom he was named, appeared in "Representative Citizens of Ohio," published in 1921.

"The death of Dan Parmelee Eells at his home in Cleveland, Ohio, on August 23, 1903, deprived that city of one of its most honored citizens. Mr. Eells was one of a group of broad-minded, public-spirited Cleveland men who did much for the welfare of the community. Dan Parmelee Eells, the youngest son of Rev. James Eells and Mehitable (Parmelee) Eells, was descended from old New England stock from both parents. The Eells family traces its descent from Major Samuel Eells, of Barnstable, England, who came to America early in the seventeenth century and settled in Connecticut. His military rank was gained in the colonial army. Mr. Eells' maternal ancestors resided at Durham, Connecticut, where there was a Deacon Dan Parmelee for successive generations. His father, Rev. James Eells, removed from Connecticut to New York in 1804, and lived at Westmoreland, Oneida county, until 1831. At Westmoreland, Dan Parmelee Eells was born on April 16, 1825. When he was six years of age his parents removed to Ohio, where his father labored as a home missionary in several towns until he finally settled at Amherst. Dan entered the famous school at Oberlin, now Oberlin College, and worked in one of the village stores in order to pay his tuition fees. At Oberlin he prepared for college and finally went back to the county of his birth and entered Hamilton College as a member of the class of 1843. The expenses of the college course were so heavy that, at the end of the sophomore year, he was obliged to withdraw; but he won the respect and admiration of his instructors, and Hamilton College later conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After leaving college Mr. Eells secured employment in Cleveland as a bookkeeper. During the winter of 1846-47, he taught in the Amherst schools, but in the latter year he returned to Cleveland and became a bookkeeper in the commission and forwarding house of Barney Waring & Company. On March 1, 1849, he commenced his long association with the commercial branch of the State Bank of Ohio, later the National Commercial Bank and now the Guardian Trust Co., of Cleveland. In the year 1857, he temporarily withdrew from the bank to become a partner in the private banking firm of Hall, Eells &

Company; but in 1858, he became cashier of the Commercial Branch Bank. In 1865, the charter of this institution expired, and the Commercial National Bank of Cleveland was organized with Mr. Eells as vice president. Three years later, in 1868, he was elected its president, which office he held until 1897, when failing health necessitated his retirement from active business life. At the time of his resignation Mr. Eells was the longest in service of any bank officer in Ohio.

"Mr. Eells' most important activities were incident to the development of the following great railroads: Lake Erie & Western; Ohio Central; St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern; Detroit, Mackinaw & Marquette; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia; Munising; Mahoning Coal; and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway. He was also identified with many important industrial and other enterprises. He was one of the founders of the Otis Iron & Steel Company, which became, during his association with it, the most successful steel mill in Cleveland. For more than three decades and until his death he was a director and secretary of the United States Express Company. He was associated with the American Steel & Wire Company, the King Bridge Company, the Republic Iron Company, the Cleveland City Railway Company, the Cleveland Gas Light & Coke Company, the Bucyrus Company, the Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railway Company, all of Cleveland; the Brown-Bonnell Company of Youngstown; the Union Iron & Steel Company, which was consolidated with other companies to form the Illinois Steel Company, the Calumet Iron & Steel Company, all of Chicago; the Chicago Drop Forge & Foundry Company, of Kensington, Illinois; the Cincinnati, Newport & Covington Railway; the Central Railway & Bridge Company; the Chicago & Atchison Bridge Company, and many less important concerns.

"Mr. Eells' activities were not confined to business. There were very few departments of the community's life with which he was not identified. He was associated with many religious and beneficient enterprises and gave liberally to their development.

"Mr. Eells was twice married. His first wife was Mary M. Howard, daughter of Colonel George A. Howard, of Orwell, Ashtabula county, Ohio, by whom he had two children: Howard Parmelee Eells; and Emma Paige Eells, wife of the late Arthur St. John Newberry. Mr. Eells' second wife was Mary Witt, daughter of Stillman Witt, of Cleveland. Five children were born of this union, of whom only Stillman Witt Eells survives.

"The simple account of Mr. Eells' varied activities testifies more eloquently than formal praise to his remarkable and diversified powers, to his forceful character and to his wide influence. His name is cherished and honored by all who were associated with him, and by those who were privileged to be his friends it is held in loving remembrance."

Howard Parmelee Eells, son of Dan Parmelee and Mary Maria (Howard) Eells, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, June 16, 1855. A contemporary biographer wrote: "Few families are there in this country who can trace their genealogy through so many links of the ascending chain and find cause to congratulate themselves on being the descendants of a nobler or better ancestry than that of this true gentleman. . . . On his mother's side Howard Parmelee Eells was scarcely less fortunate in his heritage. The original ancestor of the Howard family in America was one Thomas of Aylesford, County Kent, England, who settled in Ipswich of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634. Another Thomas, fifth in line from the first settler, moved from Ipswich to Pomfret, Connecticut, and thence to the not far distant township of Toland. It was his grandson, Colonel George Austin Howard, who in the spring of 1833 moved to Bristol, Ohio, and subsequently to Windsor, in Ashtabula county, to settle in Orwell in 1837 as a merchant and financier. In all these places he was successful in his business. By enterprise, prudence and the judicious use of capital, he accumulated a goodly estate which was rapidly increasing at the time of his death. In his nature he was social, genial and popular. He was sympathetic and generous to the needy, warm and true in his friendships and singularly happy in his conjugal relationships. The eldest of his five children was Mary Maria, who in 1850 became the wife of Dan Parmelee Eells." The first of their two children was Howard Parmelee Eells, one of the most active and influential figures in the business, social and philanthropic life of Cleveland and northern Ohio during his generation.

The boyhood of Howard Parmelee Eells was spent in Cleveland, where he attended the public schools. He prepared for college at Greylock Institute, Williamstown, Massachusetts, entering Hamilton College, at Clinton, New York, in 1872. He was graduated from Hamilton in 1876 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and then spent one year at Harvard College, where in 1877 he received his second degree of Bachelor of Arts. After a year spent in travel abroad, Mr. Eells returned to Cleveland in 1878, and became associated with his father at the Commercial National Bank. During this period he was an officer and director in corporations owning and operating street railways, bridges, mines and similar enterprises in Cleveland and elsewhere. The most important business connection of Mr. Eells' career was with The Bucyrus Company, of South Milwaukee, Wisconsin. This company, which manufactured the first successful steam shovel, was organized by him and his father at Bucyrus, Ohio, in 1880, and was transferred to South Milwaukee in 1892. He was closely associated with the management of this company from its beginning and became president in 1896, continuing as its active head until late in 1911, when he became chairman of the board of directors of the enlarged corporation, which was given the name of Bucyrus Company. During his presidency the company enjoyed an era of great prosperity and growth, and under his wise direction successfully carried out projects such as the contract for the major portion of the excavating machinery for the Panama Canal which gave it an international reputation. Mr. Eells was president and treasurer of the Atchison & Eastern Bridge Company, owning and operating a railroad and highway bridge across the Missouri river, at Atchison, Kansas, from its reorganization in 1898 until the time of his death. This bridge, built in the early '70s by Dan P. Eells, J. H. Wade and other Clevelanders, has played an important part in the development of the Missouri river region. It is used by a number of the important transcontinental trunk lines. For a number of years Mr. Eells was president and treasurer of the Dolomite Products Company, which controls large stone quarries in Seneca county, Ohio, and furnishes stone for commercial purposes and fluxing stone for furnaces to the important steel mills of Ohio and Pennsylvania. Mr. Eells was a director in the Sandusky Cement Company, and a director and member of the executive committee of the Superior Savings & Trust Company, of Cleveland, from its organization in 1905. He was also president of the Howard Realty Company. Mr. Eells took a deep interest in the study and discussion of the relations between capital and labor. He was for many years a member of the Council of the National Metal Trades Association, serving from time to time as treasurer and as a member of the executive committee, and as president of the Association from 1915 to 1917. His influence was ever brought to bear to bring about the just and wise result in the dealings between employer and employee.

Mr. Eells devoted much of his time and thought to charitable and philanthropic institutions, as evidenced by the large number of organizations of the kind with which he was prominently identified. He was a member of the Union, Tavern, Country, Mayfield, Chagrin Valley Hunt, Harvard, University, Rowfant, City, Tippecanoe, Automobile, Shaker Heights, Twentieth Century and Garden Clubs of Cleveland; the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; the Ohio Horticultural Society; the New England Society of Cleveland; the Western Reserve Historical Society; the University and Alpha Delta Phi Clubs and the Ohio Society, of New York; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the National Geographic Society; the Hamilton Chapter and Williams Chapter of Alpha Delta Phi; Shore Owners Association and Lake Placid Yacht Club; and a number of other similar organizations. Mr. Eells' life was a full and active one: his business enterprises and the various charitable and philanthropic institutions with which he was connected took most of his time. In his leisure hours he devoted himself to the study and discussion of the public questions of the day.

On April 20, 1881, Mr. Eells was married at Cleveland to Alice Maude Overton, who died May 26, 1885. On November 11, 1889, he married Maud Stager, who survives him. The two children of the first union are: Mrs. Emma Eells Crowell, of Cleveland; and Dan Parmelee Eells, II, of this review. The five children of the second marriage are Mrs. Frances Eells House, Howard P. Eells, Jr., Harriet Stager Eells, Samuel Eells, and Maud Stager Eells, Jr. Mr. Eells' sons, Lieutenant Howard P. Eells, Jr., and Lieutenant Samuel Eells, saw service in the United States Army in France from September, 1917, to the spring of 1919. Mr. Eells' death occurred suddenly, at Pasadena, California, on February 11, 1919.

Dan Parmelee Eells, II, whose name introduces this article, was educated in the University School of Cleveland, Ohio, and in Cornell University of Ithaca, New York, being graduated from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1907. In the fall of that year he came to South Milwaukee and entered the plant of The Bucyrus Company as a shop employee but after twelve months became connected with the sales department. He was later made manager of the New York district office, became treasurer and director of the enlarged corporation in 1911 and five years later, in 1916, took over the foreign end of the business, which now extends to all parts of the civilized world. In April, 1924, he assumed the official duties of second vice president and on the 1st of January, 1928, was made vice president of the Bucyrus-Erie Company of South Milwaukee, the successor of The Bucyrus Company. From time to time his cooperation and counsel have been sought in the successful control of other important business interests, and at this writing he is chairman of the board of Dolomite, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, of which his brother, Howard P. Eells is president and Samuel Eells is vice president. Dan Parmelee Eells, II is also director of the Lake Ports Supply Company of Cleveland, The Sturgeon Bay Co., of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, with headquarters at Cleveland, the Medusa Portland Cement Company of Cleveland, the Van Dyke Knitting Company of Milwaukee, the H. H. Camp Company of Milwaukee and the Atchison & Eastern Bridge Company of Cleveland.

On the 7th of September, 1912, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Dan Parmelee Eells, II was united in marriage to Miss Anita Van Dyke, daughter of John H. and Anna (Camp) Van Dyke, her father being one of the early bankers of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Eells are the parents of five daughters, namely: Anna Camp, who is seventeen years of age; Maud, fourteen years of age; Elinor, who is eleven years old; and Anita Van Dyke and Alice Overton, twins, aged three years. Mrs. Eells belongs to the Women's Club and is serving on the board of the Milwaukee Children's Hospital and on the nurses committee of Columbia Hospital. She is a past president of the Junior League. Mr. Eells is a member of the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the Town Club, the Fox Point Club and the University Club, all of Milwaukee; the University Club of Chicago; the University Club of New York; and the Tavern Club of Cleveland. He also belongs to the Greek letter fraternity Alpha Delta Phi. A worthy scion of an honored and distinguished family, no history of Milwaukee would be complete without reference to Dan Parmelee Eells, II.

EDMUND KEARSLEY SWIGART

Among Milwaukee's prominent and successful business men who have carved out their own careers and are held in high esteem in the business circles of this city stands Edmund K. Swigart, senior vice president of the Bucyrus-Erie Company. He was born in Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, on the 16th of April, 1867, and is a son of Joseph R. and Augusta (Sweeney) Swigart. His father, who was of old Pennsylvania Dutch stock, was a native of the old Keystone state, and his death occurred in 1892. The mother, who was of Scotch-Irish descent, was born in Bucyrus, Ohio, and passed away in 1887.

Edmund K. Swigart attended the public schools of Toledo, Ohio, to the age of fourteen years, and in 1882 he went to work in the railway mail service, in which he was employed until 1890, when he quit that line of work and became interested in the Bucyrus-Erie Company, with which he has been connected to the present time, being now the senior vice president of the concern. He is also chairman of the board of the Oilgear Company, of Milwaukee.

On June 3, 1891, in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Swigart was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Meyers, of Delphos, Ohio, a daughter of Jesse and Jenny (Marshall) Meyers, the former of whom was engaged in a mercantile business at Delphos, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Swigart are the parents of a son, Harry Marshall Swigart, who is president of the Oilgear Company of Milwaukee. Mrs. Swigart is a member of the Women's Club of Milwaukee. Mr. Swigart is a republican in his political views and his religious connection is with the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. He belongs to the Milwaukee Club, the Milwaukee Country Club, the University Club of Milwaukee and is a life member of the Chicago Press Club. His favorite forms of recreation are hunting, fishing, boating and aviation. He possesses a strong character and a pleasing personality and all who come into contact with him hold him in high regard.

CHARLES HATCH STODDARD, M. D.

Dr. Charles Hatch Stoddard, one of the leading representatives of the medical profession in Milwaukee, has here been continuously engaged in practice during the past third of a century. He was born at East Troy, Walworth county, Wisconsin, March 7, 1869, his parents being Dr. Charles Lardner and Mentoria (Hatch) Stoddard, both of whom are deceased. The following biography of the father appears in a history of Wisconsin by Ellis B. Usher, published in 1914: "For a period of more than thirty years the late Charles Lardner Stoddard was a physician of distinction, solid ability, and successful practice in the state of Wisconsin. While he did much in the quiet way of the physician to impress his ability and professional service upon the various communities where he practiced, he was also prominent in the medical profession of Wisconsin as a whole. In the literature and history of Wisconsin medicine, the late Dr. Stoddard is best known through the publication of a description prepared by him for the first operation ever undertaken for nephrectomy, as performed by Dr. E. B. Wolcott of Milwaukee upon a patient in East Troy, Wisconsin; this occurred in 1861. The operation and description are commented upon in the 'Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion,' published by the war department of the Federal government, and are also mentioned in many later surgical works.

"Charles Lardner Stoddard was born in 1836, in Buffalo, New York, the son of William Stoddart. The latter was a younger son of a 'Laird' or landed proprietor of Peebleshire, Scotland. The name of the Scotch branch of the family has the spelling Stoddart, and undoubtedly became changed after the death of William Stoddart, and his wife Margaret, both of whom were victims of a cholera epidemic in 1848. Charles L. Stoddard attained his education in the schools of Buffalo, and took his medical degree in the Pennsylvania Medical College of Philadelphia. He spent eighteen months as a resident physician in Blockley hospital of Philadelphia, and came to East Troy, Wisconsin, in 1861. Dr. Stoddard moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1877, remaining there in active and successful practice until 1893. He then moved to California, and died in San Bernardino, in 1901.

"In the year of his removal to Wisconsin, Dr. Stoddard married Mentoria Hatch, who was born in 1839, in North Leverett, Massachusetts. The only son of their union is Dr. Charles Hatch Stoddard. Mrs. Stoddard died in 1871, and Dr. Stoddard was afterwards married to Belle Myrtle, of Hammondsport, New York. One child was born, Benjamin M., who died in 1895. Mrs. Belle Stoddard died in 1906."

Charles H. Stoddard, whose name introduces this review, acquired his early education in the public schools of La Crosse, Wisconsin, and after completing the high school course spent three years as a student in the academic department of the University of Wisconsin at Madison. Having determined to follow in the professional footsteps of his honored father, he then entered the medical department of the University of Illinois at Chicago, which conferred upon him the degree of M. D. at his graduation in 1892. Thereafter he served for eighteen months as house physician in the Michael Reese hospital of Chicago, thus gaining varied and valuable clinical experience, while subsequently he spent a year in post-graduate work in the leading hospitals and medical schools of Vienna, Austria, and Strassburg, Germany. A contemporary biographer said: "After his return to the United States he was for two years engaged in the practice of medicine in California, but the lure and advantages of his native state proved sufficiently strong to call him again within its gracious borders. In 1897, therefore, he established his residence in Milwaukee, the beautiful metropolis of the state, and here he has since given most earnest and successful devotion to the general practice of medicine and surgery, the while he has gained definite precedence as one of the leading representatives of his profession in Milwaukee. At the time of the Spanish-American war, Dr. Stoddard became an acting assistant surgeon. He accompanied his command to the reserve camp at Chickamauga and his service was in the capacity of acting assistant surgeon until the regiment was mustered out."

At this writing Dr. Stoddard is devoting his attention principally to the practice of internal medicine and enjoys more than local renown as a diagnostician and consulting physician. He has ever kept fully abreast with the latest discoveries and researches of the profession through his membership in the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, which he served as president in 1927, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the American College of Physicians. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Health of Wisconsin by Governor McGovern in 1912 and he has also done effective work as a member of the medical staff of the Milwaukee hospital, Mount Sinai hospital and president of the Wisconsin Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

On the 25th of June, 1910, Dr. Stoddard was united in marriage to Miss Eloise M. Jackson, who was born in the state of Maine and was reared in the city of Birmingham, Alabama, while her educational training was completed at Washington, D. C. Her parents, George F. and Ann (Pullen) Jackson, are still residents of Birmingham, Alabama, her father being a retired manufacturer. Dr. and Mrs. Stoddard have two sons, Charles H., Jr., born in Milwaukee, April 28, 1912, and Frederick J., born January 28, 1914.

Dr. Stoddard is a stanch republican in politics but has not sought or desired office as a reward for his party fealty. He is affiliated with the Alpha Mu Pi Omega medical fraternity and with the Psi Upsilon fraternity, with which he united while a student in the University of Wisconsin. His name is likewise on the membership rolls of the Fox Point Club and the University Club of Milwaukee and he has long enjoyed high standing in social as well as professional circles of his adopted city.

WILLIAM C. KNOELK

Both parents of Mr. Knoelk had left the old country for the more promising advantages of America. They became acquainted in Milwaukee and were married here in 1873. In 1881, the year in which William C. Knoelk was born, the family lived at the corner of Eighth and Greenfield avenue on the south side. The district to the south and west was still unimproved, and neighbors in these directions were few and far between. A carpenter and contractor, Charles Knoelk had prospered and had built a number of houses on his property. The old home with its lovely garden soon gave way to a double store with a number of apartments; they were called flats then. A planing mill was added and this absorbed still more of the open space on the property.

The earliest schooling was done with such men as Bernhard Jahr and William H. Graebner. The latter later became treasurer of the city of Milwaukee. After attending the parochial school in which these men taught, the lad attended the old Eleventh Ward school, the site of which is now occupied by the present Forest Home avenue public school. Principal Hesse, who recently died, and Henry C. Boers, who is still principal at the Forest Home avenue school, were principals at the time.

After graduating from the Eleventh Ward school in 1896, William Knoelk attended the South Division high school. Harry Coblentz, the present principal of South Division, was instructor in Literature and helped to foster the desire of the lad to secure a college education. Arthur Birch, former assistant superintendent of the Milwaukee public schools, was principal of the high school at the time and Miss French, until recently vice principal of the school, taught Physical Geography. The lad took part in various extra curricular activities but was interested mostly in debating and dramatics. The exigencies of his father's building and factory operations made it imperative that he give of his time to help in those enterprises. Graduating in 1900, William attended the State Normal school as it was then called. Graduating from this institution in 1902, Mr. Knoelk secured a position as teacher at the Ring street school then under the guidance of Principal William F. Sell, who is still in the system. After teaching in the grades for nearly two years, Assistant Superintendent Albert E. Kagel chose the young man to represent the city of Milwaukee at the St. Louis Columbian Exposition. While there Mr. Knoelk was named representative for the entire state in the absence of Mr. W. D. Parker, who had to leave because of illness. Upon his return from St. Louis where he had come in contact with some of the leading men in education in the United States, Mr. Knoelk attended the University and completed his work for the degree of B. A. in February, 1907. The first position that he filled after receiving his degree was that of teacher of modern languages at Mayville. This did not entirely satisfy him and he taught History and Economics at Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, now Wisconsin Rapids. In August, 1910, Mr. Knoelk was elected to the position of superintendent of schools at Boscobel, Wisconsin, and resigned his position there in 1912 to assume the superintendency of the Waukegan township high school in Illinois. So carefully were the affairs of this school administered that Mr. Knoelk was elected, concomitantly, superintendent of the Waukegan, Illinois, graded schools. He held this position until 1919 when, on leave of absence, he assumed the position of community organizer with Community Service Incorporated, a war organization. Most of the work was done in the middle west, particularly at the Rock Island arsenal, at Des Moines and at Milwaukee. Upon returning to his profession in education he was elected superintendent of schools at South Milwaukee in 1920 and again came to Milwaukee in 1922 as principal of the Ninth street school, then the largest elementary school in the city. He left that position in 1923 to become assistant superintendent at the invitation of Superintendent M. C. Potter.

Mr. Knoelk was married at Waterloo, Wisconsin, in June, 1908, to Miss Luella M. Cole. The Cole family had come to Wisconsin from New England and were living on the farm granted to Mr. Emery, the father of Mrs. Cole, by President Polk in the '40s. There were two children born of this wedlock, Dorothy and Kerwin. Mrs. Knoelk is an alumna of the present State Teachers' College and the children are now in attendance, one at the University of Michigan and the other at the University of Wisconsin.

Mr. Knoelk has a sister, Miss Anna Knoelk, who is Financial Secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and two brothers, Louis and Paul, both in the building and lumber jobbing business.

Interested not only in his chosen profession, teaching, Mr. Knoelk is chairman of the local Safety Commission. He has been appointed also to membership on the Fourth of July Commission. These various activities cause him to hold membership in the National Education Association, the Department of Superintendence, and the National Safety Council. Important committee appointments, such as chairmanship of the Safety Committee of the Parent-Teacher Association and chairmanship of the Committee on Public Education, Street and Highway Traffic section, National

Safety Council have fallen to the lot of Mr. Knoelk. He is also past president of the local Round Table and vice chairman of the Executive Committee of Round Table International. He is also a member of the City Club and of the Professional Men's Club.

ROBERT G. WASHBURN, M. D.

Among the able and successful members of the medical profession in Milwaukee, one of the best known is Dr. Robert G. Washburn, who has long commanded a large practice in dermatology, in which he has earned a reputation for learning and skill. He was born in Ishpeming, Michigan, in 1879, and in 1885, when six years old, was brought by his parents to Milwaukee, where he has since resided. He received his elementary education in the public and high schools of this city and entered the University of Wisconsin, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1900. He then matriculated in the medical school of Johns Hopkins University, at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. During the ensuing four years he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Milwaukee. In 1907 he took post-graduate work in Europe in diseases of the skin, since which time he has specialized in that branch of medical practice, with his offices at 425 E. Wisconsin avenue, and is on the medical staffs of the Columbia hospital, St. Mary's hospital, the Milwaukee Children's hospital and the Milwaukee General hospital, and is also consultant on the staff of the County hospital.

In 1909, in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Dr. Washburn was united in marriage to Winifred Godshall, who died in 1910 leaving a daughter Winifred. In 1912 Dr. Washburn married Mrs. Grace (Watrous) Foster, daughter of Colonel J. A. Watrous, and they have had two children, Julia and William H. By her former marriage Mrs. Washburn had two daughters, Jane, Mrs. E. A. Gallun, and Mary Ellen. Dr. Washburn is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and, socially, belongs to the City Club. Dr. Washburn has kept in close touch with advances in the practice of medicine and surgery, has shown himself competent and dependable and is very highly esteemed throughout the city and county.

ADOLF HAFNER

As a consulting public accountant Adolf Hafner is closely and prominently associated with commercial affairs in Milwaukee, heading one of the foremost organizations of the kind in the city, and has always engaged in this line of work. Born in Milwaukee, March 6, 1889, he is a son of Adolf Hafner, Sr., a native of Switzerland, who became weighmaster for the Layton Packing Company, a position which he filled for a period of twenty-seven years. He married Louise Tyre, who was born in Milwaukee and taught in its public schools for years. Her father, George Tyre, was a native of Germany and in 1848 sailed for America, coming direct to Milwaukee after his arrival in this country. He was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Turnverein and an influential factor in the life of the city during the early days. Mrs. Hafner's mother was born in New York and came to Milwaukee as a young girl.

Reared in his native city, Adolf Hafner, Jr., attended the public schools until graduated from the South Division high school and then took up commercial work, specializing in credits and accounting. After ten years' work as a credit manager and accountant he entered the educational field as purchasing agent and instructor in higher accountancy for the Milwaukee Vocational school and had a class of adults, whom he first taught elementary accounting. For five years he continued with the school and during that time gradually established a clientele of such proportions that it became necessary for him to devote all of his time to the accounting field, to which he has given his undivided attention since 1919. Choosing some of his best pupils, he opened an accounting institution in Milwaukee in 1917 and incorporated the business under the name of Adolf Hafner & Company, consulting public accountants. They are located at 1012 North Third street and constitute one of the most efficient and reliable organizations of this character in the city. Among their clients are many of Milwaukee's large business and financial corporations and they also have important connections in La Crosse, Wisconsin, and Dubuque, Iowa, where they have established branch offices. As the founder and directing head of this prosperous and rapidly growing business Mr. Hafner is largely responsible for its development and success and his knowledge, ability and experience have made him a recognized expert in his special field.

On the 23d of December, 1922, Mr. Hafner was married in Milwaukee to Miss Jessie Marie Leister, by whom he has two children, Betty Jane and Adolf Jack, aged respectively six and four years.

Mr. Hafner has fraternal connections with the Elks and the Masons and in the latter order he has held important offices, being particularly active in its work. He belongs to Independence Lodge, No. 80, F. & A. M., of which he was worshipful master in 1926. While serving as master he organized the Masters Association of Milwaukee County, which is composed of five hundred masters, past masters, senior and junior wardens, and was elected president of the association. In 1928 he organized a chapter of Royal Arch Masons in Shorewood, Wisconsin, known as North Shore Chapter, No. 114, R. A. M., which had one hundred and fourteen charter members. He was elected high priest of this chapter and is now president of the Royal Arch Council Association of Milwaukee County. In the activities of the shrine he figures prominently as chief rabban of Tripoli Temple and has been secretary and treasurer of the Tripoli Motor Club for a period of eight years. He also has membership in the Tripoli Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the City Club of Milwaukee, the Professional Men's Club, and is chairman of the board of the International Cooperative Club of which he is immediate past president. Of Muehlenberg Unit, No. 36, of the Steuben Society of America he is a past president and declined reelection to that office because of his activities in connection with the International Cooperative Club. He enjoys athletic sports and plays handball, golf and tennis for relaxation and diversion. His deep interest in educational matters led to his selection as a member of the Shorewood school board and he is now serving for the second term of three years. Mr. Hafner has given proof of his public spirit by tangible efforts for the general good and is a citizen of real worth, esteemed and respected by all who know him.

LEWIS J. DANIELS, M.D.

Among the learned, skillful and successful members of the medical profession in Milwaukee stands Dr. Lewis J. Daniels, who has been engaged in the practice here for over three decades, during which time he has steadily grown in public regard because of the splendid service which he has been able to render to suffering humanity. He was born in Milwaukee on the 10th of March, 1874, and is a son of Emanuel H. and Anna (Ringrose-Grenwis) Daniels. The father was born in Tourcoing, France, but ran away from home and, in company with his brother, came to the United States, landing in New York in 1840. He remained in that city for a short time, during which he worked at such odd jobs as he could find. Later in the same year, he came to Milwaukee and entered the employ of John Buttler, a contractor, with whom he remained until the opening of the Civil war, when he quit his job and enlisted in defense of his adopted country. He served throughout the duration of the war and then, on his return to Milwaukee, he engaged in the contracting business, with which he was actively identified up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1922. His wife, who was born in Holland, came to the United States with her parents in 1840 and settled in Merton, Wisconsin. She died in 1920 and she and her husband are buried in Forest Home Cemetery. Of the five children born to Mr. and Mrs. Daniels, two are deceased and the living are Anna, Henry and Lewis J., all of whom reside in Milwaukee.

Lewis J. Daniels received his preliminary education in the public and high schools of Milwaukee, after which he attended Lake Forest University, at Lake Forest, Illinois. He pursued his professional studies in Rush Medical College of the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1896. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee and met with very gratifying success as a general practitioner, during which period he also taught along special lines in the Milwaukee Medical College. In 1908 he went abroad and took post-graduate work at the University of Heidelburg, Germany, and the University of Vienna. A year later he returned home and was soon afterward appointed city health commissioner, a position which he held continuously until 1918, when he resigned and again engaged in the private practice of his profession, specializing in bone surgery, in which he has gained a wide reputation. He is also a member of the surgical staffs of several hospitals.

In 1905, in Milwaukee, Dr. Daniels was united in marriage to Miss Anna Jung, a daughter of Philip and Anna D. (Best) Jung, both of whom were members of old pioneer families of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Daniels are the parents of a daughter, Jane, born on January 5, 1911. She received her early education in a parochial grade school in Milwaukee; was graduated in June, 1930, from the Georgetown Visitation Convent, and is now attending Mt. Mary Convent.

Dr. Daniels is a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He also belongs to Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E.; the Wisconsin Club; the Milwaukee Riding Club, of which he was the organizer and its first president serving for seven years; and the Business Men's Sketch Club, of which he is a past president. He is greatly interested in art, oil and pen and ink being his mediums to which he devotes much of his spare time. During the late war the Doctor was made a member of the rehabilitation committee, in which capacity he did optical work in Milwaukee. Dr. Daniels adheres rigidly to the highest ethics of his profession, among the members of which he is held in the greatest esteem, while throughout this section of the country he is regarded as one of the leaders in the high calling to which he is devoting his time and talents.

The Doctor opened the first radium hospital in Milwaukee at 753 Cass street, which he conducted until 1919 when his health demanded his giving up the work.

ORRIN W. ROBERTSON

One of the oldest men still actively engaged in business affairs in Milwaukee is Orrin W. Robertson, who has for a half century been the president of the Western Lime and Cement Company, one of the leading concerns in its line in this section of the state. Mr. Robertson was born in Tompkins county, New York, on the 10th of June, 1849, and is a son of Smith R. and Mary (Kline) Robertson. His was one of the early families of that locality, his grandfather and father having gone there many years ago. Smith R. Robertson was a graduate of Grand Union College, of New York, and on leaving college he returned to the home farm. He was elected county superintendent of schools of Tompkins county, and later served several terms as sheriff of that county. In 1865 he came to Milwaukee and became connected with the old Northwestern Telegraph Company, of which he later became general superintendent. He moved to Eau Claire, this state, where he had charge of the sale of five hundred thousand acres of good farm land in northwestern Wisconsin and northeastern Minnesota, which land was the property of Cornell University. Afterwards he moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, where he made his home with a daughter until his death, in 1910. Mary (Kline) Robertson received a good education and in early life taught school in Tompkins county, New York. In 1864 she came west, and here spent the remainder of her life. She was very active in charitable and benevolent work and was beloved by all who knew her. She died in Minneapolis, a short time before the death of her husband. To this worthy couple were born three children, namely: Leroy B., born in September, 1847, died in 1927, in Minneapolis; Orrin W., of this review, and Mrs. Jacob H. Cook, who was born in 1851 and resides in Minneapolis. She is the widow of J. H. Cook, who was one of the prominent attorneys of that city, and who died in 1923.

Orrin W. Robertson received his early education in the public schools of Tompkins county, New York, and had one year of work in the high school at Kenosha, Wisconsin. In 1867 he learned telegraphy and accepted a position in Minneapolis as telegraph operator, in which capacity he took the first Associated Press dispatches ever published in that city. In 1880 he came to Milwaukee and became interested in the production of lime, becoming a prominent stockholder in the Western Lime and Cement Company, of which he became president, which position he has held continuously to the present time. Under his wise management this concern has enjoyed a period of continuous prosperity and it is today one of the solid and substantial commercial enterprises of this locality.

On February 24, 1874, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Harriet T. Holton, a daughter of Edward D. Holton, who was one of the early pioneers of Milwaukee. She is a graduate of Milwaukee College and is a member of the Women's Club, and active in the work of the Plymouth Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are the parents of six children, Ralph F. and Richard K., both of whom are deceased; Ruth M., Alice C., Margaret R. and Ellen C. During all the years of his residence here Mr. Robertson has been numbered among those who have given of their efforts and influence in the direction of improvement and progress in civic affairs, and no resident of this city holds a higher place than he in public confidence and esteem.

CHRISTIAN STEINMETZ, JR.

Christian Steinmetz, Jr., a successful representative of the legal profession in Milwaukee, has here been actively engaged in general law practice during the past quarter century as a member of the firm of Roehr & Steinmetz. He has also served as court commissioner since his appointment to the office in February, 1930. Mr. Steinmetz was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 28, 1882, his parents being Christian and Frances (Hoya) Steinmetz, also natives of this city, where the father was active in the real estate business for thirty-seven years. The grandparents in both the paternal and maternal lines were natives of Germany.

Christian Steinmetz, Jr., was educated at the South Division high school of Milwaukee and in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he completed his professional training and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1905. He was very active in athletics during his student days, being a member of the track and basket-ball teams of the South Division high school from 1900 until 1902. In 1901-1902 he was captain of the basket-ball team which won the state meet in the latter year, and in 1902 was captain of the track team which won the state track meet of that year. He won the high jump state meet in 1902. He was a member of the University of Wisconsin track team in 1903, and from 1903 until 1905 was a member of the varsity basket-ball team, serving as its captain in 1905, when the team won the first Western Conference championship for Wisconsin. Mr. Steinmetz became a member of the All Western Conference team in 1905, of which he was coach and official from 1906 until 1925. He was selected official of the All Western basket-ball team for the rules committee and member and examiner of the Wisconsin Federation of Athletic Officials. Moreover, he became a member of the "W" Club of the Wisconsin Federation of Athletic Officials, having won his letter in handball and baseball. He is president of both the Milwaukee and the Wisconsin state "W" Club and is serving on the boys' work committee of the Young Men's Christian Association.

It was in June, 1905, that Mr. Steinmetz took up the general practice of law as junior member of the firm of Roehr & Steinmetz, with offices at 425 East Water street, and throughout the intervening period of twenty-six years he has been accorded a gratifying and steadily growing clientele. At no time has his reading ever been confined to the limitations of the questions at issue. It has gone beyond and compassed every contingency and provided not alone for the expected but for the unexpected, which happens in the courts quite as frequently as out of them. He was appointed court commissioner on the 4th of February, 1930, and has since filled the office in a most acceptable and creditable manner.

On the 12th of November, 1908, Mr. Steinmetz was united in marriage to Miss Bessie Engel, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of three sons and a daughter. Christian Steinmetz (III), the eldest, born September 16, 1910, is a sophomore at the University of Wisconsin, pursuing the law course. He was captain of the South Side football team, led in major basket-ball in the City League and is now on the first team of the University of Wisconsin. Ruth, born December 16, 1911, is also attending the University of Wisconsin, studying speech and elocution. Alan was born in 1917, while Donald, the youngest of the family, was born September 19, 1924. On the 31st of January, 1930, the entire family started on a trip to the Pacific coast, visiting Los Angeles and other California cities and returning to Milwaukee by way of New Orleans, where they witnessed the Mardi Gras.

WILLARD T. NICHOLS, M. D.

Willard Thompson Nichols was born April 5, 1865, in the township of Summit, Waukesha county, Wisconsin. He is the son of Norman J. and Mary (Wallace) Nichols. Both parents were born in Genesee county, New York, but the two families, independently, moved to Wisconsin in 1839 and located in Waukesha county. On his mother's side the Wallace family has been traced to early Scotch history. On his father's side the grandmother was a member of a Lee family of Virginia, related to General Robert E. Lee. He has one brother, Wallace L., and two sisters, Ella (Nichols) Powell and Elva (Nichols) Class, all living in Wisconsin.

Dr. Nichols' early education can be summed up in a few words—District School, Whitewater Normal, and four years teaching school. He graduated from Northwestern University Medical College in 1894, was interne in Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, and took post-graduate work in Vienna for one year. He located in Milwaukee in 1897 and is still in active general practice.

In 1899 Dr. Nichols was married to Eva Brownell of Milwaukee, whose death occurred in 1916. There are four children, Lee B., Mrs. Joseph Heil, Mrs. Robert LaMothe, and Willard, Jr. There are four grandchildren, Joseph Heil, Jr., Barbara Ann Heil, Patricia Lee Nichols, and Robert LaMothe, Jr. In 1923 Dr. Nichols was married to Miss Grace Harrington of Seattle, Washington.

Fraternally, the Doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason and is a member of Kenwood Lodge, Ivanhoe Commandery and Tripoli Temple. His professional connections are with the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association.

WILLIAM J. SARRES

William J. Sarres, who has been successfully engaged in the real estate business at Milwaukee during the past quarter century, is at the head of the real estate and investment firm of William J. Sarres and Associates, with offices at 2801 Lisbon avenue. He is a native of Greece, born December 27, 1885, and a son of John Sarres, who served as circuit judge in that country for twenty-three years. The statements quoted below, concerning George Sarres, the paternal grandfather of William J. Sarres, were testified to and signed by the secretary of war, Theodoros Kolocotronis, on March 4, 1833. "George Sarres went into military service at the outset of the Greek Revolutionary war. In November, 1824 he was advanced to the rank of ecatontarch by the secretary of war, Theodoros Kolocotronis. He was sent to Lala with his brothers and fought until they routed the Turks, then moved to Tripoli and fought until its surrender. He moved on to Patras and after its surrender rushed to the expedition against Dramalis and subsequently to the seige of Naupalion. He then followed his commander, Kanellos Deliyiannis, in all expeditions and performed his duty to the nation up to the campaign of the Arabs against the forts of Messenia. He took part in the battles of Leontarion, Dervena and Drampala, also in the battles of Trichorpha. Later he fought at Alonistaina and Mawouliana, after which the enemy set Mr. Sarres' village afire and destroyed all of his property. He later followed in all the expeditions in Laconia, Monemvasia, Ahaia, Tripoli and wherever else his country's necessities called him."

William J. Sarres was graduated from a Greek college when a youth of sixteen and in the following year emigrated to America, settling at Milwaukee in 1902. Here he worked as a day laborer until 1903, when he obtained a position as office boy for Arthur L. Richards, realtor, by whom he was thus employed until 1905, when he was made salesman. In 1906 he embarked in the real estate business on his own account, maintaining an office in the Majestic building until 1923, since which time he has been located at 2801 Lisbon avenue. His interests are conducted under the firm style of W. J. Sarres and Associates and with the passing years he has developed a business of extensive and profitable proportions in the real estate and investment field. He is a member of the Wisconsin Association of Real Estate Brokers, the U. S. A. Real Estate Brokers Board and the National Association of Real Estate Boards and is a director of the West Side Building & Loan Association and the Upper Wells Business Men's Association.

On the 17th of October, 1922, Mr. Sarres was united in marriage to Ruby Dietrich and they reside at 635 Twenty-eighth street in Milwaukee. Mr. Sarres is widely recognized as a public-spirited, enterprising and progressive citizen of Milwaukee and made a creditable record as a member of the safety commission under Mayor Holman. He is a member of the Travelers Protective Association and of Athanasios Diokos, a Greek beneficial association, while fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and protective Order of Elks and with the Masons, being a member of AHePa Greek Lodge, F. & A. M., of which he has served as governor, and also belonging to Milwaukee Chapter, No. 43, R. A. M. Fishing and hunting constitute his favorite forms of recreation. He is a life member of both the Izaak Walton League and the Steuben Outdoor Club and also belongs to the Rocky Point Country Club, the Milwaukee Gun Club, the Milwaukee Motor Club and the City Club. Coming to the United States in early life, he here found the business opportunities which he sought and in their wise utilization has won a place among the successful business men and highly esteemed residents of his adopted city.

FREDERICK HOLTON COMSTOCK

Frederick H. Comstock, vice president of Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Company, is one of Milwaukee's old and well known business men, having been connected with his present company for the past forty-five years, much of this time in an official capacity. He was born in Scofield, Indiana, on the 12th of January, 1867, and is a son of William W. and Julia M. (Holton) Comstock, both of whom were members of old and well known pioneer families. The father was engaged in the manufacture of boots and shoes at Scofield until his retirement and is still living at that place, at the advanced age of ninety-seven years. The mother died in 1915 and is buried at Scofield.

Frederick H. Comstock received his elementary education in the public schools of his native town and attended Purdue University, at Lafayette, Indiana. Returning to Scofield, he engaged in the retail grocery business, with which he was identified until 1885, when he came to Milwaukee and entered the office of the Roundy-Peckham Company, wholesale grocers, one of this city's oldest and most substantial business houses, now known as the Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Company. He was made shipping clerk after a few months, and later became a salesman, in which capacity he showed unusual ability. When the business was reorganized as the present company, in 1903, Mr. Comstock was made vice president and sales manager, which dual position he still holds, and in which capacity he has been one of the most important factors in the growth and success of the corporation.

In 1900 Mr. Comstock was united in marriage to Miss Adeline McKinney, of Milwaukee, and they reside at 367 Prospect avenue. Mr. Comstock is a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, in the work of which he is greatly interested. He belongs to the Young Men's Christian Association and the Milwaukee Association of Commerce and during the years of his residence here has been a consistent supporter of those things which have contributed to the well-being of society and the general advancement of the community along all legitimate lines of progress.

The corporation now known as Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Company had its inception in 1872 when the firm of Smith, Roundy & Company was formed, the partners being Judson A. Roundy, Sidney Hauxhurst and William E. Smith, who later became governor of Wisconsin. In 1878 Governor Smith retired from the firm and William S. Peckham took his place, at which time the firm style became Roundy, Peckham & Company. In 1880 Charles J. Dexter became a member of the firm and after the death of Mr. Hauxhurst, in 1902, he organized the corporation of Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Company, of which he became president, still serving in that capacity at the age of eighty-five years. The present officers and directors of the company, and their years of consecutive service, are as follows: president, Charles J. Dexter, fifty years; vice president, Frederick H. Comstock, forty-five years; secretary, J. M. Aldrich, thirty-eight years; treasurer, W. H. Edwards, Jr., twenty years; director, R. A. Johnson, eighteen years; credit department, William C. Looysen, thirty years; buyer, R. F. Mueller, twenty-six years; manager of manufacturing department, F. A. Stevens, twenty-two years. The company has a remarkable record of long service on the part of its employes, thirty-one of whom aggregated seven hundred and sixty-five years, or an average length of service of twenty-four years and eight months, ranging from thirty-eight years to ten years.

The Roundy, Peckham & Dexter Company has always been progressive and practical in its business policies, and one of its innovations was the establishment, a few years ago, of cash wholesale warehouses, located in the various important centers of the city, for the convenience of the retail merchants, as well as to supply them with nationally advertised goods at a low figure, which would enable them to meet competition. There are twelve of these warehouses, ten in Milwaukee, one in Racine and one in Kenosha. The firm specializes in Roundy's Better Food Products and has carried on a conservative but consistent advertising campaign to secure a wider circulation of the Roundy label by working directly with the consumer through saleswomen, all orders going through and being delivered by the grocers.

JAMES T. BANNEN

In paving and construction work James T. Bannen is a prominent figure in Milwaukee, being one of the principal partners in the Badger Construction Company and an experienced man in this line of activity. He was born in Milwaukee on the 10th of December, 1865, and is a son of James and Margaret (Featherstone) Bannen. The father was born in Galway, Ireland, and came to Milwaukee in about 1850. He was in the grocery business at Van Buren and Michigan streets, first occupying rented property, and later erecting the Bannen building. He was successful in his business efforts and in 1904 retired from active affairs. His death occurred in 1914, at the age of seventy-eight years. His wife, who also was a native of Ireland, came to this country in young womanhood, and her death occurred in 1914, at the age of eighty-one years. They became the parents of seven children, of whom two died in infancy, the others being: Mary, the wife of John F. Daly; Celia Bannen; James T., of this review; William, who is associated with James T. in business; and John, who is a manager for the Cudahy Company.

James T. Bannen received his early education in the Third Ward graded school and the East Side high school. His first regular employment was carrying newspapers, after which he became a reporter on the Evening Signal. He was afterward with Chase Osborne and worked with Gregory, of the Sentinel. The Republican and News consolidated with the Sentinel, after which Mr. Bannen was with the Journal and wrote up the Newhall House fire. He was for a while with the Sentinel, doing marine reporting, and during his experiences around the water he got interested in the bringing in of sand by boat. In this he became associated with a number of other men and they conducted a profitable business, though on a small scale. They also began doing street paving, and the asphalt paving in front of the Pfister Hotel block, in 1893, was the first in Milwaukee. They organized the Western Paving & Supply Company, but that was sold to the Barber Company, after which, in 1902, they organized the Badger Construction Company, of which Mr. Bannen has been president continuously since its inception. Their operations have been mainly confined to Milwaukee, though they have also done considerable construction and paving work in Indiana and Iowa. During the busy season they employ from three hundred to five hundred men. Their main plant is on South Canal street, and they have adequate dock facilities for the handling of sand and of asphalt from Trinidad, South America. One instance of remarkably quick work was when one of their boats left Chicago and went to St. Joseph, Michigan, where it pumped up sixteen hundred yards of lake sand, equal to fifty cars. It was unloaded between Sunday morning and night and was used in the paving of Layton avenue on the following morning, thirty-six hours after it had been pumped from the lake. In 1894 they laid the first curb and gutter in the Prospect Hill subdivision. At that time practically all of the cement used here was imported from England and Germany. The company is now doing a general contracting business. Its first office was in the old Pabst building, now called the First Trust building, but the company now occupies the Badger-Plankinton block, which it purchased.

In 1892, Mr. Bannen was united in marriage to Miss Agnes Smith, who was born in the third ward in Milwaukee and is a daughter of Edward and Margaret Smith, who came to this city in the '50s. Mrs. Bannen was educated at St. John's cathedral school and convent. To Mr. and Mrs. Bannen have been born six children: one who died in infancy; Dorothy, the wife of Carl Van Sinden, who is in business in Chicago, but resides in Wilmette, and who has two children, Mary and Jean, graduates of the Sixteenth Ward and the West Side high school and now students at the University of Wisconsin; Elizabeth; Margaret, who graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1928; James, who is taking an elective course in the University of Wisconsin, and Claire, who also is a student in that institution. The family are members of St. Robert's parish, to the work of which they give earnest support. Mr. Bannen is a man of strong character, energetic and decisive manner and splendid executive ability, elements which have enabled him to accomplish much, and he is known as one of Milwaukee's representative business men.

WILLIAM GROBSCHMIDT

The life story of William Grobschmidt is closely interwoven with the history of South Milwaukee and in fact no record of that community would be complete without extended reference to him. He is a representative of two of the oldest families of the community. His grandparents in both the paternal and maternal lines and his parents came to the new world from widely separated sections of the Rhine valley and after living in various parts of the United States finally became permanent residents of the town of Lake in Milwaukee county. John and Kathrina (Puetz) Grobschmidt, the parents of William Grobschmidt, took up their abode on a tract of land midway between what are now the cities of South Milwaukee and Cudahy and only three miles north of the present home of their son. They cast in their lot with the pioneer settlers and shared in the hardships and privations of frontier life. Their home was a log cabin which became the birthplace of William Grobschmidt on the 2d of February, 1868.

His youthful training was that usually received by the farm-bred boy. It was necessary to walk a distance of four miles to and from school in order to obtain an education. For a time he attended parochial school in St. Francis, Wisconsin, and through vacation periods and in the morning and evening hours he assisted in the work on the home farm, so that he early became familiar with the best methods of tilling the soil and caring for the crops. Thus he reached manhood and on the 19th of February, 1895, he was united in marriage to Miss Agatha Bautz, of St. Francis, whose grandparents were pioneer settlers of this section of the state. To Mr. and Mrs. Grobschmidt were born six children: Eugene B., William, Jr,. Marie, Nita, Carl W. and John W., all of whom are living.

The young couple began housekeeping upon a farm, Mr. Grobschmidt devoting several years thereafter to the cultivation of a tract of land that now constitutes a large part of what is now the first ward of South Milwaukee. At length he abandoned agricultural pursuits to engage in teaming and in the sand and gravel business, which he carried on successfully until 1910. He then entered the real estate and insurance field and is still active along this line. Again his efforts have been crowned with prosperity. Year by year the number of his clients has increased until his business exceeds that of any other real estate dealer in the city and throughout the entire period he has enjoyed an unassailable reputation for reliability, thoroughness and fairness in all that he has undertaken. It was he who developed, planned and worked out the beautiful north side residential section of South Milwaukee, all of this subdivision of restricted property being marketed by him. Moreover, he is the only one who has promoted restricted subdivisions in South Milwaukee. In conducting his private business affairs he has always regarded the good of the community and has labored unceasingly and most effectively for the upbuilding of the city. It was entirely through his untiring efforts that four of the leading industrial plants of South Milwaukee were located here, these being the Badger Malleable & Manufacturing Company, to which Mr. Grobschmidt donated one-third of the land on which the factory was built, the Line Material Company, the Doerman Shoe Manufacturing Company and the Milwaukeee Tool & Forge Company. For the past fifteen years he has been a director of the South Milwaukee Mutual Building & Loan Association and he has served on the directorate of the Industrial Loan Company since its inception. He is a director and the president of the South Milwaukee Mortgage Finance Company and for more than a decade has been a director of the South Milwaukee Bank, serving as president of the institution during the last three years of this period. His cooperation is considered a valuable asset to any enterprise with which he becomes identified and he has contributed in notable measure to the upbuilding and progress of this part of the state.

It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Grobschmidt that Grant Park, the attractive lake shore park of South Milwaukee, was procured from the county for the people of this city. It contains four hundred acres of land with a mile and a half of lake shore frontage and it has all modern park improvements, including an eighteen-hole golf course, playgrounds, tennis courts, race tracks, picnic grounds, forests, meadows and ravines, constituting the greatest municipal entertainment park in Wisconsin. It is also a place of notable scenic beauty and furnishes to the public a place for rest as well as for recreation.

Mr. Grobschmidt has also been keenly interested in work for his fellowmen. In connection with O. F. Thieme he organized the local Associated Charities and these two administered its relief work for a number of years without a penny of remuneration. For several years Mr. Grobschmidt has been at the head of the family welfare bureau of South Milwaukee and he is constantly extending a helping hand to those who need assistance or speaking a kindly word of aid and encouragement. He has long been recognized as a prominent factor in local politics and he has the distinction of having been the last village treasurer and the first city treasurer of South Milwaukee. He rendered effective aid to the school system during six years' service on the South Milwaukee Board of Education and on retiring from that office entered upon ten years of activity as a member of the city council. It was during his service as alderman from the first ward that his friends induced him to become a candidate for mayor in 1920 and he was elected over his opponent, a fellow member of the council, by a vote of two to one. Endorsement of his first term's administration came in reelection, on which occasion he received almost as many votes as the combined votes of his two opponents, both of whom had formerly served as mayor of the city. In 1924 he voluntarily retired from public office but he has never ceased to feel the keenest interest in public affairs and withholds his support from no plan or project that tends to promote the welfare of city, county or state. For thirty years he was in office and during that entire period was never defeated at an election. Fraternally Mr. Grobschmidt is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Eagles. His entire life has been spent in the locality in which he still makes his home and there is no stronger indication of honorable manhood and worthy achievements than the facts that he is held in the highest esteem by all with whom he comes in contact, that his fellow townsmen have been willing to accept and follow his leadership and that they bear strong testimony to the value of his services as a business man and as a citizen. His life has indeed been a most useful and potent force in the upbuilding and development of South Milwaukee and the city honors him as one of its foremost men.

FRANK TREIS, Jr.

Succeeding his father in the presidency of the Imperial Lithographing Company of Milwaukee, Frank Treis, Jr., is capably carrying forward a business which has been controlled by members of the family for twenty-three years and during that period it has become an enterprise of national scope and importance. Born in the Cream City on the 15th of May, 1878, he is a son of Frank and Helen (Zunkel) Treis, both of whom were natives of this part of the state. John Zunkel, his maternal grandfather, came to the middle west from France in the early '30s and at one time was associated with Solomon Juneau in real estate activities in Port Washington, Wisconsin, both having large holdings in and near that place. At that time Milwaukee was a town of little importance and it was thought that Port Washington property was a better investment.

The educational advantages enjoyed by Frank Treis, Sr., were those afforded by the common schools of Milwaukee in the early days and when a lad of fifteen years he made his initial step in the lithographing industry, becoming a disciple of Alois Senefelder, the inventor of lithography. Under the tutorship of expert craftsmen Mr. Treis was thoroughly trained in the art of lithographic printing, which held for him a great fascination. As he progressed in his trade he felt the urge grow stronger and definitely decided that he would devote his life to the lithographic art, which at that time was still an infant industry. The hand press was the only available kind of machine for printing from stone and was in many respects like the hand press invented by Alois Senefelder in 1796; in fact, the basic principles were alike. Three hundred to four hundred impressions constituted a good day's work. At that time labels were seldom made owing to the fact that they were far too expensive for commercial use. Chromos, bird's-eye views, allegorical displays, pictorial reproductions from master paintings, maps and bond forms were the principal items of manufacture. The lithographic process supplanted other processes principally because it permitted far greater freedom than steel, copper or wood engravings and afforded a means of greater artistic expression than any other process hitherto used.

Paper was very high in price. Production was still very slow. Mechanical appliances were few, and the operation of machines in use and the amount of printing impressions that could be made per day depended upon the sinew, endurance and strength of the operator. The sheets were pinned to register marks over the surface of the stone carrying the subject to be printed, then placed under a heavy pressure of cylindrical shape and drawn through by hand. Some years later the steam power press was invented and this greatly increased production. Instead of from three hundred to four hundred impressions per day, it was now possible to print from two thousand to two thousand, five hundred impressions each day, and this was regarded as a wonderful stride forward. The power operated machines increased the speed of production and elicited a complimentary echo from all those engaged in the business, as brawn and muscle that were necessary to drive the machine were now displaced by power.

In relating this story Frank Treis, Sr., said: "As I look down the track of time, covering a period of sixty-one years of active service, and think of the many marvelous improvements and inventions that have been made in the lithographic industry—how one followed closely upon the heels of the other, and as I observe what a wondrous transformation was wrought in the method of lithographic printing and compare present day production of one machine that produces from twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand impressions in eight hours, with the production of three hundred to four hundred impressions per day of sixty-one years ago; the whole thing seems to me like a constantly recurring miracle whose wonder never wears away."

In his career as superintendent of several of the largest lithographing plants in the northwest, which position he held for many years prior to establishing a business of his own, Mr. Treis was widely known for his remarkable color technique in the production of all varieties of lithographed work. In September, 1907, he founded the Imperial Lithographing Company of Milwaukee and remained its president until December, 1927, when he met an accidental death, being struck by a street car while on the way to his office. He was the oldest lithographer engaged in this line of business as a craftsman and under his expert guidance the organization which he formed steadily progressed until it became one of the foremost lithographic institutions of the country—a prestige which it still enjoys.

In the acquirement of an education Frank Treis, Jr., attended the grammar and high schools of Milwaukee and later took a course in Imig College at National avenue and Reed street. During vacation periods he had acquired experience in the lithographing business by working in various shops of which his father was manager but on leaving school he became interested in the drama, which claimed his attention for five and a half years, first as a teacher of dramatic art and afterward as manager of road companies of Thespians. On the expiration of that time he returned to Milwaukee and resumed work in the field of lithography as an employe of the Fine Art Company, of which his father was then superintendent. After spending about fifteen years with that concern the father organized the Imperial Lithographing Company, becoming its president, and Frank Treis, Jr., was elected vice president and secretary, thus continuing until the death of the founder of the institution, when he assumed the duties of chief executive. To a detailed knowledge of lithographic work he adds the initiative, forcefulness and sound judgment so essential to achievement and under his wise and progressive administration the continued growth and success of the business is assured. The latest and best equipment used in connection with lithography is found in his plant at 250 Hamilton street, where employment is furnished to about fifty persons, most of whom are highly skilled artisans. Throughout the period of its existence the Imperial Lithographing Company has been noted for the high quality of its work and is now doing a national business in lithographed card hangers, cutouts, window displays, standards, folders, booklets, counter stands, bottle labels, can labels, box labels, crate labels, keg labels, barrel labels and gummed labels.

In 1912 was solemnized the marriage of Frank Treis, Jr., and Miss Pauline Fink, a member of an old and prominent family of Milwaukee, and they have two children, Bernadine and Alexander. Their summer home, "Fairy Chasm," is situated in the Donges Bay region and is one of the show places of that locality. Mrs. Treis and the children are members of the Lutheran Church, while Mr. Treis adhers to the Roman Catholic faith. His fraternal associations are with the Knights of Columbus, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he also belongs to the Optimist Club. Genial and companionable by nature, he has many warm friends in the organizations with which he is connected, and in the field of business he manifests those qualities which win for a man the confidence and esteem of his fellows. In community affairs members of the Treis family have always taken a deep and helpful interest and the name has long been an honored one in Milwaukee.

CHARLES F. CASSEBAUM

Charles F. Cassebaum, mayor of Cudahy, who has filled the office continuously since 1926, giving to the city a progressive administration, has also been identified with business interests which have been elements in the city's growth and upbuilding. He was born in Milwaukee, April 23, 1879, a son of Charles F. and Minnie (Moll) Cassebaum. The mother was born seventy-one years ago on the site of the approach to the Folsom street bridge. Her parents came to Milwaukee from the vicinity of Berlin, Germany, and were pioneer residents of this section of the state. Her father took up the occupation of farming and was the owner of land extending along Green Bay avenue to Second street. He was one of the early workers for prohibition long before the movement became popular in this country. He lived to witness many changes in Milwaukee, watching it emerge from villagehood and take on metropolitan proportions. Both Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Cassebaum attended the old Humboldt school in childhood and the former afterward became foreman of the Benjamin Coal Company, which position he filled to the time when he met an accidental death when his son, Charles F., was but nine years of age. He left a large family, numbering four daughters and three sons. He was a man of literary taste and a writer of considerable verse, which included a poem upon the birth of each of his seven children.

Charles F. Cassebaum attended the old Fifth Ward school in Milwaukee to the age of nine years, when he became a pupil in the town of Milwaukee school. He was but five years of age when the memorable Newhall House fire occurred and he remembers many other incidents of the early days which feature in Milwaukee's history. Because of his father's early death it was necessary that he aid in support of the family, so he left school at the fifth grade and obtained a position as boiler maker with the Galland & Henning Drum Company, continuing with them for four years. He next became an employe of the American Express Company, working under W. H. Dodsworth, who was then express agent. This was in 1897. At a later date Mr. Cassebaum entered the service of the Adams Express Company, with which he spent a few years, and in 1905 came to Cudahy, where he opened the Cudahy Hotel, operating a saloon in connection therewith. This was the second hotel to be opened in the city. In 1910 he removed to a new building and was the proprietor of the Cass Hotel there until 1918. He never allowed any rough conduct or drunkenness in his saloon, which was never opened on Sunday, and he conducted it until it was closed as a result of the prohibition law. Mr. Cassebaum then spent a few years in foreign travel, remaining in South America from 1910 until 1926. Following his return to Cudahy he was again a candidate for the office of mayor, to which he was elected in 1926, and has served for a period of four years. He is a public-spirited citizen, well liked by his fellow townsmen, and his administration has been a very progressive one. He maintains the same close attention to municipal affairs that he previously displayed in the conduct of his private business interests and is a most conscientious and capable public servant. He also has financial interests here, being treasurer of the Citizens Savings & Loan Association and a stockholder in the Cudahy State Bank. His political allegiance has always been given to the republican party and he is a prominent worker in its ranks. He is serving on both the county and state central committees and during the last two campaigns has been manager for Representative Shafer.

Mr. Cassebaum was married in Cudahy to Miss Lillian Zabel, whose mother is a representative of one of the old families here, and they now have a son, Russell, eight years of age. Mr. Cassebaum belongs to the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Loyal Order of Moose. He finds recreation with his speed boat on Lake Michigan and much of his life he has been interested in boxing and other sports and followed prize fighting when he had to go a mile to pull off a fight. He is a strong supporter of baseball and all manly outdoor sports and one of his great services to Cudahy has been his consistent advocacy of the development of the city park and playground. He is very fond of children and was instrumental in having a swimming pool constructed in 1930. In fact, his work has always been along constructive lines and his efforts have been far-reaching and resultant.

WILLIAM HOWARD HALSEY, M. D.

One of the most distinguished members of the medical profession in Milwaukee is Dr. William H. Halsey, specialist in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, whose eleven years of practice here were preceded by ten years of effective service in the United States Navy. The Doctor was born in Milwaukee on the 27th of March, 1884, and is a son of William Henry and Isabelle (Cleary) Halsey. His father was born in Albany, New York, October 16, 1857, and was descended from an old family of that state, of English descent. The family was founded in this country by Sir Thomas Halsey, who came to America from Herefordshire, England, in 1637. The ancestral record of the family is traced back to 1458 in Cornwall, England. The old manor house in Herefordshire, which is still in existence, is known as "The Golden Parsonage." The family was titled and possesses a heraldric crest, designated as "Argent on a field sable three griffins' heads erased of the first. Crest—a cupid arm, gules, cuff, argent and hand proper, holding a griffin's leg, or. Motto, 'Nescit vox missa reverti.'" The parsonage was granted to Sir William Halsey by King Henry VIII on the suppression of the monasteries. Sir Thomas Halsey settled in Cow Bay, Massachusetts, and later at Lynn, Massachusetts. His descendants are numerous and Dr. William H. Halsey had an ancestor in every war in which the United States has been concerned. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war and was killed in the War of 1812; his great-grandfather was killed in the Mexican war; his grandfather Halsey served in the Civil war as a member of the Black Horse Troop organized in Albany, New York; his father, William Henry Halsey, was a lieutenant in Troop A, First Wisconsin Cavalry, in the Spanish-American war, and the Doctor himself was lieutenant commander in the United States Navy during the World war.

William Henry and Isabelle (Cleary) Halsey were married on May 20, 1883, and became the parents of seven children, namely: William Howard, of this review; James Greer, of Los Angeles, California; Edward Hezekiah, of Los Angeles; Isabelle, the wife of John Brentley, of La Crosse, Wisconsin; Harriet and Horace, twins, the former of whom is the wife of Harry Franke, of Milwaukee, and Irene, deceased.

William Howard Halsey received his elementary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the East Side high school in 1900, after which he pursued his academic studies in the University of Wisconsin and the University of Michigan, and then entered the medical school of the University of Illinois, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1906. He served two years as interne in the West Side hospital, Chicago, after which he was house surgeon in the Chicago Clinical School. In 1910 he enlisted in the medical service of the United States Navy and entered the naval hospital at Norfolk, Virginia. He took post-graduate work in the United States Naval Medical School at Washington, D. C., from which he was graduated in 1911, after which he was assigned to duty on the hospital ship "Solace," having charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat department for three years. He next served one year on the faculty of the Naval Medical School at Washington as executive officer of the school and professor of head surgery. During the period of his service on the "Solace" and in the medical school, Dr. Halsey wrote the drill book for the Navy Hospital Corps, which is still in use. On leaving the medical school he was ordered to the training station at San Francisco, where he supervised the building of the Naval Hospital Corps School. This institution started with forty students and had eight hundred students in regular attendance at the time of his leaving. The first hospital corps from this school was the first to be sent into action with the United States Marines during the World war. On leaving San Francisco Dr. Halsey went to Norfolk, Virginia, and there built the first postgraduate medical school for the government. He has trained over three thousand men from lay service. During the World war Dr. Halsey went to London as an aide to Admiral Sims, and later was an attache of the United States embassy at London. On returning to the United States, following the thirty days connected with the signing of the Armistice, he was the senior medical officer of the steamer "Leviathan," which brought back the first large group of seriously wounded soldiers from the World war. He next became senior medical officer on the battleship "Connecticut," on transport duty, bringing our soldiers back from France, and after six months of that service he was sent to Las Animas, Colorado, to reorganize the eye, ear, nose and throat department of the Naval Hospital at that place. A desire to establish a permanent home for his family's sake prompted him to resign from the navy, but, particularly in view of the fact that he had brought the efficiency of the Naval Hospital up to one hundred per cent, his resignation was not accepted because of the value of his services to the government. Altogether he made twelve efforts to resign, and finally, on September 10, 1919, he was permitted to resign, at which time he held the rank of lieutenant commander in the Naval Medical Corps. He at once returned to Milwaukee, where he has since been engaged in the private practice of medicine and surgery, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, in which he is regarded as an expert and has met with flattering success.

On April 21, 1914, in St. John's Cathedral, Milwaukee, Dr. Halsey was united in marriage to Miss Else Bode, who was born and reared in this city and is a daughter of Julius and Ida (Grassler) Bode, representing an old and well known family of this city. Dr. and Mrs. Halsey are the parents of four children, namely: David, born February 2, 1915; Jonathan, born February 11, 1918, in Norfolk, Virginia; Donald, born February 1, 1921, in Milwaukee, and Thomas, born December 21, 1923, in this city. The Doctor is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a member of the medical staff of St. Mary's Hospital and is consulting surgeon on head diseases for the United States veterans' bureau. He is a member of the Wisconsin Club and is a Roman Catholic in his religious faith. He belongs to the American Legion and is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

WILLIAM J. KERSHAW

For forty-five years William J. Kershaw has been engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee and during this period has risen steadily in public regard, being recognized as a man of learning, ability and integrity. He was born at Big Spring, Adams county, Wisconsin, on the 12th of January, 1865, and is a son of William John and Mary (Corn) Kershaw, both of whom are deceased. The mother was a full blooded member of the Menominee Indian tribe and her tribal name was Wautamin Shequanaquotoc, meaning "Floating Cloud." She was born in what was then known as the Indian country and she proved a faithful helpmate and a loving parent. The father was born in County Antrim, Ireland, and was brought to the United States by his parents in 1848, at the age of five years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, being an officer of Company K, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and his first battle was that of Shiloh. Later he was transferred to and took charge of the Thirty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He took part in the severe fighting around Petersburg and the various campaigns of 1864, and was severly wounded before Petersburg. During his civil career he practiced law and became the United

States Indian agent for the Menominee tribe, conducting all of its negotiations at Washington. At the time of his enlistment for war service he was filling the office of district attorney of Adams county, and on his return to this state after the cessation of hostilities he practiced there until about 1870, when he located in Milwaukee. During his residence in this city he formed a partnership with C. J. Kershaw, to whom he was not related, and they engaged in the lumber, salt, cement and land plaster business; theirs at that time was the largest concern in that line in Milwaukee. He had served as a member of the state senate while a resident of Adams county and in 1875 was elected to the legislature as the representative from the third ward of Milwaukee. He died at the age of fifty-two years and is buried at Kilbourn, this state. In his political alignment he was a stalwart republican, while in his religious faith he was a Roman Catholic. To Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw were born three children: Kate, Sybil and William J.

William J. Kershaw attended the country schools of Adams county, and at the age of seventeen years he started out to earn his own livelihood, apprenticing himself to the machinist's trade, which he followed for two and a half years. During this period he also applied himself to the study of law by himself, buying his own copies of Blackstone, Kent and other law books, and in 1886, on examination, was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Milwaukee and has continued in it to the present time. He has long commanded recognition as one of the strong and successful members of the local bar and has enjoyed a large and representative clientele.

In Milwaukee, on March 31, 1894, Mr. Kershaw was united in marriage to Miss Henrietta Schiller, who was born and reared in this city, and is a daughter of Joseph Schiller, a member of an old Milwaukee family of German extraction, established here prior to the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Kershaw reside at the Ambassador Hotel. Mr. Kershaw is a democrat in his political views and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. His religious membership is with the Holy Cross Roman Catholic Church, to which he gives generous support, as he does also to all worthy benevolent causes. He has lived a busy and useful life, has prospered in his financial affairs and is regarded as one of Milwaukee's substantial and worthy citizens.

GEORGE ABBOT MORISON

Three decades ago George Abbot Morison entered the employ of the Bucyrus-Erie Company of South Milwaukee, which he now represents in the dual official capacity of vice president and treasurer, being thus in executive control of an industrial enterprise which enjoys international fame for the manufacture of steam shovels and dredges. His birth occurred in Peterborough, New Hampshire, August 5, 1879, his parents being the Rev. Robert S. and Anne T. (Abbot) Morison, the former born in Milton, Massachusetts, October 13, 1847, and the latter in Washington, D. C., August 15, 1846. Rev. Robert S. Morison was a Unitarian minister and was secretary of the Harvard University Divinity School during the greater part of his active life. The American progenitor of the Morison family, which is of Scotch-Irish lineage, was John Morison, who arrived in New Hampshire in 1719. The ancestry in the maternal line is traced back to George Abbot, who settled in Andover, Massachusetts, in 1630, and Mary Chilton, who made the voyage to the new world in the "Mayflower."

George A. Morison was educated in the east, pursuing his academic course in the Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1896, after which he entered Harvard University and received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1900. When his college days were over he spent six months in making timber surveys in connection with the division of forestry of the United States government. On the 4th of January, 1901, he came to South Milwaukee and has since been identified with the Bucyrus Company. He first worked in the shop as a machinist's apprentice and later became assistant to the superintendent, next was promoted to production manager and afterward became assistant secretary and then secretary of the company. His present official position with the Bucyrus-Erie Company is that of vice president and treasurer, and it is widely recognized that his efforts have constituted an important factor in the steady growth and expansion of the business of this great industrial corporation.

On the 1st of January, 1906, in Milwaukee, Mr. Morison married Miss Amelia Huntley Elmore, daughter of Eltinge and Harriet L. (Cook) Elmore, of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Morison are the parents of three sons, namely: Robert Swain, a young man of twenty-three years, who was graduated from Harvard University in June, 1930, and entered the Harvard Medical School in the following September; Eltinge Elmore, aged twenty, who is a student at Harvard University; and John Hopkins, a youth of seventeen, who is attending the Milwaukee Country Day School.

Mr. Morison was very active during the World war, serving as chairman or vice chairman of all Liberty Loan, War Savings and Red Cross campaigns of the territory outside of the city limits of Milwaukee in Milwaukee county. He was chairman of the South Milwaukee branch of the Red Cross and was one of the Four-Minute men, doing effective labor along various lines in connection with the war activities. He is a director and trustee of various civic, philanthropic and commercial organizations. He is prominent as an alumnus of Harvard University, being a past president of the Associated Harvard Clubs, president of the Harvard Club of Milwaukee and a member of various committees connected with Harvard University. Moreover, he is president of Columbia Hospital of Milwaukee, and has served as both president and vice president of the Milwaukee Country Day School. His political support is given to the republican party, while his religious faith is that of the Unitarian Church. His name is on the membership rolls of the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Club of Boston, the University Club of Chicago, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Town Club of Milwaukee and the Milwaukee

Club. Horseback riding and farming constitute his favorite forms of recreation, and as an avocation he operates a large and successful commercial apple orchard at his summer home in Peterborough, New Hampshire. Mr. Morison has thoroughly allied his interests with those of his adopted city and his success is the legitimate reward of untiring effort, guided by keen intelligence and inspired by high ideals.

HON. EDWARD T. FAIRCHILD

The bench and bar of Milwaukee county have been honored by the able and conscientious service of Edward T. Fairchild, who has served as a judge of the circuit court of this county for the past fourteen years. He was born in Towanda, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, on the 14th of June, 1872, and is a son of Henry A. and Mary C. (Kiehle) Fairchild. His father was engaged in mercantile affairs, and later farmed. He was a veteran of the Civil war, in which he served in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry from 1863 until the close of the war. He was with the Army of the Potomac and took part in some of the most important battles of the war. He was a loyal and courageous soldier and rose to the rank of captain. His wife passed away in October, 1927, in Dansville, New York, to which place the family had moved in 1877.

Edward T. Fairchild received his elementary education in the public and high schools of Dansville and then took up the study of law in the offices of Rembe & Coyne. He was admitted to the bar of New York on January 4, 1893, at Buffalo, and engaged in the practice of his profession with that firm, with which he was associated until 1897. He then came to Milwaukee and was admitted to the bar of this state in October of the following year. He at once began to practice here and in 1899 became a member of the law firm of Lenicheck, Fairchild & Boesel. Some time later a Mr. Robinson was admitted to the firm. Mr. Fairchild was actively engaged in the private practice until his elevation to the bench of the circuit court, branch six, in September, 1916. During the years of his service as a jurist Judge Fairchild has presided over many important cases and has long enjoyed a wide reputation for the capable and satisfactory manner in which he has filled his position.

On June 30, 1903, Judge Fairchild was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Edwards, of Dansville, New York. She is a graduate of Wells College, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1894, and is a member of the Milwaukee Woman's Club, and the National Association of Women's Clubs. To Judge and Mrs. Fairchild have been born two children, Ann F., born in Milwaukee on May 28, 1905, graduated from the Milwaukee high school, and from Wellesley College, at Wellesley, Massachusetts, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1926; in December, 1928, she became the wife of William R. Carter; and Thomas E., born on December 25, 1912, graduated from the Milwaukee high school in 1928. He is now a student in Deep Springs School, Deep Springs, California, which is a branch of the Telluride Association of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York. He was one of five high school students selected by the Telluride Association out of two hundred and five examined.

In his political views Judge Fairchild has always been a republican and has taken an active interest in public affairs. He served as a member of the State Senate from 1907 to 1909, and in 1915, and was also assistant district attorney from 1900 to 1904. While in the Senate he served on the committee which prepared and presented the workmen's compensation law in 1909, and he also instituted legislation which resulted in the adoption of civil service. Since the beginning of his service on the circuit bench Judge Fairchild has served as judge of the juvenile court. He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, the Wisconsin Club and the City Club, and his religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a trustee. A learned and capable lawyer, a just and upright judge and a citizen of high ideals, he stands as an exemplar of the best type of citizenship and has long been recognized as one of the leaders of his profession in this section of the country.

LOUIS FRIEDMAN

One of Milwaukee's substantial and prosperous industries is the L. Friedman Neckwear Corporation, at 288 East Water street, which has been in oepration for over twenty-five years. Mr. Friedman was born in Austria-Hungary on the 28th of January, 1861, and was there reared and educated to the age of sixteen years. In 1877 he came to the United States, landing at New York city, where he obtained employment as a steamer in a plume factory. He remained in the metropolis a little less than two years and then moved to Yelvington, Kentucky, and opened a general store. This proved a successful venture and six years later he placed one of his brothers in charge of that store and, going to St. Louis, Missouri, bought and conducted another general store there. After this business was running to his satisfaction he placed another brother in charge of it and came to Milwaukee, where he opened a third store. He conducted the three stores with success until 1902, when he sold them all, and turned his attention to the manufacture of neckwear for men, establishing the L. Friedman Neckwear Corporation in January, 1903. The products of the company are shipped to every state in the Union excepting New York and the New England States, and to all of the Latin-American countries, Porto Rico, the Philippines and the far East. The Friedman factory has what has been pronounced by the industrial commission one of the finest plants in the city from the viewpoint of mechanical perfection and the industrial conditions. Mr. Friedman started the business with four employees and now has eighty-five factory workers, six office people and twenty-four salesmen.

In 1877 Mr. Friedman was united in marriage to Miss Rose Saxe, a daughter of Louis Saxe. The later owned one of the very first stores on Juneau avenue, in this city, and his home was situated on the very summit of Tory hill. He later moved to Mitchell avenue, on the site of one of the present Schuster stores. Mr. and Mrs. Friedman are the parents of three children, all of whom were born in St. Louis, namely: Helen, the wife of M. Zolin, who is sales manager of the Friedman Neckwear Corporation; Thelma, who is the wife of L. Albenberg, superintendent of manufacturing for the Friedman company; and Leon L., who was born on May 10, 1902. The latter attended the Bartlett public school and the Riverside high school, after which he entered Dartmouth College, at Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1923, and where he was made a member of the Alpha Chi Rho fraternity. He then entered his father's business, and one year later became secretary and treasurer of the corporation. He is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Wisconsin Club. Louis Friedman is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club and is a very popular man among his associates and friends. He has shown excellent judgment in the management of his present business and abundant success has crowned his efforts.

LEM ELLSWORTH HENDEE

Various commercial organizations have profited by the enterprising spirit and the business acumen of Lem Ellsworth Hendee, who is now serving as vice president and secretary of the Line Material Company of South Milwaukee. The name which he bears is well known to all who are familiar with the history of the city, for from pioneer times to the present members of the family have resided here, taking a leading part in the work of upbuilding and progress.

Mr. Hendee was born in Milwaukee, December 19, 1872, and is a son of Celian Abner and Mary Louise (Jones) Hendee. Celian Abner Hendee, born in Alden, New York, November 6, 1828, was the son of Hulda Washburn and Homer Hendee, a Presbyterian minister who afterward became associated with a Bible publishing company. He was the youngest of six children, three of whom were born to his father's first wife, a twin sister of his mother. Celian A. Hendee worked on a farm until a young man, when he went to Buffalo, New York, where he worked in the hardware store of P. P. Pratt. On the 24th of February, 1855, he married Mary Louise Jones and went to work for her father, Benjamin Buel Jones, who operated a large shipyard in Buffalo. In 1859, C. A. Hendee moved to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and started a semi-wholesale grocery store which supplied nearly all the sailing vessels that came to Milwaukee. About 1861, while still in the grocery business, he started buying and accumulating scrap iron and metals from neighborhood boys and peddlers and shipped it in car-load lots to P. P. Pratt, his former Buffalo employer. He developed this iron and metal business very extensively and to the exclusion of everything else, establishing agents throughout Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota and the Dakotas, where not only through the volume of business but because of the reputation he established for his extreme fair dealing he became known as "the scrap iron king of the northwest." For a great number of years C. A. Hendee & Son were practically the only firm in this line of business in the country that had no Jewish connection. They conducted a yard of several acres, car-loads of material being gathered, assorted and sold to various rolling mills throughout the country, one of the largest users being what is now the Illinois Steel Company's Milwaukee plant. When the rolling mill industry began manufacturing steel rails in place of iron, it greatly affected the scrap iron business, so that in 1903 Mr. Hendee retired and lived quietly until February 6, 1914, when he was run into and killed by an automobile. He is buried at Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee. Celian A. Hendee was very genial, kind and witty, making friends easily and having practically no enemies. He was a very earnest and active worker in the Plymouth Congregational Church of Milwaukee. He was particularly fond of horses and thoroughly enjoyed a good horse race. He at one time owned an ex-race horse named Darkness, which became locally notorious due to the humorous interest it created.

As stated above, Celian A. Hendee married Mary Louise Jones, born August 22, 1836, in Huron, Ohio, who was the daughter of Nancy Jackson and Benjamin Buel Jones, one of the somewhat famous Jones Brothers, ship-builders. Her paternal grandfather, Captain Augustus Jones, of Welsh parentage, was a salt-water sailor as boy and man and became a captain. He married Sadie Murdoch and settled at Saybrook, at the mouth of the Connecticut river. Here he engaged in ship-building, having learned the science of the craft in the old country. In 1815 he removed his family to Ohio, then the far west, journeying from Saybrook, Connecticut, to Buffalo, New York, in three covered wagons—one for the family, one for household goods and one for food for man and beast; all were drawn by oxen and the journey required three weeks. From Buffalo they went by schooner to Black River, Ohio, now known as Lorain, where Captain Augustus Jones (who built the first steamship on the Great Lakes, called "Walks in the Water") died and was buried some time in the '30s. His sons, five in number, William, Buel, Frederick, Washington and James, were each taught scientific ship-building from the tree standing in the forest to the finished ship. These sons worked in practically all the large shipyards on the Great Lakes and eventually each established a shipyard of his own: Frederick at Buffalo; Washington at Cleveland; William at Lorain; James at Detroit; and Buel, father of Mrs. Mary Louise Hendee, at Milwaukee. Mrs. Nancy (Jackson) Jones, the mother of Mrs. Mary Louise Hendee, owned the first cook stove in Black River and made the first carpet that had ever been in that town. Her brother, Morris Jackson, gave her the waste of the shearings and she cleaned the wool, carded and wove a very attractive carpet which when laid on the floor was a great wonder. People from all about the country came to see it, together with a pair of side-laced cloth shoes and kid gloves which were as much of a sight as the carpet. Later on Mrs. Nancy (Jackson) Jones owned the first sewing machine in the city of Buffalo (1854).

Mrs. Mary Louise (Jones) Hendee, mother of Lem E. Hendee, came to Milwaukee with her husband in 1859 and here resided until her death. She was a very energetic and enthusiastic woman and was widely known for her charitable work. During one of the earliest winters of the Civil war, when the families of the soldiers were suffering, Mrs. Hendee opened up her home and for two weeks twenty to fifty ladies made among other things three hundred comforters for distribution from there. At the close of the Civil war the Soldiers Home Fair was held in Milwaukee, and Mrs. Hendee was one of the managers and traveled over Wisconsin, forming societies and interesting benevolent people. The fair lasted a month and cleared over one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. Originally the proceeds were to be used for the Wisconsin soldiers, but the money was finally turned over to the United States government upon condition that the National Soldiers' Home should be located in Milwaukee. At this time the soldiers were coming home and Mrs. Hendee was one of a group of women who rented a couple of stores and opened a free hotel and hospital. At the first meal they fed fourteen, at the second, sixty, and at the third, two hundred. After that no count was kept. Mrs. Mary Louise Hendee, her mother and one other woman voluntarily did the cooking for the first week, when they were relieved by other women. Food was prepared in large quantities and no matter how many came, there was always enough for all. Mrs. Hendee was also very active in relief work at the time of the Chicago fire and always could be counted upon in any emergency. She established an enviable reputation for soliciting and obtaining in an incredibly short space of time quantities of food, clothing, fuel and cash for needy families. Mrs. Hendee was a very active member of Plymouth Congregational Church of Milwaukee. She died January 8, 1920, and is buried in Forest Home Cemetery, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The children of Celian Abner and Mary Louise (Jones) Hendee were five in number. Myral Louise, the eldest, born in Buffalo, New York, June 20, 1856, married A. E. Smith. Annett Lord, born in Buffalo, New York, September 1, 1858, was married three times, being the wife of Will Dart, James Cowan (both deceased) and H. P. Beddeau. Celian Cass, born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, June 20, 1864, married Maude Kirby, October 15, 1890. Nannie Pearl, who was born in Milwaukee, died at the age of four years. Lem Ellsworth, of this review, is the youngest of the family.

Lem E. Hendee supplemented his public school education by attendance at Cornell University of Ithaca, New York, as a member of the class of 1897 but did not graduate because of an attack of typhoid fever. In 1896 he entered the firm of C. A. Hendee & Son in Milwaukee and was associated with his father in the sale of scrap iron until 1903, when the business was sold. He then entered the commercial field independently, becoming an officer of various business enterprises. From 1903 until 1908 he was president of the Hendee-Bamford-Crandall Company, dealers in printers' and office supplies, and under his careful and capable guidance their affairs prospered. In 1908 he entered the residence appraisal business under his own name and was thus engaged until 1911, when he became one of the originators and incorporators of the Line Material Company of South Milwaukee, of which he has since been an executive. As its vice president and secretary he has aided in shaping the policy of the company and through his well formulated plans and the exercise of his administrative powers has worked effectively for the development and success of the business, which has enjoyed a steady and substantial growth since its inception.

On the 22d of September, 1897, Mr. Hendee was married in Milwaukee to Miss Jessie Mabel Hollister, who was born in this city August 20, 1873, and is the second daughter of Junius Wilson and Helen (Bagley) Hollister, whose ancestors came to this country as passengers on the Mayflower. Mrs. Hendee's father was born in New Hampshire and in 1836, at the age of two years, came with his parents to Milwaukee, which soon afterward became a city. On Hanover street his father built a home and in that dwelling a daughter was born to him in 1836. She was one of the first white children born here. In the early days the father of this family used to cook mash in a large kettle in the back yard and the Indians would come there in the morning and in the evening for their meals. He was a good friend of the redmen and learned much concerning their language and habits. Of a roving disposition, he made several expeditions to the west by covered wagon, having many experiences with the Indians, and sought his fortune in the gold fields of California, sifting his dust with the other placer miners of that district. By trade his son, Junius W. Hollister, was a machinist and worked for a time in the shops of the Milwaukee Railroad Company. In 1861, when President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers, he enlisted, joining Company F of the Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Regiment, and during his three years of service participated in practically all of the great battles of the Civil war. When mustered out he returned home, re-entered the employ of the Milwaukee Railroad Company and later was made a foreman in the machine shop. He remained with the road for fifty years, or until his death in 1909, and was laid to rest in Forest Home Cemetery. His widow, Mrs. Helen Hollister, still resides in this city and has reached the venerable age of eighty-two years. Her people, the Bagleys, arrived in Milwaukee in 1856 and purchased a farm near old Camp Washburn. Mr. and Mrs. Hendee have two children, of whom John Hollister is the elder. He was born in Milwaukee, March 5, 1900, attended the public schools and the University of Wisconsin at Madison and is now secretary and manager of the Milwaukee Loan & Finance Company. On the 8th of June, 1923, he was united in marriage to Miss Caryl Binney. The daughter, Virginia Hollister, was born in this city March 20, 1905, and here acquired her early education, afterward attending the Ward-Belmont Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee, and the Mary Lyon School at Swarthmore, Pennsylvania. She was married December 7, 1927, to Carl Mueller, an engineer for the A. O. Smith Corporation.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendee are prominent members of the Plymouth Congregational Church and he is one of its deacons. He is also identified with the Country Club, the University Club and the Young Men's Christian Association. He gives due thought to his important business affairs, yet has never allowed these to so monopolize his time as to exclude his active participation in the social amenities of life or his earnest support of all those plans and projects which have to do with cultural progress or the material, intellectual and moral advancement of mankind, and in the community where his life has been spent he is widely known and highly esteemed. Mrs. Hendee is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and a Daughter of the American Revolution, having served as secretary of the latter organization for several years.

AUGUST JOHN DIETRICH

August John Dietrich was prominently identified with the growth and development of Garfield Heights section of Milwaukee for more than a third of a century and gained a gratifying measure of success in the real estate business here. He was born in the state of New York on the 6th of July, 1858, and thus had attained the age of seventy-two years when he passed away in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, July 23, 1930. His parents, George D. and Barbara (Pfleiger) Dietrich, emigrated to the United States from Bavaria, Germany, landing at New York. Subsequently they made their way into the interior of the country to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, where the father established a grocery store.

August J. Dietrich pursued his education as a public school pupil of Fond du Lac and after putting aside his text-books obtained employment in the planing mill of C. J. Elmeyer at that place. When a youth of fifteen years he came to Milwaukee and entered the planing mill of George Poppert. Later when Messrs. Meinen and Peter Somers opened their Garfield Heights subdivision out on Twenty-eighth street, they employed Mr. Dietrich to plat and sell the lots, and thus it was that he gained his start in the real estate field, in which he was destined to win notable success. He was one of the first to buy a lot and build a home, his being the third dwelling erected in that part of the city. During the remainder of his life he was a leading citizen of the neighborhood, for here his interests centered and here he maintained his office and his home for more than a third of a century. He witnessed the transformation of the district from a cow pasture into a splendidly improved community offering all the comforts and conveniences of modern metropolitan life. He and his estimable wife did everything in their power to aid in the upbuilding of the neighborhood, even caring for the old street lights each evening when these were first installed. He opened an office at Twenty-eighth street and Lisbon avenue and conducted his real estate business under the name of Stayelbauer & Dietrich, retaining the same firm style after the death of his partner in 1905. He was a leading member of the West Side Building & Loan Association, which just prior to his death began the erection of a fine new building at Twenty-eighth street and Lisbon avenue, and Mr. Dietrich personally planned his suite of offices to be on the exact spot of his old original office.

In November, 1886, in Milwaukee, Mr. Dietrich was united in marriage to Miss Julia Voss, who was reared and educated in Hartford, Wisconsin. Her parents, John and Mary (Stark) Voss, were young married people when they left their native Germany and crossed the Atlantic to the United States, taking up their abode among the pioneer settlers of Hartford, Wisconsin. They erected a log cabin and also used wood in the making of their furniture and necessary utensils. The two surviving members of their family are Mrs. Julia Dietrich and Henry Voss, both residents of Milwaukee. Mr. and Mrs. Dietrich became the parents of a daughter, Ruby, and a son, Benjamin. The former, who acquired a public school education and also pursued a course in the Spencerian Business College, is the wife of William J. Sarres, a separate biography of whom appears on another page of this work. Mr. Sarres is at the head of the real estate and investment firm of William J. Sarres & Associates, with offices at 2801 Lisbon avenue, where Mr. Dietrich so long carried on business. Mr. and Mrs. Sarres make their home at 635 Twenty-eighth street, Milwaukee, with Mrs. Julia Dietrich, the widow of August J. Dietrich. Benjamin Dietrich, who also received a public school education, holds a position in the G. A. R. armory section of the Public Museum of Milwaukee. He married Miss Esther Gaulke, of Milwaukee, and they are the parents of a son, Benjamin Dietrich, Jr., born December 21, 1928.

August J. Dietrich long exerted marked influence in civic affairs of his community. He was appointed alderman of the ninth ward on the 15th of December, 1890, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Peter J. Somers as mayor, was elected alderman of the ninth ward on the 5th of April, 1892, for a term of two years and on the 7th of April, 1896, was elected alderman of the nineteenth ward for a similar term. He was appointed civil service commissioner on the 13th of July, 1908, and was appointed a member of the Community Christmas Tree commission on the 27th of November, 1917, for a term of three years. He received his first appointment as a trustee of the Public Museum of Milwaukee on the 16th of April, 1918, and was successively reappointed on April 18, 1921, May 11, 1925, and April 16, 1929. Moreover, he represented his district in the general assembly during the session of 1905 and again in 1911, giving thoughtful and earnest consideration to the various questions which came up for settlement and aiding in much constructive legislation. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Dietrich endured great physical suffering during the last six months of his life, but his days were blessed by the loving care of the members of his family. One of his best friends and most frequent visitors was Dr. Barrett, director of the Public Museum, who was absent from the city at the time of Mr. Dietrich's death and who sent a lengthy telegram to the family filled with words of praise and appreciation for the life and activities of his departed comrade. A memorial incorporated in the minutes of the city of Milwaukee and coming to the family of Mr. Dietrich through the mayor attested his high standing in civic circles and his strong advocacy of civil improvements. He won the proud American title of a self-made man and remained throughout life a student, his scholarly tastes being reflected in his breadth of mind. A lover of children and their stanch friend at all times, he manifested a deep interest in his work as a member of the commission appointed for the Community Christmas Tree. Rev. Paul R. Siebert, pastor of the Church of the Reformation, presided over his funeral service and his remains were laid to rest in the new Pinelawn cemetery of Milwaukee.

WILLIAM JAMES CARSON, M.D.

Among Milwaukee's surgeons stands Dr. William J. Carson, who during the past five years has built up a large and important practice and has earned a reputation as an able and competent specialist in his particular field of effort. He was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1892, and is a son of James Allingham and Martha (Boyle) Carson, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. They were married in 1877, were farming folk, and both are deceased, the father passing away in 1892 and the mother in 1897. William J. Carson received his elementary education in the public schools of his native city and, having decided to devote his life to the healing art, attended the pre-medical school of the University of Pittsburgh. He then took the full course of the Maryland Medical College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1913. He served as interne at the Franklin Square hospital, Baltimore, one year, Presbyterian hospital of Pittsburgh one year and eighteen months in City and County hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota. He did four months post-graduate in surgical pathology at the University of Pennsylvania, and for twenty-two months during 1917-18 he was a first lieutenant in the United States Medical Corps, serving overseas with the Seventy-eighth Division. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged and in 1919 became instructor in pathology; 1920 associate in pathology; 1921 to 1926 associate professor of pathology at University of Maryland School of Medicine. Also during that same period he was instructor in surgery. In 1926 Dr. Carson came to Milwaukee and accepted the position of instructor in surgery in the medical department of Marquette University. He is surgeon to St. Luke's hospital and visiting surgeon to St. Joseph's hospital and urologist to Milwaukee county dispensary, and is consulting urologist for the A. O. Smith Corporation.

In 1915 Dr. Carson was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Gunning, who was born and reared in Baltimore, Maryland, in which city their marriage occurred. The Doctor is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he has received the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite; he also belongs to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Alpha Kappa Kappa medical fraternity. He is affiliated with a number of professional organizations, including the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Wisconsin State Medical Society; is a fellow of the American Medical Association, a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, the American Urological Association, the Chicago Urological Society and the International Association Medical Museums. He is a member of the American

Medical and Authors Association. He is the author of twenty-five articles dealing exclusively with surgery and surgical pathology. He belongs to the University Club, the Walrus Club and Milwaukee Clinical Club. Personally, Dr. Carson is cordial and sincere in manner, and since coming to Milwaukee has made a large circle of warm friends, who admire him for his professional success as well as for his sterling character.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK PABST

In summarizing the colorful career of the late Captain Frederick Pabst, a contemporary biographer said: "A life that should be an inspiration to the living generations of Milwaukee and Wisconsin people was that of the late Captain Frederick Pabst. Throughout a long and prosperous business career he was one of the best friends and benefactors of his city. A man of great wealth and the creator of a great industrial enterprise, his life emphasized the truth that enterprise and wealth are not inconsistent with the highest standards of character and conduct. His career was remarkable not only in the brilliant success he attained, but in the fact that it was won not by speculation, but by rare business foresight and acumen, the ability to forecast the value of projected enterprises. His business career was a series of unbroken successes, because his judgment was unerring, his energy unfailing and his will indomitable. Above his material achievements stands preeminent the vital fact of character, and as a man among men Captain Pabst always commanded honor and affection. Men trusted him, believed in him, esteemed him. No history of the state of Wisconsin could claim adequacy without a review of the career of Captain Pabst.

"At the time of his death on January 1, 1904, Frederick Pabst had for nearly forty years been one of the most influential and successful business leaders of Wisconsin. But in his earlier years he had many hard struggles with poverty, and his record reveals the possibilities for honesty and enterprise in raising the individual above the ranks. He had first become acquainted with Milwaukee when a boy of twelve years in 1848, in which year his parents landed at Milwaukee, and at that time he was unfamiliar with the language of the new world. Through his sturdiness of business success and high character, his name subsequently was extended by reputation far beyond the limits of the United States, and he is conceded to have been the energizing factor which built up the brewery bearing his name from a plant whose output was sold and consumed in a local market until it eventually became familiar not only throughout America, but in practically every country of the world.

"The late Captain Pabst was one of the most democratic men in Wisconsin, and yet few citizens of the state could have made better claim to aristocratic family connection than the captain. The name Pabst has been borne by one of the most distinguished families of Holland for many generations. Frederick Pabst himself was born in Thüringen, Saxony, Germany, March 28, 1836. It was at Thüringen that Martin Luther first propounded the doctrines of the Reformation. Gottlieb Pabst and his wife Fredericka lived in the little hamlet of Nicholausreith, and it was in their home among the fertile fields that Frederick Pabst was born. His father was one of the chief men in the locality, being a freeholder, with a considerable estate in lands and other property. The boyhood days of Frederick were passed there until 1848, in which year his father determined to found a home in Milwaukee, whither several friends had preceded him. The family then comprised the father, mother and son, and they arrived at Milwaukee, but after a few months' stay, Gottlieb Pabst moved on to Chicago. During the long ocean voyage the boy Frederick had been in a constant state of delight and wonderment and that ocean voyage did more than any other experience of his early years to influence and shape his later career. While in Chicago the circumstances of the family became much reduced, and it was necessary for father, mother and son to work hard in order to keep the wolf from the door. In 1849 occurred the cholera epidemic and one of its victims was the loving mother, who left her son when the latter was thirteen years of age, but whose memory was always cherished by the captain. During the early months of their residence in Chicago the Pabst family had been employed in a boarding house, working for their board. When Mrs. Pabst died, the father took a position as cook in the old Mansion House at Chicago, and the son waited on table, receiving a salary of five dollars a month. After about two years in the Mansion House, the son found a similar position with the New York House.

"All this time the memory of the ocean trip had persisted in the mind of the lad, and after a brief while of employment in the new York House, he found a coveted position as cabin boy on one of the Goodrich line of steamers. While in that capacity he met with his first adventure, one that had much to do with his subsequent career. In addition to his usual duties as cabin boy he was put in charge of the cabin door to take the tickets from the passengers as they left the steamer at one of the ports at which the steamer had landed. His instructions were to the effect that no one should pass without a ticket. Captain Ward, one of the most prominent steamboat owners in the west and owner of the boat on which Frederick Pabst was employed, was, as it chanced, among the passengers. Captain Ward attempted to go by without showing his ticket. Young Pabst confronted and stopped him. When Captain Ward tried to force his way out, he was thrust back with considerable energy by the sturdy young German, and though the captain stormed about and tried to bribe the young doorkeeper by offering him a dollar, it was all without avail. The money was indignantly refused, and Captain Ward had to return to his cabin in the worst temper possible. After he had cooled off somewhat, he thought better of the experience and could not but admire the integrity and courage of the young man. Not only did he relent, but from that time forward to the end of his life was one of the best friends Frederick Pabst had.

"While on the lake vessel young Pabst not only showed a steadfast love for his work, but possessed that intellectual curiosity and ambition which inevitably brought about his promotion. All his leisure moments were spent in the little house with the wheelman, watching him as he steered the vessel. By this watchful observation he finally became so proficient that he was often entrusted with the navigation of the steamer. From time to time he was called upon to relieve the overworked helmsman, and on one occasion when the regular pilot was taken sick he was permitted by the captain to take charge of the wheel. During that voyage he improved his skill, so that he was appointed to the regular position of wheelman. Step by step he went on his way to promotion, and at the age of twenty-one was permitted to walk the decks of the steamer Huron as captain in command. His ambition then seemed to be satisfied, and his outlook desired no larger horizon than to be allowed to command one of the lake vessels throughout his active career.

"In the careers of most men marriage is one of the culminating events, but seldom does it have so important an influence on a career as in the case of Captain Pabst. In 1862 he married Marie Best, a daughter of Philip Best. Philip Best was a son of the founder of the brewing firm of Jacob Best & Sons at Milwaukee. The union of Captain Pabst and wife was one of rare felicity, and deeply as he loved the life of a lake captain, with its excitement, toils and difficulties, his love for his wife was still greater, and the long trips away from home soon became irksome. He finally decided to transfer all his interests to the brewing business of Philip Best, in order to have his activities near home. Philip Best was then owner of the brewery founded by Jacob Best, who had retired from the business in 1860. All of the hard earned savings of Captain Best were invested in the brewery, and with the same energy and intelligence that he had previously employed in his study of navigation, Captain Pabst began learning the new business. He studied the principles of brewing, and at the same time kept a critical eye upon the political side of the enterprise, and within a few years was not only a master of the brewer's art, but had conceived a large future for the establishment of which he was one of the owners. Under his management there were introduced from time to time new methods, new machinery, and the output was gradually increased, with a corresponding reduction in the cost of manufacture. The old Best Brewery had been established in Milwaukee in 1842, and at that time had a capacity of only three hundred barrels (ninety-three hundred gallons) a year. The output had the highest quality, but its distribution had never been exploited beyond a small territory at Milwaukee and vicinity. It was the ambition of Captain Pabst not only to maintain the highest standards of quality, but to extend the sale of his product to the furthest possible bounds.

"In line with this determination his first move was the establishment of agencies in all the leading cities of the United States. Under the new energetic management this departure quickly justified itself, and 'Milwaukee beer' soon became almost a household word in all parts of the country. As soon as the domestic trade had been thoroughly organized, Captain Pabst went still further and established agencies in foreign countries, and even Germany, a country famous for its many brews, the Milwaukee beer soon found high favor.

"As the business increased, and the necessity for capital became apparent, the Philip Best Brewing Company was incorporated, and under that title the enterprise was successfully promoted and carried forward under the active management of Captain Fred Pabst and Emil Schandein. At the death of Mr. Schandein the entire management fell on Captain Pabst. During a period of a quarter of a century, the brewing company steadily grew and expanded, and thus took rank among the largest institutions of its kind in the world. As a result of Captain Pabst's successful administration of its affairs in 1889, the stockholders by an unanimous vote decided to change the name to the Pabst Brewing Company, which became the largest in the world.

"The capacity of the Pabst Brewing Company was two million barrels (sixty-two million gallons) a year, and over twenty thousand people received their livelihood from this great industry, including the families of employes. The business had ramifications in various parts of America and the world, and on the company pay-rolls in Milwaukee were the names of two thousand men who were connected with the plant here in various capacities. In addition there were fifty branch offices and storage depots, each with a force of from four or five to one hundred men. There were over one hundred men employed in the Chicago branch offices and depots, and about the same number in New York city.

"For many years all the horses used by this great business were raised on stock farms belonging to the company, one of which was located at Calhoun, in Waukesha county, and another between Milwaukee and the city of Wauwatosa. These farms were the special delight of Captain Pabst in the days when he was active in business management. It was his custom to make almost daily visits to inspect the horses, over whose welfare he watched with a zealous eye. In former years the exhibits of the Pabst stock farm were to be seen at the Wisconsin and other state fairs, and were frequently awarded the highest premiums both as draught and road horses. With the failing of his health the Captain was obliged to relinquish this part of his activities, and as there was no one to take his place, the brewing company, while still conducting the stock farm, no longer raised its own horses, buying them in the open market instead.

"It was while actively interested in the stock farm that Captain Pabst conceived the idea of building an electric railroad from Milwaukee by way of his farm in the town of Wauwatosa to the city of Wauwatosa. A power house was constructed on Broadway, equipped with the latest and best machinery, and a line of road was built as contemplated. The power house was equipped to furnish heat and electric light for the Pabst Theatre, the St. Charles Hotel, the Kirby House, the Pabst building, and other properties belonging to the company. Eventually the electric line and its equipment was purchased by The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company, and now forms a part of the general system of interurban railway.

"Many extensive and valuable properties now bear the name of Pabst and are owned by the company. Besides the great plant on Chestnut street, there are the Pabst building on Wisconsin avenue and East Water street, a structure which cost about a million dollars; the Pabst Theatre, one of the handsomest and best appointed amusement houses in the northwest; the St. Charles Hotel; the Empire building, and hundreds of other substantial structures in different parts of the city. It is estimated that property owned by the Pabst Brewing Company outside of Milwaukee aggregates in value more than ten million dollars. Some of the principal properties outside of this city are: the Pabst Grand Circle and Theatre at Fifty-sixth street in New York city; the Pabst Harlem at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street in New York, besides a depot and office building there.

"To have built up so large an industry as the Pabst Brewing Company was in itself a distinction that would have made Captain Pabst one of the greatest business builders of his age. However, he was closely identified with many other related business affairs in his city and elsewhere. He was president of the Wisconsin National Bank, a director in the Second Ward Savings Bank, and interested in scores of minor enterprises. A tremendous strain was placed upon him by the burden of his business interests, but his genial nature and his generous disposition throughout his career never failed to bear regular and generous fruits. He had a kind word for everyone, and his hand was always ready to relieve the distressed. Anything that savored of an injustice met with his most vigorous condemnation. An illustration of this occured in 1889, when the veterans of the army of the Union met in Milwaukee to hold their annual encampment. Mr. Pabst paid out fifteen thousand dollars in order that the soldiers might view the naval battle which was part of the entertainment provided by the people of Milwaukee. Reserved seats had been erected on the lake front in order to view the spectacle, and it was proposed by the management that the veterans should be charged one dollar for each of these seats. Such a proposal met the immediate hostility of Captain Pabst, whose sense of hospitality could not allow what he regarded as a violation of the duties of the city as a host. Hence he paid for the seats occupied by the soldiers, and on the following day the veterans marched two miles out of their way in order to pass his residence and testify their gratitude for his act of generosity.

"The late Captain Pabst was always intense in his loyalty to Milwaukee. When an English syndicate endeavored to buy up the leading breweries in the United States, its agents called on Captain Pabst and offered him sixteen million dollars for the plant. His refusal of the offer was characteristic: 'Sixteen million dollars is enough to make a man's hair stand on end,' said Captain Pabst, 'but I have been walking around this plant and I'm kind of proud of it. No, you can't have it. I am going to stick to it, and give Milwaukee the largest brewery in the world.' And he well redeemed his promise in that direction.

"No movement was ever started to advance the interest of Milwaukee, either commercially or as a center of culture, that did not receive his hearty endorsement and liberal support. Many a struggling church society has been lifted out of its indebtedness by the liberality of the large-hearted brewer. Among the enterprises of a semi-public nature for which Milwaukee is indebted to Captain Pabst was the Stadt Theatre, arranged and dedicated years ago under his patronage in behalf of the Germans of the city. The Stadt has since given place to the Pabst Theatre, one of the best appointed play houses in the country and devoted especially to the cultivation of the German drama.

"The late Captain Pabst was a member of the Milwaukee Musical Society, was affiliated with Aurora Lodge, No. 30, A. F. & A. M., Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 24, K. T., and also with the Wisconsin Consistory of the Scottish Rite. His membership was found with nearly every large social club, and with all the business organizations of the city. At his death his son, Colonel Gustave Pabst, became president of the Pabst Brewing Company. Captain Pabst left a widow and two sons and two daughters, namely: Colonel Gustave Pabst; Frederick Pabst, Jr.; Mrs. W. O. Goodrich of Milwaukee; and Mrs. F. Soehnlein, of Weisbaden, Germany.

"Besides the brewery, there are many things to give the name of the late Captain Pabst prominence in Wisconsin and elsewhere, and among the works of a semi-public nature for which his home city is indebted to his memory were the Pabst Theatre, the St. Charles Hotel, the Kirby House, the Shooting Park, the White Fish Bay Park and the Pabst building. The Wisconsin National Bank, one of the strong financial institutions of the state, of which he was president, is another of his creations. Captain Pabst never took an active part in political movements at any time, but in the essentials of public spirit of the most loyal kind had no superior among all his contemporaries in the city and state."

SIMON LEONARD STEIN

Simon Leonard Stein, one of Milwaukee's most noted photographers of a past generation, was a successful exponent of his art in this city during nearly a half century and gained international fame for his remarkably fine portrait work. He was born at Marienbad, Czecho-Slovakia, August 12, 1854, his parents being Jacob and Adelaide (Schwager) Stein, the former of Hungarian descent and the latter of Czecho-Slovak lineage. He acquired a common school education and was a lad of eleven years when he left his native village for America and located in Chicago, Illinois. It was in 1873 that he established his permanent residence in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and took up the profession of portrait photography, to which he devoted his talents throughout the remainder of his life. Well merited recognition came to him in his chosen field of artistic endeavor. He was the winner of twenty-nine cups and medals at national and international expositions, presided as judge of liberal arts at the Pan-American Exposition in San Francisco and was twice president of the Photographers Association of America.

In Milwaukee, in 1881, Mr. Stein was united in marriage to Bertha Guttenstein, who was born in New York city, September 19, 1857, a daughter of Solomon and Mary (Freisleben) Guttenstein, natives of Austria who are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stein were the parents of three sons and a daughter, namely: Martha; Julian, who married Aimee Leona Weil, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Sidney, who married Eda Levy, of San Antonio, Texas; and Clarence, who married Marion Levy, of New York city.

Mr. Stein gave his political allegiance to the republican party and fraternally was affiliated with the Masonic order, in which he attained the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite. A Hebrew in religious faith, he held membership in Temple Emanu-El, and he was also a member of the Wisconsin Club and the Milwaukee Athletic Club. He died in 1922, when sixty-eight years of age.

W. H. WASHBURN, M. D.

Among the old and honored members of the medical profession in Milwaukee stands Dr. W. H. Washburn, who has long been engaged in the practice of medicine. He was born in Weyauwega, Waupaca county, Wisconsin, on February 14, 1854, and is a son of Alonzo Washburn, who was born in Livermore, Maine, on June 3, 1826. The latter was a soldier of the Civil war, in which he served as a member of the Third Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and on leaving the army he settled in Benton Harbor, Michigan. In 1849 he was engaged in business in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he also served as city marshal, and his death occurred in the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, in October, 1901. His wife, who died in Chicago, in 1903, at the age of eighty years, was prior to her marriage Jane Coolidge Strickland.

W. H. Washburn received his early education in the public schools of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, in which city he lived until 1870, when he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he spent seven years as a telegraph operator, working for various railroads and the Western Union Telegraph Company. During this period he attended Rush Medical College, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1877. He then went to Michigan as assistant to Drs. Bigelow and Carpenter as mine physician, which position he filled for three years, and in 1880 was appointed physician to the Florence mine, at Florence, Wisconsin, where he remained for five years. In 1885 he came to Milwaukee and engaged in the general practice, his office being at 420 Milwaukee street. At that time Milwaukee had a population of one hundred and fifty thousand people, whose health was looked after by about one hundred and twenty physicians. Dr. Washburn's skill and ability in medicine and surgery were quickly recognized and during the subsequent years he enjoyed a large and remunerative practice.

Dr. Washburn was united in marriage to Miss Esther Wilson, who was born in Owen Sound, Canada, in 1851, and died in Milwaukee in 1921. To them were born four children, Dr. Robert G. Washburn, who is represented in a personal sketch on other pages of this work; Mrs. W. B. Currie and two who died in infancy. For his second wife, Dr. Washburn chose Mrs. Lizzie (Dick) Sherer, to whom he was married on February 3, 1923. She was born in Utica, Illinois, and was the widow of Joseph P. Sherer, who had served as commissioner of public works of Milwaukee. Dr. Washburn has three great-grandchildren.

Dr. Washburn has always taken an active interest in the various organizations of his profession. In territorial days the Medical Society of Milwaukee County, Inc., was formed, but had not had a meeting for fifteen years. In 1886 the Doctor was one of the organizers of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, which was first known as the Clinical Club, later as the Bartlett Clinical Club, and then the Milwaukee Medical Society, and now the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1893. He is also a member of the Milwaukee County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1909; the Wisconsin State Medical Society and a Fellow of the American Medical Association. He served as assistant health commissioner of Milwaukee from 1890 to 1898. From 1893 to 1917 he served as professor of medicine, and is now emeritus professor of medicine, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Marquette University, of the faculty of which he was president ex officio. He was formerly a member of the medical staffs of St. Joseph's hospital, St. Mary's hospital, Emergency hospital, the County hospital, and the Presbyterian hospital, of which he was president, secretary and treasurer. He is a member of the Old Settlers' Club, the City Club and the Sons of Union Veterans. The Doctor has lived a busy and useful life and his record as physician and citizen has been such as has gained for him the unreserved esteem of the people of this city.

M. J. KOCH, M.D.

Among the physicians of Milwaukee whose professional records have been marked by conscientious, unselfish and able service, Dr. M. J. Koch is entitled to specific mention, for he enjoys a wide reputation because of the uniform success which has attended his labors. He was born in Ashton, Dane county, Wisconsin, in 1884, and is a son of Anthony and Mary (Ziegler) Koch. His father was born at Cross Plains, Dane county, in 1860, and is now retired and residing in Prairie du Sac. He was married to Mary Ziegler who passed away in 1922. They became the parents of nine children, of whom five are living, all being residents of this state. Two of the sons are dentists, one is a music teacher and one a high school teacher.

M. J. Koch received his elementary education in the public schools of Milwaukee, after which he attended the Marquette Academy high school. He prepared for his life work as a student in the medical department of Marquette University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, in 1907. He served one year as interne in Trinity Hospital, and was assistant superintendent at the Sacred Heart Sanitarium for seven years. Later he attended European medical schools for five years. During 1910-11 he attended the Queens Square Hospital in London, and also took up post-graduate work in neurology at the University of Berlin. In 1912 he attended Cornell Medical University and the

Neurological Institute of New York. In 1922 Dr. Koch was again in London, taking post-graduate work and in 1929 he attended the medical department of the University of Vienna, returning home on October 1st. He is specializing in neurology and internal medicine. He is a member of the Milwaukee Academy of Medicine, the Milwaukee County Medical Society, the Chicago Neurological Society, the Vienna-American Medical Society, the Wisconsin State Medical Society, and is a member and fellow of the American Medical Association. He is a member of the medical faculty of Marquette University as assistant professor of neurology.

Dr. Koch was married in Chicago in 1923 to Miss Hilda Catherine Gasper, who was born in Milwaukee and is a graduate of the High school here. She is a woman of charming manner and is exceedingly popular in the social circles to which she belongs. The Doctor has proved his worth as a private citizen, giving his whole-hearted support to all measures calculated to promote the material, civic or moral interests of his community, and he has honored his profession by his able and conscientious service.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON

A prominent representative of business enterprise in Milwaukee is Harry S. Johnston, a member of a family long connected with the commercial development of the city. Actuated by the same spirit of enterprise which characterized his forbears, he has made steady progress, wisely utilizing his time and opportunities until he is now president of the Robert A. Johnston Company and as such controls an extensive business in the manufacture of candy, biscuits and chocolate products. He is of Scotch ancestry and a grandson of Alexander H. Johnston, who was born in Castle Douglas, Scotland, January 4, 1810, a son of Alexander Hugh and Mary Johnston. The year 1840 witnessed his arrival in the United States and in Rochester, New York, he was married to Margaret Mary Maxwell Porter, his childhood sweetheart and a daughter of William and Mary (Brin) Porter, of Dalbeattie, Scotland. She had come to America a few years previous to Mr. Johnston in company with her brother, Alexander Porter, who resided for a time in the Empire state and then settled on a four hundred and eighty-acre tract of land at East Troy, in Walworth county, Wisconsin, which he purchased from the government. In the course of years he became wealthy and was noted for the fine pedigreed stock which he raised.

Alexander H. Johnston and Margaret Mary Maxwell Porter were married in Rochester, New York, October 19, 1840, and then went to Beaufort, South Carolina, to visit her uncle, Joseph Porter who had settled in the Carolinas in the early part of the nineteenth century, establishing his home at Beaufort. There Alexander H. Johnston entered the bakery business, in which he continued for eight years, and in the early part of 1848, accompanied by his family, he started west. After a brief period spent in Chicago he arrived in Milwaukee on the 1st of May of that year and soon became closely and prominently associated with the business interests of the city. He purchased a building at 175 Second street which was to serve as a combination home and bakery and the same year he organized the A. H. Johnston Confectionery & Cracker Company, which was the nucleus of the Johnston Companies which were to follow—each larger than the preceding one. The business interests which he established became an important factor in the material upbuilding of the city. He not only founded the successful enterprise which bore his name and reared a large family but also took an active part in civic affairs of Milwaukee. He capably filled the office of city treasurer and was repeatedly a member of the common council, serving in the office at the time of his death, which occurred January 18, 1866.

To Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Johnston were born five children. The son, Robert Alexander Johnston, who was born in Beaufort, South Carolina, July 15, 1846, entered his father's business when eighteen years of age and made his first trip as agent. On his second trip out he doubled the sales of his predecessor. Upon the death of Alexander H. Johnston the business passed into the hands of his sons and in 1879 the old firm style of A. H. Johnston & Sons, which had been assumed in 1852, was changed to that of Johnston Brothers. Nine years before the business had been removed from 175 Second street to larger quarters at 226-228 East Water street and in 1878 more adequate space was secured at 270-272 Broadway. This was under the regime of Robert A. Johnston, who had become the head of the Johnston Brothers Company on the death of his father. In June, 1890, this company joined the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company—a corporation formed to protect western manufacturers from the encroachments of eastern firms, which were combined into what was known as the "Biscuit Trust." Robert A. Johnston was a director, a member of the executive committee and one of the largest stockholders in the American Company. In the autumn of 1891 a new factory, the largest of its kind in the state, was built by Mr. Johnston at Nos. 12 to 26 Erie street. In 1894 the present National Biscuit Company came into existence through an amalgamation of the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Company with the New York Biscuit and the United States Biscuit Companies. Under the National Biscuit Company, Mr. Johnston continued as manager of the Johnston Brothers plant until 1899, when he built an independent factory at the corner of Florida and Clinton streets and withdrew entirely from the National Biscuit Company. He then organized the Robert A. Johnston Company and entered into an open and avowed competition with the big trust. The success of the new organization is indicated in the fact that today the name of Johnston is known to the trade throughout the country. Robert A. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Ellen Story, a daughter of Horace G. and Eunice (Lee) Story and a representative of one of the old families of Milwaukee. Mr. Johnston died August 15, 1907.

Harry S. Johnston, second of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Johnston, is a native of Troy Center, Wisconsin, his natal day being November 23, 1876. He attended the Holy Name parochial school and Marquette Academy, after which he continued his education in Marquette University, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1895. He then became actively associated with his father's business and assumed the duties of vice president in 1897, while in 1907 he was elected to the offices of president and treasurer. As chief executive of the company he has carried on the substantial policy inaugurated by his grandfather and maintained by his father and, like his forbears, his position is an honored one in commercial circles of the city. The business is today one of extensive proportions, with wide-reaching trade connections, and the success of the enterprise is based on the high quality that has always been maintained in its products and the reliability of the methods pursued. The beautiful new structure now housing the business of the Robert A. Johnston Company covers nearly a city block on National avenue and was completed in December, 1920. In addition to his activities as president of the company, Mr. Johnston is serving on the board of directors of the First Wisconsin National Bank, the Bank Shares Corporation and the Wisconsin Telephone Company and his cooperation is considered a valuable asset to any corporation with which he becomes identified.

In January, 1902, Harry S. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Jessie Ann Norbeck, of La Crosse, Wisconsin, who was graduated from Mount St. Joseph's Academy at Dubuque, Iowa. They have become the parents of seven children: Harry S., Jr., who won the A. B. degree from Marquette University in 1924 and is now candy sales manager of the Robert A. Johnston Company and a member of its board of directors; Janet Mary, now Mrs. Humphrey Desmond, Jr.; Helen Story, at home; Robert Alexander, a student in the Jesuit Seminary at Florissant, Missouri; Stephen Norbeck, who is attending Marquette University; Donald Norbeck and Mary Bergen.

Mr. Johnston is a member of the Knights of Columbus and his wife belongs to the Jeanne d'Arc Circle and to the National Council of Catholic Women. He is well known in club circles of the city, having membership in the Milwaukee, Milwaukee Athletic, University, Milwaukee Country and Blue Mound Country Clubs. His interest in community welfare finds tangible expression in support of many measures for the general good. He is now serving on the board of governors of Marquette University and on the board of trustees of the Marquette Medical School and he withholds his aid from no measure which he deems of worth to the community at large.

CHARLES CLARK YOUNGGREEN

With broad experience in publicity work, Charles Clark Younggreen has become internationally known as an advertising expert and is now serving as president of the Dunham-Younggreen-Lesan Company of Milwaukee. He has materially promoted the development of both the city and state and other sections of the country have also benefited by his constructive efforts. Born in Topeka, Kansas, October 3, 1890, he is a son of George Younggreen, whose grandfather was a cabinet minister and an influential factor in governmental affairs of Sweden. George

Younggreen, a native of Canada, was born in Goderich, Ontario, October 9, 1863, of Swedish and German parentage. His wife, LaVinnie (Dedrick) Younggreen, was born in Oil City, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1866, and is of English and Dutch lineage.

Charles C. Younggreen mastered the branches of learning taught in the public schools of his native city and after his graduation from high school attended the University of Kansas. When his education was completed he took up newspaper work in Topeka, advancing rapidly in that line of business, for which he showed a natural talent, and also became interested in agricultural pursuits. In the latter connection he did important work as a director of the Kansas State Fair and a director of the International Dry Farm Congress. He was prominently identified with public life in Kansas, political and otherwise, and was socially prominent in Topeka, belonging to the leading clubs of the city.

In 1917 Mr. Younggreen enlisted for service in the World war, joining the Royal Flying Corps of Canada, and later was with the United States Army, becoming in succession second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain of aviation. He was mustered out at the Taliaferro flying field at Fort Worth, Texas. Remaining in the Lone Star state, he became secretary and treasurer of the Belt Oil Company and later was sales manager for the Southern Pacific Company and merchandising council for a number of Texas concerns.

At that time Mr. Younggreen was well known in connection with advertising and sales work and left Texas to become director of advertising for the Wisconsin Agriculturist at Racine. Soon afterward his services were sought by the J. I. Case Plow Company of Racine and he severed his connection with the Agriculturist to become director of advertising, sales and promotion work for this large corporation, which is now known as The Massey-Harris Company. While a representative of the Case Plow Company he won recognition as one of the leading advertising authorities of the country. He was a director of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, took a prominent part in the affairs of the Association of National Advertisers and was an officer of the International Advertising Association.

Mr. Younggreen was also active in civic affairs of Racine, which he left to establish an advertising agency in Milwaukee, opening offices in the Bankers building, and this has since been the headquarters of the Dunham-Younggreen-Lesan Company, of which he is the administrative head. He organized this company in 1930 and has many interests throughout the country, maintaining offices in Chicago and other large cities. Mr. Younggreen is one of Wisconsin's foremost citizens and is known as such throughout the United States and Europe. He managed the celebration for Lindbergh, Maitland and Hegenberger and the three Bremen flyers. He is active in the affairs of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce and has done considerable work for the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association and the Wisconsin Daily Newspaper League. As a toastmaster and public speaker he has been much in demand in Wisconsin and throughout the country and his speeches in Wisconsin have been widely quoted. Numbered among his friends are some of the most prominent people in all walks of life in Europe and America, including statesmen, politicians and heads of large business organizations. He has many advertising and sales successes to his credit and focused internationally sales and advertising in the minds of men in public life when he was president of the International Advertising Association and president of the Advertising Federation of America. In Milwaukee he also has financial interests, being a director of the United Investment Shares, Inc.

On the 13th of August, 1917, Mr. Younggreen was married in Lincoln, Nebraska, to Miss Marjorie Eloise Martin, who was born in Fremont, that state, November 9, 1896, and is of English and French ancestry. She belongs to the Junior League and Mr. Younggreen is a past president of the Advertising Club and the Lions Club, both of Racine. For two years he served as president of the Milwaukee Advertising Club, of which he is now honorary president, and has a life membership in the organization. His name appears on the directorate of the Milwaukee Hunt Club and he is an honorary member of the Washington County Hunt. He also belongs to the Milwaukee Country Club, the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the University Club of Milwaukee, the Union League Club of Chicago, the Advertising Club of New York and the Izaak Walton League. He is likewise a past commander of Cudworth Post of the American Legion at Milwaukee, a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and his college fraternity is Phi Kappa Psi. In religious faith he is a Methodist and his political allegiance is given to the republican party. He has been identified with a number of elections in Wisconsin and has done national work in politics. Mr. Younggreen is one of the Wisconsinites listed in "Who's Who in America." He is credited with boundless energy, keen judgment and many accomplishments. His are the dynamic qualities of the leader and it is a matter of common knowledge that he has never organized a failure in the promotion of Wisconsin or Milwaukee. He has never failed to give his time and energy to a job, small or large, for the advancement of the state and he has consistently shunned politics and public office. Possessing much personal magnetism and a genial, kindly nature, Mr. Younggreen readily wins friends and it has frequently been said that he has known intimately more prominent people than anyone in Wisconsin. His life has been one of intense activity and usefulness, and much as it holds of achievement, is still rich in promise, for he has not yet reached the zenith of his powers.

J. LESTER ESCH

Determination and energy have always been outstanding and vital elements in the business activities of J. Lester Esch, treasurer of the J. M. Nash Company, manufacturers of woodworking machinery in Milwaukee. He has spent his entire life in this city, his birth having occurred on the east side in 1885. As the name indicates, he comes of German ancestry. His grandfather, John Esch, a native of Germany, was born February 29, 1817, and crossed the Atlantic to America in 1842, making his way direct to Milwaukee county. He had previously learned the wheelwright's trade in his native land and after his arrival in the new world he served as a journeyman until 1848, when he built a shop and began the manufacture of wagons, buggies, carriages and sleighs. This was the oldest established carriage factory in Milwaukee and it has been said that one would find an Esch built prairie schooner in every state in the Union. In 1871 a patent on wagon gearing was granted to the company and the model for this is still in the possession of J. Lester Esch. The grandfather also held patents on hollow axles and was a man of marked inventive genius as well as of mechanical skill. He remained active in business to the time of his death, which occurred September 8, 1895.

His son, Hiram F. Esch, was born at the old homestead at Warren and Lyon streets in Milwaukee in 1856, this property having been purchased by the father in 1852. At the age of sixteen years he was taken into his father's business and the firm name of John Esch & Son was assumed. He continued in that field for many years, displaying the same substantial business qualities which characterized his father, and the same spirit of reliability was continuously manifest in the conduct of his interests. In political circles he was prominent, taking an active part in supporting the principles in which he believed, and for a number of years filled the office of deputy sheriff. He passed away in 1923 and is still survived by his wife, who bore the maiden name of Nina V. Cox. She was born in Virginia in 1863 and in 1881 was married to Hiram F. Esch, by whom she had three children: J. Lester; Winfred F., who was born in Milwaukee in 1883; and John H., born in this city in 1898. Winfred F., who is now safety engineer for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company, married Miss Anna Rohr, of this city.

J. Lester Esch, whose birth occurred in the same house in which his father was born—the old homestead at Warren and Lyon streets—attended the public schools, passing through consecutive grades until graduated from the East Side high school. When his text-books were put aside he began working as a clerk in the department store of the T. A. Chapman Company, with which he continued for a year. He then accepted a position with the Bucyrus Steam Shovel Company as time clerk and cost keeper and was with them for four years. Going to Seattle, Washington, he spent fifteen years on the Pacific coast with investment bankers and in 1920 returned to Milwaukee to accept a position with the J. M. Nash Company, manufacturers of wood-working machinery. In 1926 the business was incorporated with J. M. Nash as president, J. Lester Esch as treasurer, D. A. Cooley as vice president and E. T. Wright as secretary. As one of the officers of the company Mr. Esch has taken a very active part in the development and upbuilding of the business and excellent results have attended his labors.

In 1919 Mr. Esch was married to Miss Martha L. Nash, a daughter of J. M. Nash, and they have one child, Harold Lester, born in 1921. Mr. Esch is a Mason, with membership in Arcane Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., of Seattle, and Kilbourn Chapter, R. A. M., of Milwaukee. He also belongs to Mohawk Tribe, No. 90, of the Improved Order of Red Men at Seattle.

However, his interest largely centers in his business and, like his forbears, he has become an important factor in industrial circles of the city, basing his progress upon close application and reliability—two of the most essential elements of success.

W. H. GRAEBNER

One of Milwaukee's most distinguished citizens is W. H. Graebner, who, after many years of active participation in educational, business and public affairs, is now retired and enjoying well earned leisure. He was born near Detroit, Michigan, on the 2d of April, 1854, and is a son of Rev. J. H. Ph. and Jacobine (Denninger) Graebner, both of whom were natives of Germany. The father came to the United States in 1847, at the age of twenty-eight years, with a number of Franconian emigrants, of whom he was the leader and pastor. He established a colony at Frankentrost, in the forests of Michigan, near Saginaw. The mother came to this country with her parents in 1831, when less than a year old, the family settling at Monroe, Michigan. Rev. Mr. Graebner was one of the first members of the Lutheran Synod of Missouri, and during a continuous ministry of fifty years he served but three charges, these being at Frankentrost, Detroit and St. Charles, Missouri. He died in Saginaw, Michigan, at the age of eighty-four years.

W. H. Graebner received his education in the public schools of St. Charles, Missouri, and in the Lutheran Normal School near Chicago. When eighteen years of age he took up teaching as a profession, following the same for nineteen years, six years in Bay City, Michigan, and thirteen years as principal of St. Peter's school in Milwaukee. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the state board of control by Governor Peck and filled that position in a very capable manner until 1895, when he engaged in the insurance and loan business, in which he continued until his retirement.

In 1898 Mr. Graebner was elected a member of the board of aldermen from the eighth ward, holding that position until 1902, when he entered the office of city treasurer, serving as such until 1908 or for three terms. In 1909 he was reappointed to the state board of control by Governor Davidson and served in that capacity until 1919. In the following year he was appointed a member of the Milwaukee county board of administration, of which he was a member up to the time of his retirement. He was secretary of the Badger Fire Insurance Company from the time of its organization in 1887 until his retirement. He is president of the Concordia Mutual Aid Society and was president of the Milwaukee Mutual Aid Society.

On May 23, 1875, in Milwaukee, Mr. Graebner was united in marriage to Miss Thekla Sulzer, and to them have been born seven children, namely: Clara; Mrs. Lydia Benson; Agnes; George, an attorney, who is mentioned on other pages of this work; Herbert, a physician in New York city; Adele, the wife of Harry Cochrane, of New York; and Jennie, the wife of B. E. Brown, of Milwaukee.

Mr. Graebner is a great lover of music and has long been one of the directors of the A Capella Chorus of Milwaukee. He has taken a very active interest in the work of his church, in which he has held many offices. He has acted as secretary of the board of trustees of the Wisconsin Synod and is general treasurer of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Lutheran Home for the Aged. He is a trustee of the Northwestern College of Watertown, Wisconsin, and has been a member of the board of directors of the Northwest Publishing House, also of the branch directorate of the American Lutheran Association and many others. He belongs to the Old Settlers' Club and various local civic organizations, and has consistently worked for and supported those movements which have been calculated to promote the public welfare. His life has been aligned with the forces of righteousness and morality and he is recognized as one of Milwaukee's finest citizens.

WILLIAM GREGORIUS HOCHSTEIN

Though nearly a decade and a half has passed since William G. Hochstein departed this life, he is remembered by many of Milwaukee's residents as a highly esteemed and representative citizen who for many years was successfully engaged in the leaf tobacco jobbing business. He was born on a farm near Richfield, Wisconsin, August 19, 1847, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Hochstein, and was nearly sixty-nine years of age when called to his final rest on the 22d of June, 1916.

We print in part a very interesting story of the lives of William G. Hochstein and his parents which was prepared by his daughter, Miss Irma Hochstein. She begins: Heinrich Hochstein arrived in Milwaukee from Breisach, near Bacharach-on-the-Rhein, in the province of West Prussia, in 1843. Accompanied by his family, he journeyed from Milwaukee with ox teams to a farm (now a golf course) in the vicinity of Richfield, Wisconsin, where he settled, erecting a log cabin. He died in 1847 of a fever which, rumor has it, swept that section of the state. Two of his seven children also died of the fever at that time. The nearest neighbor lived about two miles away and came to help the widow dig the grave for her husband. Mrs. Heinrich Hochstein was left at the age of thirty-eight with five children: Matthew, a boy of fourteen; Elizabeth; Bertha; Phillip; and William Gregorius, the youngest, who was but three months old. For two years she struggled along on the half cleared farm and was finally forced to move to Milwaukee, where, with her last seventy dollars, she bought a lot on Eighth street, between Walnut and Galena streets, and built a small house.

The children all received at least an elementary school education. William attended the Humboldt school. His teacher was Mrs. Comstock, who for many years continued to live in her cottage on Eighth street. At school he was nicknamed "Billy-Mammy-shoes" because in the winter months he had to wear his mother's shoes. He was confirmed in the

German Lutheran Johannes Kirche on Fourth street, under Pastor Dietrichson. At the age of eleven he became a stripper boy in a cigar factory. He used to tell his children of the long hours and the confinement of that early life of child labor. As he grew older he became a cigar maker, and at the age of twenty-one, in 1868, he was president of the cigar makers' union. While working in a factory in Appleton he was offered a position as traveling salesman for a New York leaf tobacco house. Undoubtely if his father had lived he would have had the opportunity to study law, which was his secret ambition. During the '70s and early '80s he traveled through the middle west, selling leaf tobacco, and in the late '80s started a leaf tobacco jobbing house in partnership with George Engelhardt at 302 East Water street. At the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, their exhibit of leaf tobacco won the first prize. William Hochstein continued in the leaf tobacco jobbing business until the time of his death. He was one of the organizers and for several years president of the Western Leaf Tobacco Merchants Association and was the first jobber in the middle west to see the merits of Connecticut shade-grown leaf tobacco. He received the agency for Milwaukee from Mr. Floyd, a pioneer experimenter in growing Connecticut shade-grown, and later his son Eric spent several years working with Mr. Floyd, learning the growing of shade-grown tobacco.

On the 19th of August, 1880, at 609 Sixth street in Milwaukee, William G. Hochstein was united in marriage to Mary Gralow, daughter of Ludwig and Franziska (Miesler) Gralow, who arrived in Milwaukee in 1852. His wife's family name was Gralow von Greims, the title of nobility being given to the family by King Ferdinand in 1607. In the spring of 1843, Ludwig Gralow, an unmarried "Wanderbursch," was making a pilgrimage on foot to the Holy Land. Nine years later, after taking part in the unsuccessful struggle for freedom in 1848, Ludwig Gralow and his young family came to Milwaukee after a six weeks' trip on a sailing vessel and a stop for several weeks with friends in Grand Rapids, Michigan. They crossed Lake Michigan and landed at a dock on the Milwaukee river near State street. They had come from Kratzow, near Zittau, in Bohemia, on the border of Saxony, and were "Deutschböhmen." Mary Gralow, who was just past two years old when they made the trip, remembers the two steps that led to the door of their home in the little village of Kratzow and also the chest of drawers that stood near the door. She remembers the smell of the coffee on board ship and says that sometimes when she was grown up, in walking by a house from which a similar smell of cooking coffee came forth, she would be transported back to the sailing vessel on which she spent six weeks at the age of two. She also remembers that her brother Louis fell down a hatchway but was not seriously hurt. One of her earliest memories is that of standing in front of the windows of Meinecke's toy shop with her little brother by the hand. She was just three years old. Old Mr. Meinecke came out and gave them each a toy, her a little butter churn and her brother a little windmill. Another is that of sitting at the top of the stairs in the house on East water street where they lived. "Sieh," she said to her brother, "Da geht ein Negger." The man stopped and said, "If I come up I'll give you a nigger." She remembers that occasionally her father offered "obdach" (shelter) to some wanderer in need of a night's lodging and that on those occasions her mother would make up a bed on the kitchen floor. The beds for the children were rolled under the other beds in the daytime. In 1853 her father built a little cottage at 609 Sixth street, near Harmon. The nearest grocery store was two miles away and the wild geese used to scare the little girl when she cut across the fields on an errand to the neighbors. The children were sent to the West Hill school, where instruction was in German and English. At an early age, Mary Gralow, the oldest daughter, became an apprentice in the millinery shop of Mrs. Kleinsteuber on Fifth street, near Vliet. At the time of her marriage she had come to have an interest in the business, and was a skilled and artistic milliner. She is still living at the age of seventy-eight years, making her home at 622 Hackett avenue in Milwaukee, and is very much interested in her garden and birds. She is a member of the Northwest Side Kindergarten Verein, to which her husband also belonged.

The five children in the family of William G. and Mary (Gralow) Hochstein are named below. William Franklin, the eldest, died at the age of thirty-six years. Frances Elisabeth Hochstein is an agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. Ghitta Anna is the wife of Paul G. J. Schulz and resides at 804 Prospect avenue in Milwaukee. She has a family of one daughter and four sons: Marie, Paul, John, William and Robert, who are students at the Riverside high school and the Hartford Avenue school. Paul and John Schulz are the proud possessors of the sword carried by their great-grandfather, Ludwig Gralow, in the German revolution of 1848. Irma Hochstein makes her home with her mother and her sister Frances at 622 Hackett avenue in Milwaukee. She received the B. A. and M. A. degrees from the University of Wisconsin and served on the staff of the Wisconsin legislative reference librarian from 1914 until 1925. During the World war period she was general assistant in the office of the Wisconsin Fuel Administration under W. N. Fitzgerald. She has been director of the Central Bureau of Information and Statistics of Marquette University since 1925 and in the fall of 1930 went to Washington, D. C., as assistant secretary of the National Women's Trade Union League. Eric Otto Hochstein, the youngest son of William and Mary Hochstein, was formerly associated with his father in the leaf tobacco business and is now employed in a grain brokerage house in Chicago.

William G. Hochstein was a member of the Milwaukee Bowling Club and later of the Schlitz Bowling Club, which met regularly for many years at Schlitz Park. He also belonged to the Hunsrücker Club, a group of men who came from the same section on the Rhein and who met occasionally at Toser's for a glass of Rhein wine and companionship. He enjoyed a good game of skat and a walk in the evening. He was a real student of Shakespeare and had read every one of his plays. He told his children how he and his fellow workers in the cigar factory would wait eagerly for the next installment of Pickwick Papers or Oliver Twist to arrive, and of how chapters would be read aloud. They also sang German songs while at work. His father came to America because of political disturbances in Germany; it was at that time that Prussia annexed the province on the Rhein, and William Hochstein took pride in the fact that his father took out his naturalization papers three weeks after his arrival in Wisconsin. William G. Hochstein and a friend were the only two people in his precinct who voted for Grant and as a result they had to run a volley of cabbages. Mr. Hochstein belonged to the Aurora Lodge of Masons and to the Knights of Pythias, to the Wisconsin (Deutscher) Club, to the Milwaukee Music Verein and to the Milwaukee Turnverein. With the exception of two years he resided continuously at 545 Eighth street in Milwaukee from 1850 until his death about two-thirds of a century later.

GEORGE A. KEMNITZ

George A. Kemnitz, an architect and builder of Milwaukee, was born in Milbank, South Dakota, in 1881. His father, Henry Kemnitz, was a native of Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, born in 1858, and with three brothers pioneered in the Dakotas in 1881. After spending several years in the west he returned to Wisconsin in 1888, settling at Bay View, where he continued to work at the mason's trade as a plasterer contractor, following that line of business to the time of his death, which occurred in 1923. He was a member of the Old Settlers' Club and also of Bethel Church of Bay View. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Caroline Borchardt, was born in Lomira, Wisconsin, in 1860 and in 1880 became the wife of Henry Kemnitz, whom she survives, still making her home in Milwaukee. The children of their family are: George A.; Louis; Ina, now Mrs. L. J. Dennis; Albert; Charles; and Lillian, the wife of W. Martin.

George A. Kemnitz was quite young when his parents went to Ordway, South Dakota, and in 1888 the family home was established in Milwaukee. He was at that time a lad of but seven years and here he attended the Dover street school, afterward becoming a pupil in the Division high school. During vacation periods he worked for his father, with whom he remained until 1902, when he became an apprentice with the T. M. Christensen Company, architects, gaining a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the business in that way. He continued with the firm until 1915, when he succeeded to the business, which he carried on individually until 1927. He was afterward with the John D. Edwards Company for a short time before forming a partnership with Wesley L. Hess in 1929. Their work consists principally of the modest type of residences and churches and they have built altogether about thirty churches throughout the state. The firm is known for its reliable business methods and for its progressive spirit and merited success has rewarded the efforts of the partners.

In 1905, Mr. Kemnitz was married to Miss Rosa Friederich, of Milwaukee, whose father was foreman of the Louis Kindling Tobacco Company of this city for many years but afterward engaged in the same line of business on his own account. Mr. and Mrs. Kemnitz became the parents of twelve children, of whom two have passed away, while those still living are: Dell Louise, June Rose, Grant Henry, Boyd George, Enid Bee, Hope, Junior George, Wynn Frederick, Opal Dawn and Blythe Gale.

Fraternally Mr. Kemnitz is connected with Independence Lodge, No. 80, F. and A. M. He is also identified with the Boy Scouts, the Parent-Teacher Association and the Sane Fourth Commission. In a word, he is interested in all movements which have to do with the welfare of the individual and with civic advancement and he gives his allegiance to those projects which are a matter of community interest and pride.

FERDINAND SCHLESINGER

Interest in the history of Milwaukee is heightened by reason of the thrilling chapter contributed thereto in the life record of Ferdinand Schlesinger, who, coming to America a poor boy, achieved victory after victory in the business world through his unaided efforts. Industry and determination constituted his basic qualities and perseverance and the recognition and the utilization of opportunities led him to the goal of success. He saw and made use of opportunities which others passed heedlessly by. He combined seemingly diverse elements into a united and harmonious whole and at all times he so directed his business affairs that he seemed to have accomplished at any one point in his career the possibility for successful accomplishment at that point.

Mr. Schlesinger was born in Germany, February 21, 1851, and after enjoying the advantages afforded in the schools of that country he sought his fortune in the new world, when a youth of eighteen years. From the eastern coast he at once made his way to Wisconsin, settling in Kilbourn, Columbia county, and here his liberal education was put to good account as a teacher, particularly of German and French languages. He felt, however, that the business world offered much broader opportunities for attaining success and he removed from Kilbourn to Milwaukee, where he undertook the manufacture of harvesting machines.

With his characteristic thoroughness Mr. Schlesinger began studying everything that had to do with the building of the machines and his attention was drawn to the iron deposits of the upper peninsula of Michigan. He was one of the first to realize their value and he made investment in a number of mines in that section. From that time forward he figured most prominently in the development of the natural resources in that part of the state and he became an officer in a number of corporations of national scope. In 1904 he was instrumental in organizing the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company, of which he became the president, and four years later he purchased the plant and business of the Northwestern Iron Company at Mayville, Dodge county, Wisconsin, becoming president of the corporation on its reorganization and continuing as its chief executive officer to the time of his demise. Moreover, his sound business judgment and well formulated plans led to the rapid and substantial growth of the business, for his cooperation at all times seemed to spell success for any enterprise with which he became associated. He was one of the leading stockholders in the Newport Mining Company of Ironwood, Michigan, and was elected its president, and he became a director of the Boomer Coal & Coke Company, controlling valuable properties at Boomer, West Virginia. He was also a director of the Detroit Iron & Steel Company of Detroit, Michigan, and he was at the head of the Northwestern Iron Company, the Milwaukee Coke & Gas Company, the Steel Tube Company of America and the Newport Chemical Company. In fact his influence and his activities were dominating factors in the control of many business enterprises of such extent as to be regarded as national in their scope and influence. He found the keenest pleasure in formulating, planning and developing business projects and at all times his enterprises were of a character that contributed to public prosperity as well as to individual advancement.

In 1876 Mr. Schlesinger was united in marriage to Miss Matilda Stern, a native of Milwaukee and a representative of one of the pioneer families of the city. They became parents of two sons and a daughter: Armin A., who is mentioned at length on another page of this work; Henry J.; and Mrs. Myron T. MacLaren. All are residents of Milwaukee.

Mr. Schlesinger, with practically no indication of ill health, passed away suddenly when en route to California on the 3d of January, 1921. His loss was keenly felt in the Athletic, University and other clubs in which he held membership, in the Unitarian Church, to which he and his wife belonged, in business circles where he had for many years been a dominant figure, and especially in his own home, for his devotion to the welfare of his wife and children was ever one of his marked characteristics. He had remained throughout life a man of broad sympathies and of liberal culture. He kept in touch with the best that literature offered and was a patron of the other arts. His broad reading and study constantly enriched his mind and association with him meant expansion and elevation. One phase of his career that made his name known and honored was his liberality, especially to charitable and benevolent institutions. As his wealth increased there was no good work done in the name of charity or religion that sought his aid in vain. He was constantly extending a helping hand and there are many who have reason to bless him for his kindly assistance. In every field of endeavor and phase of life to which he turned his attention Ferdinand Schlesinger gained success and Milwaukee has placed him high on the roll of her honored men.

SOUTH MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

For almost a century Milwaukee county has given to its people an excellent educational system, its excellence being based upon continuous progress in accord with the trend of the times, the increase in population and the spirit of enterprise which has always actuated the people of this section. Keeping fully abreast and ofttimes ahead of this general progressive trend, the South Milwaukee public schools constitute an institution of whose history the entire state may well be proud. During the earliest period of pioneer settlement here the few white people of the neighborhood felt the necessity and realized the value of providing school privileges for their children, and as early as 1837-38 Mrs. Levina Fowle was conducting a school in her home, giving instruction in the rudimentary branches of learning. In the early part of the decade of the '40s school sessions were held in buildings in the vicinity of the Congregational Church, but in the opening year of the decade work was begun on the first public schoolhouse of the city, which was not completed, however, until 1842. At that period the teacher's compensation was from a dollar and a half to two dollars per week and board. The present First Ward school building stands on the site of that pioneer institution of learning. The structure, however, was moved in 1871 and now stands at 1702 Tenth avenue. At the date of the removal there was erected on the original school site a two-story brick building which met the needs of the community until 1893. School attendance by that time had grown to such an extent that more adequate accomodations were demanded. In the meantime continuous progress was being made in the school curriculum and in methods of instruction under educators of marked capability, including O. L. Hollister, who later became a prominent business man of West Allis; M. D. Kelly of Milwaukee; and John E. Roets, later a distinguished member of the bar. It was under the leadership of the last named that in 1888 a three years' high school course was organized, leading to graduation of the first class in 1891.

It was in that year that South Milwaukee was organized as a village and entered upon a period of notable growth and development through the establishment of many important industrial plants here. With the increase of population the old school building proved inadequate and in 1893 the four-room addition was erected, constituting the building that now stands at Tenth and Rawson avenues. By 1899 there was a still further demand for enlarged school facilities, leading to the erection of the four-room Third Ward school. By 1908 this had to be increased by an addition of four rooms. In the meantime, or in 1905, the Second Ward school was built, containing four rooms, and its capacity was doubled by the addition of four more rooms in 1922.

Steady growth in attendance at the high school made it necessary in 1913 to abandon the old quarters at Tenth and Rawson avenues and erect a fine high school building at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, the location chosen being Memorial Square at Pine. At that period certain citizens of South Milwaukee felt this was a useless expenditure of money, believing that it would be many years before the population was sufficient to require so large a building. The original capacity, however, was four hundred students and in less than eight years it was housing five hundred and sixty pupils.

A further forward step was made in 1921-22 in the erection of the Fourth Ward school building at Fourteenth and Rawson avenues, containing four rooms. Within a very brief period, however, it was found necessary to put up a two-room portable bungalow school on the high school grounds to take care of the younger children in that part of the city. At that time the teaching staff, including superintendent, principals and teachers, numbered forty-seven, while four other instructors were employed in the vocational school. The attendance in 1922, outside of the vocational school, was fourteen hundred and twenty-one, with one hundred and ninety-seven pupils in the junior high school, two hundred and eighty-three in the high school and the remainder in the grades. In addition to its public school system South Milwaukee cared for the mental development of its youth in three parochial schools attended by several hundred children, includlng St. Mary's school at Thirteenth and Manitoba avenues, St. Adelbert's school at Sixteenth and Manitoba avenues and the parochial school of the Evangelical Lutheran Zion's Congregation on Sixth avenue, south of Milwaukee avenue.

The present senior high school, erected in 1913, is a large and very attractive brick building. In accord with the tendency of modern educational methods the junior high school was developed and in 1929 there was erected for this purpose a new building supplied with the finest equipment possible. The building also houses the First Ward public school. In the Second, Third and Fourth Ward schools, instruction is given in the work of the grades from one to six inclusive, in the junior high school from seven to nine inclusive, while the work of the senior high school carries the pupil through the twelfth grade, thus completing the regular course. Something of the continuous progress of the schools is indicated in the fact that seventy-one teachers and instructors are now employed. A vocational school is under construction and will be completed in the near future. The entire equipment is equal to that of any school in the state of Wisconsin.

Since October, 1928, Henry E. Smith has been superintendent of schools and the members of the school board are: J. C. Bettinger, president; Irving Fink, vice president; Mrs. I. W. Davis; Basil Jankowski; Phil Knoll; Carl Ronkowski and E. J. Schleck, with Herman Daehling filling the position of board secretary.

A new athletic field is now being prepared which will provide for both competitive and intermural athletics, and in athletic contests South Milwaukee competes with other suburbs of Milwaukee.

Something of the growth of South Milwaukee is indicated in its school attendance. The pupils in the high schools now number seven hundred and twenty, in the ward schools eleven hundred and thirty and in the vocational school, exclusive of its night sessions, two hundred and fifty.

While the above indicates the material development of the schools of South Milwaukee, it gives but little idea of what has been and is being accomplished in the study classes. Scientific investigation has led to the development of methods of teaching that bear little or no resemblance to the instruction given a few decades ago. At the head of South Milwaukee's schools have been men of marked capability and teachers of wide vision who have looked ever to the future and who have regarded schools as the training ground for later life. They have therefore sought to call forth and develop the powers and talents of individual pupils and to bring to each a realization that his training is but a preparation for the duties and responsibilities of the years to come. Perhaps no better picture of the purpose that lies back of the onward march of the schools here could be given than that portrayed in the words of the superintendent, who in a recent article said:

"South Milwaukee, the city of homes and industries, expressed a natural bond of cohesian among its citizens by the erection of the junior high school. It was not an expression of temporary unity based on sentiment; but rather a unified common movement crystallized by the support and invigoration that comes from an established belief in the schools. The machine age, with South Milwaukee typically an industrial center, presented many problems which had to be met by courage, honesty, and sincerity. The board of education met the issues squarely and should be given unlimited credit for its action. The policies and principles, adapted to present conditions, continuously prompted the members in their untiring efforts, sacrifice of time and money toward the erection of a building based on sound and positive ideas. The machine age accentuates specialization of work, yet the building that has been evolved, expresses the more potent factor, the child. It affords an approach where the child may be adjusted to his environment and where his inner self may seek expression in complete harmony with his contacts in the world.

"The building is ideally situated by being contiguous to the senior high school and located on a beautiful hill overlooking the entire city. Each hour of the day or evening it signals its welcome to all, not as a rest-haven to higher institutions of learning, but as an institution of dynamic importance in life. The plain and substantial design, the compact and efficient arrangement expresses the pulse of the age. It is a delightful and attractive workshop greatly enriched by the equipment. Tools of teaching have been provided, scientific and modern in every detail, so that each child may express his creative imagination, originality and personality. The community has spoken as a unit by erecting and equipping the building. It is efficiently maintaining the school and assumes full responsibility for its upkeep. A tremendous investment has been made and with the opportunities offered increased responsibilities followed.

"The challenge is to teachers and students. Whether they succeed in equal proportion will be answered in the years that follow. A rare opportunity is presented to make the building radiate the spirit for which it was planned. The teachers highly trained, amply equipped with supplies and modern educational tools of instruction, are presented with the grave task of being true student counselors and developers of students rather than the pure disseminators of facts. The students being adequately supplied with every facility within the power of the community to grant, have a tremendous responsibility in order to recompense for the investment made. Society has every reason to expect that the product of the school shall be a high type citizen, being readily recognized by the standards and traditions of scholarship. Each individual has his task to perform and responsibilities to assume. Perfect coordination between all working units is possible, and with the proper rhythm no student will find it possible to cease his schooling prior to the completion of the junior high school. South Milwaukee may then rejoice in its accomplishments, realizing that the investment was economically sound, and have faith in future progressive educational movements."

IRVING STANLEY STONE

Irving Stanley Stone is a prominent young representative of mercantile interests in Milwaukee as treasurer and director of the Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, owners of the Boston Store, in the conduct of which he has been active for more than a decade. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, January 24, 1896, his parents being Abraham Louis and Ida B. Stone, both of whom were of German descent. The father was born November 22, 1861, while the mother first opened her eyes to the light of day on the 14th of October, 1870. Abraham L. Stone passed away September 15, 1920, leaving besides his devoted family, hosts of friends who had been in close touch with him for years.

Irving S. Stone supplemented his grammar school education by a course of study in the Harvard School of Chicago and afterward entered the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University, from which institution he was graduated with the class of 1916. His initial business experience was gained with S. W. Straus & Company of Chicago, the service of which firm he left in 1919 to take up his permanent abode in Milwaukee. Here he has since been associated with the Herzfeld-Phillipson Company, owners of the Boston Store, and in the official capacity of treasurer his efforts constitute an important factor in the successful control of one of the largest merchandising establishments of the city. Housed within the store, which occupies almost an entire city clock, are departments to fill practically every need of a human being, and the writer can personally say that this emporium is equal to stores found in cities three times the size of Milwaukee—equal as to the store itself, to the quality and price of merchandise, and lastly, but not least, equal in the accommodation and consideration shown its customers.

On the 7th of February, 1922, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Mr. Stone was united in marriage to Miss Marie Adler, daughter of B. Franklin and Sarah Adler. Her father is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are the parents of two sons, Irving Stanley, Jr., and Philip Louis, who are five and two years of age, respectively. The family residence is at 1040 Lake drive, Milwaukee.

Since age conferred upon him the right of franchise Mr. Stone has supported the men and measures of the republican party, believing its principles most conducive to good government. His military record covers service in the Ordnance Corps of the United States Army during the year 1918. His church association is with the Chicago Sinai Congregation. His appreciation for the social amenities of life is manifest in his membership connection with the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Milwaukee Yacht Club, the Wisconsin Club, the University Club, the Oconomowoc Golf Club, the Woodmont Golf Club, the Tuscumbia Golf Club and the Yale Club of New York city. His wife is a member of the College Women's Club of Milwaukee and the Oconomowoc Hunt Club. Both enjoy deserved popularity in social circles and have many warm friends here.

COLONEL STEPHEN ALAN PARK

Colonel Stephen Alan Park is president of the school board of Milwaukee and back of the office is a long teaching experience which well qualifies him for the onerous responsibilities and duties that now devolve upon him. Born in Kansas City, Missouri, August 17, 1888, he is a son of Stephen A. and Sarah Elizabeth (Lotta) Park, natives of Iowa and of Ohio respectively. The father was a teacher in early life, afterward becoming general agent for the Encyclopedia Britannica. He was also a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Union Navy and having become master's mate before the cessation of hostilities. He died in Philadelphia in 1925, ten years after his wife had passed away in Kansas City.

Colonel Park completed his public school education in the Central high school of Kansas City and in 1911 he was graduated from the University of Kansas, winning the Bachelor of Arts degree, while in 1914 the University of Wisconsin conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. With the completion of his college course he took up the profession of teaching and was principal of the high school at Holbrook, Nebraska, in 1911 and 1912. During 1913 he was teacher of science in the Clay county high school of Kansas and then enrolled as a student in the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he pursued postgraduate work. From 1913 until 1916 he was assistant in the department of political science in the University of Wisconsin and was instructor in the department of political science and political economy in the University of North Dakota from September, 1916, until May, 1917. He then resigned to enter the first officers training camp at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, as a student and was commissioned a captain of infantry August 14, 1917, at Camp Dodge, Iowa. He was made commander of a company and later of a battalion of the One Hundred and Sixty-third Depot Brigade at Camp Dodge and was discharged with the rank of captain April 30, 1919. In June of that year he was advanced to the rank of major and in December, 1922, was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Four Hundred and First Infantry—a reserve commission in the Officers Reserve Corps.

Immediately after receiving his discharge from the army Colonel Park came to Milwaukee, where he opened an insurance office. In July, 1925, he was made executive secretary of the Wisconsin Citizens Military Training Camp Association and of the Wisconsin Reserve Officers Association. On the 1st of July of the same year he became a member of the Milwaukee school board and on July 1, 1929, was elected its president, his term to continue until June 30, 1931.

In 1917 Colonel Park was united in marriage to Miss Gertrude Marion Corbett, of Milwaukee, a daughter of Major Richard W. Corbett, who is treasurer of the Soldiers' Home here. They have become the parents of a daughter, Jean Elizabeth, born January 18, 1919. In his college days Colonel Park became a member of the Phi Kappa Psi and the Phi Delta Phi. He belongs to the American Legion, the 40 and 8, the Reserve Officers Association, the Kiwanis Club and the Professional Men's Club. Both he and his wife hold membership in St. Luke's Episcopal Church, of which he is a vestryman, and Mrs. Park also takes a very active interest in church work. She is a Delta Gamma, being a graduate of the University of Wisconsin of the class of 1915, at which time the Bachelor of Arts degree was accorded her. Both occupy an enviable position in social circles and have many friends throughout the city.

BENJAMIN YOUNG

More than four decades have come and gone since the passing of Benjamin Young, who for many years was actively engaged in the saddlery and leather business in Milwaukee and enjoyed an enviable reputation as a substantial and highly esteemed citizen. He was born in the state of New York on the 23d of August, 1816, and began his education in the schools of New England, later continuing his studies at the University of Chicago and at Beloit College of Beloit, Wisconsin. In the latter city he organized a company for the conduct of a saddlery and leather business, which developed rapidly, so that in 1868 he transferred the field of his activities to Milwaukee, opening a store at 257 East Water street. Here he remained until his death, which occurred July 23, 1889, when he was in his seventy-third year. His son and daughter continued the business for about thirty years but sold it during the World war period. Benjamin Young attained a gratifying measure of success in his undertakings and was widely recognized as an enterprising and reliable merchant of absolute integrity, honorable and upright in all his dealings. Following his arrival in Milwaukee he built a home on Juneau avenue for his family which stood until several years ago, when with many others it was purchased and demolished by the city in order that the thoroughfare might be widened. Mr. Young was a reserved, unostentious man who devoted his life to his business, his home and his church. He never shirked the more serious responsibilities of life and always gave a helping hand to strangers and the sick. He was an officer of Immanuel Presbyterian Church from the time of its organization when the North and First Presbyterian Churches united.

In the east Mr. Young was married to Miss Clarissa Waterman, a native of the state of New York, born January 29, 1821. The ancestry of the Waterman family is traced back to a royal English line in the early years of the fifteenth century. An ancestral chart in possession of the family shows the Waterman coat of arms, together with many seals, and boasts such distinguished names as Alfred the Great, David, Earl of Huntington, and Sir John Throckmorton. Asa Waterman fought in the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Clarissa Young was a woman of intellectual attainments and of high ideals who fully sustained the traditions of her fine old English family. Like her husband, she held membership in Immanuel Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee and she died in the Christian faith on the 13th of November, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Young were the parents of five children, namely: Clarence H., Anson W. and Augustus M., who died in New York in their infancy; Grace A.; and Arthur, a native of Beloit, Wisconsin, who has spent most of his life in Milwaukee and is now engaged in the investment business here. The last named lives at his country home, Youngcroft, about seven miles from Milwaukee. He married Harriet Mitchell, member of an old and prominent family of this city, and they have two children: Arthur, Jr., born in 1912, who is now a student at Princeton University; and Harriet Danford, who was born in 1918 and is now attending the Lakeside school.

Grace A. Young, who was born during her parents' residence at Beloit, Wisconsin, acquired her early education in the grade schools of Milwaukee and completed her intellectual training in a girls' private school of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She is now the wife of Rev. Johnston Agnew, Milwaukee's leading Presbyterian minister, who has officiated at more funeral services than any other pastor of the city. Mrs. Agnew has been characterized as "a lady of many talents and most winning personality, quiet and unassuming, a most genial hostess and royal friend." She devotes the greater part of her time and attention to the work of Immanuel Presbyterian Church, where her family has worshiped since the congregation was organized, and she is church hostess. She has membership in the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, the McDowell Club, the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames. An extensive traveler, she has several times visited Europe and the Orient, and hers is the aristocracy of culture as well as of birth.

FREDERICK KRAUS

When one considers the progress of Milwaukee and recognizes the forces which have been instrumental in its material and cultural advancement the name of Frederick Kraus comes to mind, as his work was a vital element in the city's growth. A native of Germany, he was born in Braunschweig on the 4th of December, 1843, and his life record covered the intervening years to 1903, when he passed away in Milwaukee. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kraus, who came from Germany to the United States in 1847 with their family of one son and four daughters, Frederick being at that time only four years of age. The family home was established in Milwaukee at Golden Lake and the father organized the Gallun Tanning Company, which was one of the early industrial enterprises of the city.

Frederick Kraus and his sisters were educated in the Milwaukee public schools and in young manhood he became associated with his brother-in-law, E. Solomon, who was engaged in the grain and feed business on West Water street. He acted as a commission agent and later the two branched out into the malting business, which they carried on in connection with the grain trade, their organization being known as the Faist & Kraus Milling Company. They engaged in the manufacture of flour and Mr. Kraus was active in the organization to the time of his death. He manifested sound judgment in all business affairs and his enterprise, close application and thoroughness were salient features in his career.

In 1865 Mr. Kraus was united in marriage to Miss Martha Eiring, a daughter of Henry and Cordula Wilhelmina (Kerspleben) Eiring, who came to America when their daughter Martha was a little maiden of four summers, her birth having occurred July 21, 1844. She has one sister, Mrs. Martha Elsner, who resides on Nineteenth avenue on the south side. Her brother, William Eiring, married Miss Anna Link, of Milwaukee, and they had a daughter, Mrs. Herman Schmidt, whose husband is connected with the Northwest Life Insurance Company. Their children are: Robert, sixteen years of age, now attending the Harvard school; and Marian Schmidt, ten, who is a pupil in the Riverside school. Another brother of Mrs. Kraus was Bernard Eiring, who passed away two years ago. He married Doris Oelerich, of Milwaukee, and they became the parents of two children: Ida, who lives at the Ambassador Hotel; and Mrs. Hennish, who has two children, Hilma and Ervin. The father of Mrs. Kraus was an extensive landholder in Germany and on leaving his native country sold only a portion of his property there, retaining with other realty the old homestead. He never engaged in any business in America, his capital being sufficient to enable him to live retired.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kraus were born several children but they lost their first and third in infancy, while a daughter, Paula, passed away in later life. The only surviving child, who is a great comfort to her mother, is Anella, the wife of Willibald Hoffmann, of 395 Terrace avenue, Milwaukee. He is a member of the John Hoffmann & Sons Company, wholesale grocers, conducting business on East Water and Buffalo streets. Mrs. Hoffmann attended the Milwaukee schools in the sixth ward and later pursued her education in the Milwaukee Female College. She was also at one time a student in a boarding school in Chicago conducted by Madam Ende. She has a great love for and talent in music and has had broad training along that line. She is a life member of the Endowment Association, a musical organization, and she and her husband are supporters of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Mrs. Kraus still occupies the home at 137 Prospect avenue which was erected for her by her husband just before his death twenty-seven years ago. He did not live to occupy this beautiful residence, which he had so lovingly planned for her, passing away when a comparatively young man, being only five-nine years of age. He had accomplished much in the business world and had contributed largely to the welfare and upbuilding of his city, being interested at all times in every movement for the general good. He was truly a public-spirited man and supported many measures of civic worth, while his name was widely known in connection with educational and musical progress. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party and he served as alderman and as school commissioner of the sixth ward. He organized the Northwest Side Kindergarten on Seventh street, being one of the first to recognize the need for kindergarten training in Milwaukee. Keenly interested in music, he was a warm supporter of the Symphony Orchestra of Chicago and a close personal friend of Theodore Thomas, its former leader. Fraternally he was a Mason and in that order attained the thirty-second degree. He also belonged to the Knights of Pythias and held membership in the Deutscher Club and the Old Settlers' Club. The sterling worth of his character was everywhere recognized, and that the city derived great benefit from the life and activities of Frederick Kraus is a widely recognized fact. Those who knew him, and he had a wide acquaintance, entertained for him the warmest regard and his memory is yet cherished by many friends, although more than a quarter of a century has passed since he was called to his final rest.

JOHN OTTO CARBYS

John Otto Carbys, who entered the legal profession by way of the educational field, is senior member of the well known firm of Carbys, Kenney & Wolf, and has practiced law continuously in Milwaukee for over thirty-five years. A native of Wisconsin, he was born at Thiensville, in the town of Mequon, Ozaukee county, December 31st, 1869, and is the son of William and Doris Carbys. The father, a native of Cologne, Germany, came to the United States in 1849, locating in New York city, where he remained until 1855, when he journeyed westward to Wisconsin, and lived in the Badger state until his demise in 1891. The mother, a member of a German pioneer family of Ozaukee county, was born in the town of Mequon, August 26, 1846, and has resided in Thiensville ever since.

Reared in his native town, John O. Carbys there acquired his early education, and his high school studies were pursued in Milwaukee. At the age of seventeen he became an instructor and taught school in Ozaukee county for three years. With the money thus earned, he was able to defray his expenses at the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of LL.B. in 1892. He was admitted to the bar and entered upon the active work of the profession at Neillsville, Wisconsin, as a member of the firm of Ring & Carbys, the senior partner being M. C. Ring. This partnership existed for three years or until 1895, when Mr. Carbys removed to Milwaukee, where he since practiced continuously.

During this time he practiced alone, and at one time in association with Harry L. Kellogg and also Reginald I. Kenney. At present his associates are Frank C. Kenney and Joseph A. Wolf.

On the 27th of November, 1895, J. O. Carbys was married to Jessie Lee McConnell of Neillsville, Wisconsin, and who died on the 4th of March, 1930.

Mr. Carbys is a Mason, and belongs to the Saturday Noon Lawyers' Club and to the Milwaukee Bar Association, of which he is a past president. He is also a member of the Wisconsin Bar Association and the American Bar Association. At present he is a member of the Board of Bar Commissioners of the State of Wisconsin, to which he was appointed by the Supreme Court in 1928.

SAMUEL HIRSHBERG

For twenty-six years a resident of Milwaukee, Dr. Samuel Hirshberg has been rabbi of Temple Emanu-El during much of that period, becoming widely known as a man of scholarly attainments, high ideals and broad humanitarianism. Born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1869, he is a son of Maurice A. and Sarah (Samuels) Hirshberg, the latter also a native of that city. His father was born in Koenigsburg, Germany, and pursued his studies in that country, acquiring a liberal education. As a young man he sought the opportunities for advancement offered in the United States and became assistant librarian of the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, where he remained until his death, on the 26th of January, 1899. He is survived by his widow, who now makes her home in San Antonio, Texas.

Their son, Dr. Samuel Hirshberg, attended the public schools of his native city and was next a student at the University of Cincinnati, which conferred upon him the B. L. degree in 1891, while in the same year he received the degree of Rabbi from the Hebrew Union College there. Following his graduation from that institution he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, to take charge of the liberal congregation, Achdus Vesholom, (signifying Unity and Peace), and spent four years in that city. In 1895 he journeyed to Boston, Massachusetts, and assumed the duties of rabbi of the more conservative congregation Ohabei Shoalom (Lovers of Peace). For nine years he remained there, liberalizing the congregation and doing much constructive work. While in Boston he took a post-graduate course in Harvard University, from which he won the Master of Arts degree in 1902, and continued his studies, his objective being the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

It was in 1904 that Dr. Hirshberg came to Milwaukee as rabbi of Temple Emanu-El (With us is God). In 1927 congregation B'nai Jeshurun (Children of Righteousness) was consolidated with that of Emanu-El and Rabbi Joseph L. Baron has since been associated with Dr. Hirshberg in ministering to the joint congregation. Services are held in the beautiful temple on Kenwood boulevard, a structure which adds much to the architectural adornment of the city. The cornerstone of the building was laid on Memorial day of 1922 and the temple was completed and dedicated in November, 1923. Dr. Hirshberg has labored tirelessly and systematically to promote the interests entrusted to his charge and his efforts in behalf of those of the Jewish faith have been effective and beneficial.

On the 24th of October, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Samuel Hirshberg and Miss Jeannette Rosalie Hirshberg, who was born in Boston and completed her studies in the Kindergarten Training School at Syracuse, New York. Their family numbers a son and two daughters. Maurice A., the eldest, born September 15, 1900, in Brookline, Massachusetts, was graduated from the Riverside high school in Milwaukee and in 1922 received the Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Wisconsin. For three years he successfully followed the profession of a chemical engineer in Milwaukee and then suddenly, entirely uninfluenced by his father, decided to take up religious work. In preparation therefor he pursued a course of study in the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York city, where he was graduated as a rabbi in 1929, and is now in charge of a congregation at New Brunswick, New Jersey. On the 18th of September, 1927, he was united in marriage to Miss Rosalie Sonnfield, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Myra Rosalie Hirshberg, the next of the family, was born in Milwaukee, March 2, 1906, and since her graduation from the Riverside high school has engaged in secretarial work in this city. The younger daughter, Janet Sara Hirshberg, who was born in Milwaukee, November 12, 1908, was graduated from Riverside high school and from Wellesley College and is now technician in bacteriology at Columbia Hospital here.

Dr. Hirshberg belongs to the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, to the Rotary Club and the Harvard Club, and is a charter member of the City Club, which he aided in forming. With a keen sense of life's duties, obligations and responsibilities, he does all in his power to assist his fellowmen and is very active in civic and social work, both denominational and non-denominational. In the organization of the Central Council of Philanthropies, now called the Central Council of Social Agencies, he was a leading spirit and for one term he was vice president of the State Association of Charities. He is a director of the Federated Jewish Charities, a director of the Jewish Relief Association, and his name likewise appears on the directorate of the Milwaukee Community Fund. Dr. Hirshberg is a broadgauged man, whose powers and talents have been unselfishly devoted to the uplift and betterment of humanity, and his course has at all times awakened admiration and respect.

DONALD D. McGARIGLE

Donald D. McGarigle, who has been engaged in the practice of law in Milwaukee for the past dozen years, has gained wide recognition as an erudite, skillful and trustworthy attorney and commands an extensive and lucrative clientele. He is a native of Milwaukee, born December 25, 1893, and is a son of Henry B. and Marion E. (Appleyard) McGarigle. His paternal grandparents were George A. and Eliza (Spence) McGarigle, the former of whom was born near Edinburgh, Scotland. His family later moved to the vicinity of Belfast, Ireland, where he lived until fourteen years of age, when in 1841 he emigrated to the United States. Coming direct to Milwaukee, he established his permanent home here and became prominent in the business, civic and political life of the city. He showed his loyalty to his adopted country by enlisting for both the Mexican and Civil wars. In the latter conflict he was for a time in charge of recruiting, but later saw active service in the army, fighting until the cessation of hostilities. He served as an alderman from the first ward in Milwaukee and was also a justice of the peace, while for twenty-five years he served as assistant postmaster of this city. He was a republican in politics, while his religious faith was indicated by his membership in the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. His death occurred in Milwaukee in 1908, at the age of eighty years.

Henry B. McGarigle was born in Milwaukee, March 15, 1857, and received his education in the public schools, graduating from the East Side high school. During his active career he was engaged in the printing business at 482 Broadway, specializing in the printing of legal briefs. He was a republican in politics and served as city assessor from the eighteenth ward. He was a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church and was a consistent supporter of all movements for the betterment of the city. His death occurred on February 22, 1900, in the forty-third year of his age. Marion (Appleyard) McGarigle was born in Milwaukee in 1857 and was a daughter of Alvin and Ellen (Fagan) Appleyard. The Appleyard family is of English origin and was established in this country by John Appleyard, who settled in New Amsterdam in 1630. Some of his descendants took part in the war of the Revolution and one was a lieutenant on General Greene's staff. To Henry and Marion McGarigle were born five children, two sons and three daughters, of whom two survive: Donald D., of this review; and Gertrude E.

Donald D. McGarigle attended the public schools of Milwaukee, graduating from the South Division high school in 1911, after which he took pre-legal work through the University of Wisconsin extension. While studying law Mr. McGarigle engaged in railroading, entering the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad on July 6, 1909. His first work was as a call boy, but in 1910 he became a fireman, and in 1914 an engineer, in which capacity he served until 1922, when prepared to engage in his professional career. In 1919 he entered the law department of Marquette University, from which he was graduated in 1922 as an honor student, after which he successfully passed the state bar examination and was admitted to practice. In the spring of 1923 he opened a law office in the First Wisconsin National Bank building, and was later associated with the law firm of Baker & Zimmers in Wells building. He was with this firm of leading corporation attorneys for one year, and is now associated with the firm of Lenicheck, Boesel & Wickhem, corporation lawyers. Mr. McGarigle specializes in real estate, probate and insurance law, though conducting a general practice. He is now trying a case in the state supreme court testing the validity of the present law which provides for the padlocking of a property on conviction of the owner for a violation of the Volstead law. The outcome of this case is being watched with much interest, it being the first case of its kind tried in the courts of this state, and possibly in the United States.

On December 5, 1928, in the Mitchell Park Conservatory, Milwaukee, Mr. McGarigle was united in marriage to Miss Mildred Schultz, a native of Milwaukee and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schultz. Mr. McGarigle had been on a trip to South America and on his return, in recognition of his sterling qualities and their pleasure at his return, his friends insisted on a public wedding in the conservatory, this being the first one ever held there.

Politically, Mr. McGarigle has always supported the republican party, though inclined to be independent. He attends the Grand Avenue Congregational Church and his family attend the Immanuel Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the Milwaukee Bar Association, the Wisconsin State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He belongs to Wisconsin Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M., in which he was made a Mason on September 6, 1917; Milwaukee Chapter, R. A. M.; Wisconsin Commandery, No. 1, K. T.; Milwaukee Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Garfield Lodge, No. 83, K. P.; the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers; and the Wisconsin Dancing Club. His home is at 630 Eleventh avenue, Wauwatosa, this state, and his favorite forms of recreation are tennis, golf and hunting.

RAYMOND DILL

Raymond Dill, who is capably filling the responsible position of treasurer of the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, at West Allis, has had much business experience and is an active factor in the successful operation of this plant. He was born in Columbus, Ohio, on the 6th of August, 1880, and is a son of William A. and Eleanor (Farnham) Dill. Both parents were members of old pioneer families, who settled in the Buckeye state in 1803. The father was a farmer and miller for a number of years, but later turned his attention to the real estate business.

Raymond Dill attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from high school, and then entered Ohio State University, from which he was graduated, with the degree of Electrical Engineer, in 1901. He then entered the employ of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1906 Mr. Dill came to Milwaukee and became identified with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, entering the electrical department, where he served as assistant to the department manager at the Norwood plant of that concern at Norwood, Ohio. He remained there until 1908, when the offices of that plant were moved to Milwaukee. In 1912 he was made assistant treasurer of the company, and in 1923 was made treasurer, which position he is still filling in a very acceptable manner.

On July 7, 1909, in St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Milwaukee, Mr. Dill was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Britton, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which city she was born and educated. She is a member of the Wauwatosa Women's Club. Mr. and Mrs. Dill have two children. Elizabeth, born in Milwaukee on April 7, 1911, graduated from

Milwaukee-Downer Seminary in 1929 and is now a freshman in Bradford College, at Bradford, Massachusetts. William Carter, born on October 18, 1914, is now a sophomore in the Watertown high school. Mr. Dill is a member of the Milwaukee Athletic Club, the Engineering Society of Ohio State University, the Delta Tau Delta fraternity of that institution, the Engineering Society of Western Pennsylvania, the Milwaukee Electric Club, and the Amber Club of Pittsburgh, of which is a charter member. He is also assistant editor of the Electric Club Journal, published at Pittsburgh. His religious connection is with the Protestant Episcopal Church. He is a man of practical education and experience and during the twenty-five years of his connection with the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company he has contributed of his knowledge to the operating of the business, while in the purely official position which he occupies he has also proved his worth, commanding the unlimited confidence and respect of his associates.

WALTER SCHROEDER

A career marked by the singular success which has attended every enterprise to which he has directed his energy is that of Walter Schroeder, president of the Chris. Schroeder & Son Company of Milwaukee, the largest insurance agency in the northwest. Mr. Schroeder's business history reads like a page from a work of fiction.

Mr. Schroeder was born in Milwaukee in 1878, a son of Chris. and Amelia Kasten Schroeder. His parents were of that sturdy and energetic stock which came to Wisconsin from Germany in the middle of the nineteenth century and which has contributed so much to the cultural and business life of the state.

By the time Walter Schroeder came into his majority, his father had retired from the packing business in which he had successfully engaged for many years, and had entered the insurance and real estate business. To this business the young man was quickly attracted, and soon became a member of the firm. Upon the death of his father in 1915 he was made president of the company.

Some idea of the growth of this insurance business which was built up by Walter Schroeder upon the solid foundations established by his father may be gained from its development since he became active in it. At that time the annual premiums amounted to only twenty-eight thousand dollars per year. Now the annual premiums are counted in the millions and the agency is the largest of its kind in the northwest. Hand in hand with the growth of the insurance business has been the tremendous development of the real estate mortgage loan department, which from a similar beginning has grown in size until today its business exceeds ten million dollars annually, and has the distinction of being the largest in Wisconsin.

A few years ago, in Milwaukee, someone with the gift of apt expression remarked that "Walter Schroeder has the 'success touch.'" To those who know him and his remarkable career, no remark could be more appropriate. To those who do not, an instance may be cited which is characteristic. Here is the story.

Some years ago, in the course of its bond business, the Schroeder firm floated an issue of $800,000 for a group of capable business men who built the Wisconsin Hotel in Milwaukee. The hotel, despite good management of reputable and established business men, failed to prosper. The bond issue was somewhat in jeopardy and it is an absolute rule of the Schroeder organization that its bonds are one hundred per cent good. Viewing the situation with some alarm and anxiety, Mr. Schroeder decided upon a bold stroke.

An absolute stranger to the hotel business, he nevertheless took over control of the Wisconsin Hotel and set out to put it on a paying business basis! He became president and general manager of the company. And what is meant by his "success touch" is indicated in the fact that dating from the day he became head of the hotel, it received a new lease of life, and since has been on a profit basis every year.

Today, growing out of that initial experience with the Wisconsin Hotel in Milwaukee, stands the Schroeder chain of fireproof hotels—beautiful structures in key cities of Wisconsin and Minnesota, every one a monument to a man who refuses to acknowledge failure when he sets out to accomplish his purpose. Mr. Schroeder's hotels are the Wisconsin, Astor, and Schroeder in Milwaukee; the Duluth at Duluth; Calumet and Retlaw at Fond du Lac; Northland at Green Bay; Loraine at Madison; and the Wausau at Wausau.

Most beautiful and impressive of all is the modernistic Schroeder at Milwaukee, rearing its impressive columns up twenty-seven stories in the heart of the down-town district. Seven million dollars went into its construction and equipment—three thousand persons can find hospitality and comfort within its walls, and Milwaukee proudly points to it as a silent tribute to one man's ability and energy.

All this from a beginning that would have deterred many a strong man. That's what people mean when they tell you about Mr. Schoeder.

Behind such a career there must be principles and dominating motives and methods, and these Mr. Schroeder points out in his direct and expressive manner.

"Service, over and above the letter of the contract is the keystone of any successful business," he points out. "Whether it is the insurance business, the mortgage loan business or the hotel business, it is true that the thoughtful extra effort to aid the patron, is the effort that builds the business.

"We have endeavored in the Schroeder organization to co-relate our activity. We have tried to find the common denominator which brings the successful solution of varied enterprises, and that denominator is the conscientious effort, constantly made, to please everyone with whom we do business.

"As our loan business expanded, it carried our insurance business along with it. Our insurance customers become our mortgage loan customers. Every department of the organization assists in building up the other.

And we have tried to offer every new and sound service that has developed in the various lines of our activity. No progressive organization can afford to do otherwise. There is today, no sound feature or accommodation or service in the insurance business, for example, that cannot be obtained in its full perfection from our organization. Similarly, in the other branches of activity.

"Our constant determination is to protect and perfect every link in the chain of Schroeder services and activities and no effort is too great or too small to assist in bringing this about."

In politics Mr. Schroeder is independent, breaking down party lines to support the man rather than the party, on the basis of fitness for office. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge, No. 265, F. & A. M.; Wisconsin Consistory, A. A. S. R.; Tripoli Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.; Milwaukee Lodge, No. 46, B. P. O. E.; the Wisconsin Club, Old Settlers' Club, Ozaukee Country Club, Milwaukee Yacht Club, Milwaukee Athletic Club and the Minocqua Heights Golf Club

Outside of business hours, he finds his chief diversion in travel and in reading.

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